stinelight burilesist ki

THOMAS TIGAR. "POITOR AND PUBLISHER

AFFICE.—Corner of Pearl and Calhoun streets, Boot and hoe Store, Third Story, opposite P. Kiser. TERMS:

The Dollars par annum, in Advance; Two Pollars Fifty Cents at the end of Six Moaths; or Three Dollars at the end of the Year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid wp, except at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per Square of Ten lines for the first three weeks, and half that rate for subsequent insertions.

A liberal allowance made to those who advertise by the year.

JOB PRINTING Executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch, and on the most reasonable terms.

General Insurance Agency, FORT WAYNE, IND. Ætna Fire & Mar Insurance Co., Hartford, Connectiont.—Capital \$500,000. MERCHANTS FIRE&MARINE INS.Co

Pailadelphia, Pennsylvania - Capital \$400 000. STAR FIRE & MARINE INS. Co. Ordensburgh, N.Y.—Copital \$150,000.

The above Companies have all this copital paid in, and have complied with all the conditions of the late Act of the Legislature relating to Foreign lasurwee Companies, thus affording ample guarantees to JOHN HOUGH, Jr.

Fort Wayne, Oct. 30, 1851.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW. O. M. WILSON.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC. MAXES paid for non residents. Collections made. and all business premium to Real or Person to Estate attended to promptly. AGEN? for the Peoria Insurance Company,

Capital \$500,000. Cflice over Fællinger's Shoe Stere, Phoenix Block, Calheun Street.

HOUGH & JONES, Attorneys and Counentrasted to their care, and will give special attention to the collecting and securing of debts through Office—Calhoun sircet.

M. NINDE, Attorney and Counsellor at M. NINDE, Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

Office - Corper of Callbour and Pearl streets, under the Sentinel Office

WM.W. CARSON, Attorney and Counsellor VV at Law.
Office—On Calhoun street, one door south of P

Office - Clinton street, two doors south of H. Colorick's Brick Store.

BRACKENRIDGE, Jun., Attorney and Survey Consellor at Law, will are not to the Colicetion, Adjustment or Scaring of Dabis, the payment of Lawes, purchase and sale of lands, and examination of titles in any part of ladians. OFFICE Corner of Carl and Callinua streets, under he Sonsinel office.

THOMAS MEEGAN, NOTARY PUBLIC, Can be seen at the Auditor's Office, Fort Wayne, Ind.

BENJAMIN SAUNDERS, JUSTICE OF PEACE.

No. 2 Phern's Block, Calhoun Street, (next door to the Sentinel Office.) FORT WAYNE.

MEDICAL NOTICES. HOMOSOPATHY. DR. G. W. BOWEN,

HOMESTA BIEF, Residence on Burreireet, office on Callioun street, Opposite the Papile Sparre, FORT WAYNE, IND.

Dr. C. S. Sanith. Ofice on C dyorn street, over Hall's Book Store.

Fort Vayne, July 7th.

HOMEOPATHY. P. M. LEONARD, M. D., respectfully tenders has professional services to the citizens of W. R. R.

Fort Wayne and vicinity, as Homeopathic Paysician and Surgeon. Homay be found at modifiee of Dr. Brooks, on Calhour street, in building north of Ganal Bridge, at all times when not professionally during the Checks via P. & I. R. R. and deliver at the Mark Checks via P. & I. R. R. and deliver at the Mark Checks via P. & I. R. R. and deliver at the

DENTISTRY. Drs. MAWSON & HALLIWELL. Surgeon Dentists,

TROM Cleveland, O, income the Or zero of Fort Wayne and succonding Country to a they have taken up their ab de in this City for the purpose of practising their probasion. Many years experience in North & South America enables the act of give chire satisfaction to all persons who not direct services; they have the latest improvements in Dentitatry v.z. for users of each cy z. Volcan zet latin ambier. Porcellan Complexically and salver has a colum, Ceophaser, exemples or gold and selver place Filling to the crossing gold foll, Gold to il financied Coment Top foll & Tenth cleanser. Extract r and 2d operations ap-

not cleaned. Extract r and an operations appertuning to their or design reformed with skill and ease. C diliter's Treth, where every thing depends on having a regular set of teeth, will be extendily operated on.

Teeth inserted with the latest improvements, that

will almost dely the most seguin z ng sherver harges moderate, and all there were warrented Office, Corner Main & Cuthoun Streets, ab we Nitts Drug Store.

Fort Wayne, August 25, 1858.

199

I. KNAIP, M. D., Surgeon - Dentist,

Office, - Bank Branch Buildings, FORT WAYNE IND. DR. KNAPP has facilities for promptly inscring Teeth in full or partial sets. He see style of raised and double backings are university admitted to be unriuniversally admitted to be unri-vailed in strength and beauty of

All Work Warranied. Acknowledgements are due to ments in the Medical Profession for favorable notices, to which the render is referred below:

I have lately examined Teeth (or rather mere shelts of teeth) successfully filled by Dr. Knapp, which had been condemned by Dentists of large experience more than three years previous.

CHAS E. STURGIS M. D.

We have had opportunities of examining a large we have had opportunities of examining a large mamber of full and partial sets of teeth made by D. Knapp, and we, unhesitatingly pronounce them, in maptical to the mouth, beauty (or naturalness) of expression, strength, and purity of material, to be equalled only by the best work made in eastern parties.

Having availed ourselves of Dr. Knapp's Professional services, and seen much of his work, we cerdially concur in the above statements.

C. SCHMITZ, M. D.

H. WEHNER, M. D.

H. WEHNER, M. D. B. S. WOODWORTH, M.D. J. BRICKER, W. D. W. H. BROOKS M. D. W. H. BROWAS, M. D.
B. C. ROWAS, M. D.
L. B. MEINDERMANN, M. D.
J.S. MYEPS, M. D.
P. M. LEONARD, M. D.

Having employed D K one in my tamth, a being familiar with his a care any times, a being familiar with his a care as only came a larger and a care an may require dona op on four Fact Wave . Jens 15 : 1858

ANAINS for sale by

P. PIERE.

VORDERMARK & Co.'s WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

2 Phanix Block, Cathoun st. WORDERN ARK having taken

C. SH EFER into partnership
the nusiness will here free be conducted under the firm of VORDERMARK & CO, at the well known
Old Best and Shoe Store, Calhoun St., They keep on

BOOTS & SHOES chirfly of their own make, which they warrant to be of superior buality. Their eastern work is bought for Cash from the best manufactories, and they can or Casa from the best manufactories, and they can ell on the lowest terms. Being practical workmen, they will give particular

Home Made & Custom Work and can warrant their articles to be well and faithfully made, and of the best materials. Calf and Kip Boots, Stogies, Brogans, and Ladies wear of all kinds,

kept or hand or made to measure. July 30th, 1858 ROBINSON'S New Brick Store. At the Old Stand in Fort Wayne.

This Wholesal and Retail BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.

AND LEATHER STORE 18 the most extensive establishment of the kind in My Retail Room

is soncions and wer filter, tom the styles of the White Satin. Bur ze Farer Kid and Totler Supper, to the Favoy Gyerka and Stona Boot. Merchants & Shoe Dealers

can be smolted as low as they can buy of Eistern Jobbing Houses, as I or chase direct from the Manna threes in Eistern Villages, where the Jobbers buy their stock; and when my own ZECW ECLE ENOR is added to the E steen, a better stock is turnished

Also: Sole Leather, Upper, Calf Skins, Kip Skins, Linings, Bindings, Lasts, Pegs and Findings. Cash paid for Hides & Skins

JAMES II. ROBINSON. Fort Wivne, Ind., May 15, 18 8. GOOD NEWS! LL who want to buy good and tHEAP GOODS P. PIERR'S.

There they will find every thing right, in P. RANDALL, Attorney and Counsellor Groceries and Dry Goeds. Mola ses, prime article, Golden Syon ; Tog trom 371 to \$1 0) per ib.

Laff e. 121 cents per ib. Surge very law, and prime article.

Call and satisfic yearse for the truth.

GLASSWATE ax ceein by low; CROCKERY - cheaper then anywhere else. Come, come, and see! January 23 i. 1858

Drug Store Removed! THE subspiler distribuyet his assaid shment, styled ATO THECARIES HALL, to

No. 83 Columbia street, DARTICULAR attention given to the sale and directly opposite the Post Office, where he will be putchise of Real Estate, and to the execution of Decide, Morigages, Bonds. &c., and all official documents parts of the state of the st

DRUGS. French, English and American Chemicals. Paints, Oils, Glass, Acids,

Duc Woods, etc BRANDIES AND WIN_S

of for ign to orthogol the vit be evil.

Agoncy of Oran Son a comments and New York
For a Management rate as in PERCIAL PRETH.

Gold and Var Fold Nargica Instruments, for effective PRETA RIPTIONS of removement at all bours.

Moreical L. W. W. S. L. W. W. W. S. L. W. W. W. W. S. L. W. W. W. S. L. W. W. W.

FREIGHT NOTICE

MROUGH receipts will be eiten by the Indian-aperts & Cincinnati, and Toledo, Wabash & Western Rattrond Companies, for the transportation of freignes via Perit and Lidmannells, between

Cincinnati & Fort Wayne,

out transfer.

Mark Goods via P & I R. R. and deliver at the Dear of the Ind. & Cin. R. R., Cin.—for through equivariant Cincin native first the fright of fice or on Mr. SIDNEY RIE, No. 66, 3 d. S.; and at Fort Mr SIDNEY RIE, No 66 3 d S; and at Fort Wayne, at the efficient it W & W. R. R. Mosses KIMBALL & EDSALL, at the coint, will dso give any der tone martin and rijest only claims for exercise as J. F. CHEEK, G. n. Frit Agit, L. & C. R. R.

L. N. ANDREWS Got Fru Age P. & L. R. R. CARLENOX Got, Feb. Age P. W. & W. R. R. Fort Wavne, Feb. 13 5, 3858.

C. ORFF. WHEELER & WILSON Manft. Co., The best

SEWING MACHINE In the world.

Call and see a sample. It you want a nice present for your with section PFFS in forther a SEWING MACHINE.

SUGAR. 20 B. Crushed and Orac motel Sugar, 150 B. is New Orienns Sugar, for sale by July 10, 1858. J. W. TOWNLEY & Co.

Doors, Blinds and Sash. VERY RGE LOT OF DOORS, BL NDS AND WINDOW SA'll on name, and tor same chemp for CA 11 at our old stan , a few rods North of the City Milis

We are prepared to execute all orders with des-

NAPKINS AND TABLE LINEN TeethFilled with care and fidelity. OF all sives and prices just open at arch. Bisto Dry Good Store. W. T. ABBOTT.

July 23th. REW PROVISION STORE. For Sale the following Articles:

TEAS.

TEAS.

I wa and Prime Rio Coffee,
Brown Sugar of all kinds,
Powdered, Crushed and Coffee Sugar,
N. O. Molassis and Syruo do.

Smoking and Crewing Tobacco,
Hams Sugar Cuted, Pork and Dried Beef,
Drud Andes and Paaches. Dried Apples and Peaches, Nuts of all kinds, Fish of all kindi, Pickles Confectionaries, Pickles Convectionaries,
Can iles, and Soaps,
Western Reserve Cheese, English do.
Figs, Raisins, Curran's Spices, and Vinegar.
Whoden Ware, Stone Ware, &c., &c.
Sept. 1st, 1558 y-10 JOHN BROWN.

NIPRATE of silver Pure in Penerls and cristals Sulphute of Quinne; Sulphute, Muriate, and trace of Morphu; Strychnia Veratria, Padophit sin, Lodine, Lodide of Iron, Hydrdate of Poussa, lacefale of Iron, Phosphate of Iron, Citrate of Iron and pure Iron Filings.

For sale by

J. U. WINSLOW,

Avg. 30.

dt. Apothecures Hall.

Avig 30. At Apointouries con-ECKERSFARINA Foul Injunes, Pearl Soft, Pearl Bullet, B. mit. Access rout—treeq 1992; with the ties quality, 40 83 Common trees. J. U. Winstell CHIL TRIDE of Lone and C Lande or Sods, at Apothec iries Hall 83 C dombin at C FFEE-Old G. v. Jiva 6 to 1 on dollar, v.

RON & STEEL on the Post of the Correct Bur, contin, we have you that design from three seasons and Nati Cardon, English Grins and the circumstant square and bar Steel. For such that, HEDEKIN & SON.

New and Direct Route Toledo to St.Louis

points in the West.

Toledo & Wabash Railway. No change of Cars or Baggage between Toledo and St. Louis. O N and after Muday, Normier 29 h, 1858
Frame will leave Fort Wayne as follows:
GOING WEST,
Mull Expr. ss. 6.10 A.M.
Kenthering

Freight, with pa-senger car attached, 715 A.M. GOING EAST, Mail Express...... 11 20 А.М. Mail Express. 11 20 A.M. Freight, with passeners car attached, 2.00 A.M. Passengers by Mail Express go through to Si Louis without change of Cars, an advantage no possessed by any on the route. These trains make close connections at State Love with Great Wester Railroad, for Springfield, Nuples, Decitur, &c.

The Railroad is outly and equipped in the most thorough manner, and for SPEED AND COMFORT, in not a yearded by any route to S. Louis.

Toledo, Nov. 29 1858

Esallewad Company

Philadeiphia & Pittsburgh to Chicago,

ST LOUIS INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI, With a greated greated greated regularity and expedition.

The fact this this road forms a direct and consolidated line between Proposition and Calcada is a sufficient contained what is Trains will make time, and come claims with irrelession makes Paris. time, and come clous with frains on other Roads.

Change of Time. GOLVG ED'EST PASSENGERS TRAINS LEAVE

Mail. | 1st Erpress. | 2 40 A M | 2 15 P M | 10 00 A M | 5 10 P M | 5 10 A M Crestline, FT. WAYNE, DIANAPOLIS and SAINT LOUIS. Also at FORT WAYNE with frains on Wabash & Western Railroad for Lafayette,

Central Illinois, and St. Louis. Also at Forest with traine on the M. R. & L. E. R. R. RETURNING. From Chierco. FP. WAYNE.

Making close connections with trains for Phila-delphys. Bal I note and New York arring trained factors of a consecutive to the factor of the same consecutive trains a Crestine with all returning trains. At Fart Wayne train from St. Lauli, Centerl Runes, Latagotte, and in termediate places, connect with above trains. A Forest, connection are made with trains to anormal Concinnati Springfield and Dayton.

handling.

For thekets and farter information apply to A T Johnson, Account the Grow WesternRailroad Office, Fireally on the evener at the Monongahela House Pittsburgh, or: Go Parkin, Passeng 1813. Patrick. No. 30 Dearborn street, opposite the Trespective credentia's most House, Cheago, or to the Agents at the Sia-One on the line.

CTAIL Trains stop at F rt Wigne 15 minutes.—

Remember shove is he ring time.

1 J. HOUSTON, Gen. P. Sgr Agent. D. W. BOAS, Passes Arti Concard. JOS II, MOORE, SUPERINTENDENT May 10th, 1858

1823. ** ONL WALVE 1823

STEAM IRON WORKS. LOWSER & STOR ..

Manufacturers of and Dealers in STATIONARY SAEAM ENGINES Or every size and variety, for Saw and Griet Mills,

Railroad Cars, Car Wheels,

Dry Goods and Groceries,

Corner of Columbia and Cathoun streets.

EREBY give notice to their friends and all whom their shop, nearly opposite the Rockhill flouse, Doors, of the best indications of the increasing prossing blands Window Sush, and al. other kinds of work perity of the people of Salt Lake City, since the shop were successful to the standard opposite the Rockhill flouse, Doors, of the best indications of the increasing prossing the first their shop, nearly opposite the Rockhill flouse, Doors, of the best indications of the increasing prossing the first their shop, nearly opposite the Rockhill flouse, Doors, of the best indications of the increasing prossing the first their shop, nearly opposite the Rockhill flouse, Doors, of the people of Salt Lake City, since the shop were shoped the people of Salt Lake City, since the shop with the sum of the people of Salt Lake City, since the shop with the same shops who did not hear your sermon."

WE have a large FRENCH PLATE MIRROT For 27. WALLAMEYER & Co. PLAX SEED and all kinds or Medicinal Re-Propagation ignormal kernesses. Propagation ignormal kernesses. Propagation ignormal kernesses. Just nece ved . the new too mas.

For sale by the package of content vice.

H. R. SCHWEGMAN.

The Indiana Senators.

To the Editor of the National Intelligencer : Some writer in your paper of Wednesday, over the signature of "Amicus," is undertaking to rindicate the truth of history, as connected with the Indiana servatorial election, has falsified the who was sitting in the room with a book in her Springfield, Naples, Decatur, and all the Indiana renatorial election, has falsified the who was sitting in the room with a book in her record at every step. If you will give me the use thand, of your columns, I will demonstrate it. The writer states: "The action of the present Legistature was based upon the idea that no election with a touch of indignation in his voice and was made by the previous one." This is simply not true. While it may be difficult to determine the sorry, not angry. Father never gets of alluring, but other define it as one who nities, with a lieunable rights are ourse have the same meaning. Martha signitudes to submit this will to the old fies bitterness; Anne, Anna, Hannah, and promain has to undergo is to submit his will to the old fies bitterness; Anne, Anna, Hannah, and promain has to undergo is to submit his will to the old fies bitterness; Anne, Anna, Hannah, and promain has to undergo is to submit his will to the old fies bitterness; Anne, Anna, Hannah, and promain has to undergo is to submit his will to the old fies bitterness; Anne, Anna, Hannah, and promain, whom he is taught to consider his fies bitterness; Anne, Anna, Hannah, and promain, whom he is taught to consider his fies bitterness; Anne, Anna, Hannah, and promain, whom he is taught to consider his fies bitterness; Anne, Anna, Hannah, and promain, whom he is taught to consider his fies bitterness; Anne, Anna, Hannah, and promain, whom he is taught to consider his fies bitterness; Anne, Anna, Hannah, and promain, whom he is taught to consider his fies bitterness; Anne, Anna, Hannah, and promain, whom he is taught to consider his fies bitterness; Anne, Anna, Hannah, and promain, whom he is taught to consider his fies bitterness; Anne, Anna, Hannah, and promain has to submit his will to the old fies bitterness; Anne, Anna, Hannah, and promain has to undergo is to submit his will to the old fies bitterness; Anne, Anna, Hannah, and promain has to submit his will to the old fies bitterness; Anne, Anna, Hannah, and promain has to submit his will to the old fies bit may have been governed by, it is not difficult to the book that was in her hand. The boy laid of Sally, there are two definitions—a princess pendence of parental control, and receives and the control of the book that was in her hand. The boy laid and the morning star. Su an signifies a lilly, tanning with a witch from the quince bush and is a fitting mame for a tall, slender, flower-like girl, of delicate complexion and native comes really a very serious thing. We never like girl, of delicate complexion and native grace. Rebecca, plump, Lawy signifies like and see that the smart of an operation like injuries, as a sound of a bell reached his ears, light, and was anciently given to gris born at chosen, and that 23 of the Senators voted for with a disappointed air:

Bright and Fitch one other Senator voting blank.

and 60 members of the House voting for Bright late! O. I wish he would come!!

and Fitch, and two members voting blank, mak.

'You seem anxious to get deeper into trouble,' and as it was their duty to have done. It is true sideted him a subject fit for punishment. history of this case can be stripped of all col- esc pr'

intelligib'e there was no law on the statute book of the state considerate boy. His goodness don't seem to in a'd of that clause of the constitution of the Lave helped you much? United States, which says: "The times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators to anger, by this ankindness of speech. WITH its ample rolling stock and equipment and manner of holding elections for Senators and Prepared to transport Passengers and Representatives shall be prescribed in each

State by the Legislature thereof, but Congress may at any time, by las, appoint a different day." The Law of Indiana, passed in 1831, in a d of the above classe has been repeated, or enough, and you are doing him harm rather than

for the State, of opposite polities, and by the At-tion are my quivern. Then no curred away, ice, from Henry country, concurred to get marter before the state of the State in favor of the and of ening the door of the cabinet, brought ried together and they did so, all three, with place after howhood has passed away, yet a multiplication of the state of t 24 out of 47 legally elected Senators, with their them on a table before his father, over whose; siding effect, attended aid convention an vot- gret ed. 62 out of 100 legally elected Representatives were pre-ent and veted. They had the velocity efficiency of each of the presiding efficient of each of the

abeta March, 1861, and the latter until the 4th of g od!

An effort has been made to then this to traced up for two snaudous faces. An ease of Mr Harlan, of lowa. There is no them. She was pozzled analogy whatever between the two cases. Mr That was very unfortunate, she said, a little Harlan was declared ideally elected mainly while after Mr Gordon came in. The was such upon the ground that the law of Lowa presents an exposiste work of art. It was hopelessly would be bright with gordness.—There are men enough who talk. Few of them, comparatively done in. She was failed her own doors, he start not blace, and manner of bolding electer fixed.

of the 1st in tant present is this case to the public don threw upon her sister a look of warning, but in an impartial and fair a manner as any mapping deed used could desire, and I felly agree with you in the expression of the opin on that in the question open which the present Legislation open

SHORT STRUKL ENGINEER

and machinery for saw nails which are it now
simple durable, commonical, and cally managed
any pulling the sew distant and cladr vary
ing stand and fact.

Those what me to preclase in our line will do well
to give us a call (or adjues as by later) as we car;
bound not be feet in styre and price by any cut.

Those whith meaning and designed in the foll wing paragraph:
bound not be feet in styre and price by any cut.

REPARIES done with meaners and despareb,
Cash paid for old Casings in Brass.

F. Wayne, Corbor 27, 1853.

ROCKHILLI HOUSE

By PHILO RUMSEY,
Corner of Broadway and Main Streets,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

January 20th, 1855.

Formal managed in the following paragraphic and policy of the search of the word of particle for the Stark of the With mash gravity he addressed by the Broadway of the Stark of the With mash gravity he addressed in the following as a true bill, I to the extense and labor of furnishing regular reporters of the Legislative proceedings to the extense and labor of furnishing regular reporters when do not pretend to the extense should be subscribed for the paragraph of the extense should be subscribed as the control of the proceedings and the view leading papers which do not pretend to the extense should be subscribed for the papers which do not pretend to the extense should be subscribed for the papers which do not pretend to the extense should be subscribed for the papers which do not pretend to the extense should be subscribed for the papers which do not pretend to the extense should be subscribed for the papers which and pretend and subscribed for the papers which and pretend to the extense and labor of furnishing regular reports of the Euglish to the extense should be subscribed for the papers which and a paper of the papers which and a paper of the papers which and its find and long of the formal papers which a to go to this expense should be supported from speakers and made long addresses in support of the State Treasury, merely because they are the bill when one Mr. Morrisette from Menroe, published at Indianapelle, we cannot see. It took the floor. With mush gravity he addressed done, must either do it himself or see to the dotte members want other pa creation those which the house as follows:

The shortest way to be rich is not by enlarging our desires.

The shortest way to be rich is not by enlarging our desires.

The shortest way to be rich is not by enlarging our desires.

The shortest way to be rich is not by enlarging our desires.

The shortest way to be rich is not by enlarging our desires.

The shortest way to be rich is not by enlarging our desires.

The many and prepared to execute all orders with dispatch, and at the lowest press. Give us a cail.

First Wayne, April 11th, 1856.

MAKERS AND SASH

CHEAPEST AT HOME.

Make the dispatch is a dispersion of comparison of the place of the place in the style and matter of the Description of edition of the place in the style and an advertisements, among which notices of schools, books, and results and an advertisement is an advertisement. Now, we observe the same any, made here. To those in ward the first ward and say we are prepared the first ward and some thank the horder of the place in the style and matter of the Description of edition of such a thing said the man. Vell, there is block and the dector, he must be place in the style and attractions, occasional scraps of diagreely, with a few official paper of Brigham Young. April 11th, 1856.

MAKERS of Blinds in Toledo and other places the represent their work cheeper than any, made here. To those in ward the block and selded an any, and the action ward in the first ward and say we are prepared to first wards and say we are prepared to first wards and selded and selected and selected news, both the first with any made and say we are prepared to first wards and selded and selected news, both the first with any made here. To those in ward to the place in the style and matter of the Description of edition on the place is the dector, the one watches till the other man, indired it is smooth, that he may can the atomic doubt man, indired it is smooth, that he may can the theory of temper in a wife, ontlive all the elements of a fine face, and make the dector, the one watches till the other man indired it some through the place of the place is the place of the place in the style and an advertisements, among which notices of schools, books, and results was the only of the place of the place in the style and an advertisements.

Makers of Blinds in Toledo and other places was worth a bundred toler. The home is the block and an operated being the place of the place in the s

Look Out -- The Ind anapotis Journal says the butre extraosted, and nothing is left to redeem its. u -randing c reulation. The amount miredeem very smal - not reaching, \$300 perhaps. The seconds of the Farmer's and Tend r's Bank ndianar olis are also exhausted. Its outstandg excellation s very small-less, than that e Cap tol: The proceeds of the Bank chester are also exhausted. The amount salástand og eiren at on is enknown but ean a be-very large. The issues of each of thes iiree banks are worthless.

Into the Sanshine.

"I wish father would come home." The voice that said this had a troubled ton

Fish received 83 out of 147 votes, and 1 will the standard up, and the s

and of ladianap lis with all the Roads leading from a they had a full and fair opportunity of being. The boy's fault had provoked her, and she con-

been duly and legally served; but at the mob d must confess? replied aunt Phebe, 'that arganization of the Senate these three men were I think a little wholesome discipline of the kind inducted into their seats in violation of law and you speak of would not be out of place. It usage, and permitted to act as Senators. The you were my child I am sure you would not

RAILROAD NOTICE. history of this case can be stripped of an col- of property of an not your child I den't want to be. lateral issues, and but little space to make it plain and Furber is good and loves me. li your father is so good, and loves you When the Legislature of Indiana met in 1857, well, you must be very ungrateful or a very in-burgh Southron's account. It says:

Hush, will you?' ejaculated the boy, excited Pholo It was the boy's mother who now spoke for the

Again the bell rang, and again the boy lefe

the State to a distant day, for the purpose of You are in trouble, my son. What has hap Davis House. The minute was performed by a site with thinking of the Sanday school, and Reside Charge | 7.00 A W| 1.30 P M | All Trains make close connections at CREST-LINE for COLUMBUS CINCINNATI, IN LINE for COLUMBUS CINCINNATI, IN DIANAPOLIS and SAINT LOUIS.

| Saides Serialars | Debric that | De

Lieutenant Governor, their constitutional pre- countenance come instantly a shadow of re-

I did it?

An effort has been made to liken this to the ed up for two shadowed faces; but did not see the impatient if he does not contine in the same shall I see you home! Sae touches her fingers

Railroad Cars, Car Wheels,
Saw AND GRIST MILL GEARING.
Thrashing Machines, Shore, Polash & Sugar lating and every other variety of Castings used in the western Country. At on the most innerved a year and every other variety of Castings used in the western Weinvile particular naturation to our pattern Weinvile particular naturation to our and machinery for saw natils which are the most commonwed a year and every other variety for saw natils which are the most commonwed a year and every other variety of Castings used in the western SHORT STROKE ENGINES and machinery for saw natils which are the most commonwed a year are given to our simple durable, commonwed a year are given to our sample durable, commonwed and any built in this city, the gaw dust and slabe raighty.

Subscribing for Papers by the Legislature.—

Subscribing for Papers by the Legislature.

Subscribing for Papers by the Legislature.—

Subscribing

what paper he will take, whether published at made one of the professors. He is what that Indianapolis or elsewhere. We have none but college wishes to make for us a regular root. The great are under as much d ficulty to ex. Republicans a cut directly by saying: There

Weil I know what I am about, inter-1 records of the Back of the Capitol, Indianapolis, rapted the doctor; that's the way we read a nd we understand it Now, continued the peaker, amidst the roars of the House, unless my serrel dector can be one of the professors. must vote ugainst this bill.

Mr-. Speckles says the bear veg table pill ye

ented is an appl -dumpling; for destroying

gnawing at the stomach, it is pill which may

ways be relied on.

The blow most effectually killed the bill, it is Louisville, recently to be appointed guarden ad es ta stato

Names of Women and their Meaning .-Mary the commone t of all females names, is also one of the sweetest given to women. It is not strange that it prevails so universally. It signifies e alted; Maria and Marie -the latter French, are only other forms of Mary, and of

of alluring, but other define it as one who pities, with aliennable rights, every way injurious to what ideas such an organization as the present angry?

Legislature of Indiana may have acted upon or may have been governed by, it is not difficult to half curiously, and let her eyes fall again upon find ample facts to sustain the charge of will—the book that was in her hand. The boy laid and the morning star. Su an aguiffes a lilly required with a licenshable rights, every way injurious to Jany now generally familiarized into Jenny, significant to half curiously, and let her eyes fall again upon or Sally, there are two definitions—a princess producence of parental control, and receives a and the morning star. Su an aguiffes a lilly required with a licenshable rights, every way injurious to Jany now generally familiarized into Jenny, significant to half curiously. And then, when upon some overtions are two definitions—a princess producence of parental control, and receives a such as the producence of parental control, and receives as a such as the present and the morning star. Su an aguiffes a lilly required with a licenshable rights, every way injurious to Jany now generally familiarized into Jenny, significant to the feelings. And then, when upon some overtions are two definitions as the present and the feelings are two definitions and the feelings. And then, when upon some overtions are two definitions as the present and the feelings are two definitions as the present and the feelings. The feelings are two definitions are two definitions as the present and the feelings are two definitions ar

demonstrate before I close this communication, uninted, as a sound of a new reaction was a large that there were but 147 legally elected Senators and went to the room door. He stood there for ing brightness of aspect and applied accordingly and Representatives when Bright and Fish were a lattle while, and then came slowly back, saying Bertha bright, and Altert all bright. Louisa Bertha bright, and Altert all bright. in French Louise-is the feminine of Louis, and significs one who protects. Fanny or Frances, ged by a cruel master to sit with girls at school. means trank or free. Catherine, pure or chaste. This usually comes before the development of If not exceeded by any route to S. Louis.

The Mail Express leaving Fort Wayne at 6 in g83 out of 147 votes, and making a majority remarked the aunt, who had only been in the AM, connects at Peru with Morning Train of the of 19 of all the members elected to the Legishouse for a week, and who was neither very and Indianapolis Railroad, for Indianapolis Railroad, for Indianapolis Railroad, for Indianapolis Railroad for Indianapolis tionate, motherly, Julia, soft haired. Juliette smiled at grimly by the master, who is so far-and Juliatta, are the same as Julia: Agnes delighted with his own ineffable pleasantry as

> It from the menagory in Mississipi, the other day, laughing and blushing th we came to hate her and was shot in the head with a Mississippi rifle name. We wonder where the overgrown from and died very suddenly and easily, after terribly creature is now, and what the condition of fying the inhabitants and doing considerable her had is f.
>
> damage in other respects, atterly rained one. The first Lowerta led Cont.

beast cums across two stacks of folder. One the glass, and then when he steps out of doors hoisted the other on his trank, and bearing it grin. The san lengths in the sky; the cows bearing grandeur. He soon reached a point window; his very shadow mocks him. When where the negroes of the plantation where takes he walks by the cottage where Jane lives, he walks by the cottage where Jane lives, he their dinner, when the unusual sight which met dares not look up for his life. The very boards their dinner, when the unusual sight which met dares not look up for his life. The very boards their eyes so frightened them that all turned white! When the r fears subsided, finding that they were all whire men and women, they detent they deall white men and women, they detent the gurret window nod with devision. If the is obliged to pass a group of men and boys.

preacher with the help of a charm from the wenders if any of the children will ask him to County Clerks office. The secret of the wonder, swing his long tail blue.

Another Wonder of the World .- Burleigh Who did this, my son? was asked in an even nat, has the following item in his last letter:
Lam told that the world will soon be electrically.

fied by the bringing forth of an invention that

Senators aforeraid: the former until the 4h of March, 1862, and the latter until the 4h of March, 1863, are adding to the tener of their respective eredentia's?

O, father? And the boy threw his arms
Woman—The female of man in the order of with them. Then comes the pinch, and the nature, but sometimes the male in the order of boy that has the most place and his his heart of the prettiest girl, his heart in his rection of the prettiest girl, his heart in the order of prettiest girl, his heart in the order of the order of the prettiest girl, his heart in the order of the prettiest girl, his heart in the order of the prettiest girl, his heart in the order of the prettiest girl his heart in the order of the

In Indiana there was no lare to whate side is aunt said this. Mr Gordon only smiled and I know that an editorial in the let lig more drew his arm closely around his boy. Mrs Corson that is in tant present to this case to the public don threw upon her sister a look of warning, but the late news about the Paris fashions is marring and finds the doors of life open to him, somewhat startling. Fat is the rage. Ladies and the pigs squaling for breakfast.

FORT WAYNE, IN TOWNLEY.

Solve From Townley.

HUMPHRAY & HURD

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS,

FORT WAYNE, IN TOWNLEY.

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS,

FORT WAYNE, IN TOWNLEY.

BOUNDAY W. TOWNLEY.

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS,

FORT WAYNE, IN TOWNLEY.

BOUNDAY W. TOWNLEY.

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS,

FORT WAYNE, IN TOWNLEY.

BOUNDAY W. TOWNLEY.

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS,

FORT WAYNE, IN TOWNLEY.

COMPAND TOWNLEY.

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS,

FORT WAYNE, IN TOWNLEY.

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS,

FORT WAYNERS AND JOINERS AND JOINERS

Well. Mr. Richard, how does my son ge

dong with his grammar tesson? He surpasse my pupil that I ever had! In what does he chiefly excel, sir? In stup.day sir, A woman appeared at the County Court a

or her child, when the following colloquy ca-"Judge, what estate has your child ?" " Pieas yer honor, I don't understand you." "Judge, I say, what has she got?" "Chills and fever, pleas yer honor."

A Boy's Trials

The Springfield Republican has a capital article on this subject: Here are some extragta : Hes Regulations with the O'd Man.

We suppose that the first severe trial a boy course have the same meaning. Martha signi- has to undergo is to submit his will to the old fies bitterness; Anne, Anna, Hannah, and pro- man, whom he is taught to consider his father.

S.tling with the Guls. The next great trial of that boy is to be oblithat point.

Trains leaving Fort Wayne at 11 20 A M. make alose confinctions at Toledo with Trains of the Cleveland and Toledo Railcoad. for Cleveland Boston

FIFTGHT IR INS run daily between the Semate these three mens were I think a little wholesome discipline of the kind

GEO II. IURROAS, Gen Sapt.

Taledo Nove 20 1838.

The first Long-ta led Coat.

We do not believe that any boy ever but on Passing through his plantation, the high He first long-taries coat without a sense of sname. this first long-tailed coat without a sense of shame the trial assumes its most terrific sides. His The new constitution of Indiana contains a clau c requiring the members of the General Assembly to meet in joint convention to perform or certain daties.

After the meeting of this convention it was odjourned, according to the custom and usage of the State to a distant day, for the purpose of sat down still holding Richard's lend.

You are in trouble my son. What has here

> Going Home with the Girls. presentable. It is a great trial either to a ten-

der or a tough age. For an overgrown boy to the New York correspondent of the Boston Jour go to a dior, knowing that there are a dozen girls inside, and to knock or ring with absohate aertainty that in two minutes all their eyes will be upon him, is a severe test of conrage. (will send steam and all forms of motive power tour of the room without stepping on their toes House, and of Secretary of the Sace and Gove How?

I threw my ball in there, once—only once—new used down among the dead things of earth and their election; and in lorgetfulness.

A gentlemen of Long Island has made the matter a study for twenty-five years, and has now he savs demonstrated his invention, and has achievement which few boys can heast. If a Making close connections with trans for Philsselephir. But it more and Kow York on the final hearing of this case in the United on the final hearing of this case in the United on the final hearing of this case in the United States Senate, they had the vote of 30 out of 53. Trains a from St. Leading the same close course that a Cresting with all returning trains. At Fitt Wryne trains in the members of their own body, and who after a thomogh and search organization, bearing the final hearing of this case in the United States Senate, they had the vote of 30 out of 53. States Senate they had the vote of 30 out of 53. States Senate they had the vote of 30 out of 53. At Fitt Wryne trains and Chumbas make case course that a Cresting with all returning trains. At Fitter Wryne trains a Cresting with all returning trains at the members of their own body, and who after a thomogh and search organization, bearing the first wenty-fice years, and has move he says demonstrated his invention, and has now he says demonstrated his invention, and has helderen matter a study for twenty-fice years, and has the descent of many head through the says demonstrated his invention, and has now he says demonstrated his invention, and has to mean of my active descent with the say of the white Mr. Gordon sat controlling hims to the says demonstrated his invention, and has the leading him the send the same of their own body, and which few boys can beast it end of the used for the value and part of the value and part with one of the new boys can beast to mean of my active trains. A little while Mr. Gordon sat controlling hims to each end, the many of the said sturbed thoughts. Then the says demonstrated his invention, and has not to make the trains of the value and part with one of the says and each end, the many of the returning trains and the controlling hims to determine the said through a strength o strig-room with his father Aont Phebe look. A man that astonishes at first soon makes persereoking his clow, stammers out the words: tongue clinging to the roof of his mouth, and

districts."

| A BOOK, Sir, and read the enapter of levers, and innecent. By doing nothing we learn to do in that was enough. He was called to a sick woman once, so he tucked his book under his aim, and once, so he tucked his book under his aim, and once, so he tucked his book under his aim, and once, so he tucked his book under his aim, and once, so he tucked his book under his aim, and once, so he tucked his book under his aim, and once his aim, and once his aim, and once his aim, and once his aim, and the first him accept the following his first him accept him be head for a server of the first him accept him and the first him accept him a

Dante's famous line, "All hope abandon, ye who enter here?" has been recommended as a notto for American railroad cars.

What proof have we there was sewing in the me of David ! Because he was hemmed in on e craside. There are people who have learned, as the ocet exhorts them, to labor and to wait; but, of runnitely, they wait a great deal more than

ney labor Why is crinoline like an obstinate mani Because it often stands out about trifles.

SATURDA7, DECEMBER 11, 1858.

Messre Rounds & Langdon, 155 Randolph for advertisements in the Sentinel.

Christmas Eve Festival. The Ladies of the First Presbyterian Church invite their friends and the public generally to a Republican. The Intelligencer says: -Festival in Colerick's Hall, on the evening of Friday, December 21:h. Admittance 10 cents.

The Young Ladies of Trinity Church (P.E.) will give a SUPPER at Colerick's Hall Thursday evening, December 30 h. 1858, to which they respectfully invite the citizens. The object in view is the purchase of a library and Admittance 10 cents. Supper 25 cents

To give us more space for general news we issue the President's Message and the Delinquent List on extra sheets. Next week we shall also issue the Delinquent List on an extra, which will complete the term of its publication.

The President's Message, which we laid bedictated solely with a view to the early settlement majori y of the Legi-lature it the premises. of that much vexed question. The Utah matter is forms a legitimate source of public criticism, bu is also dwelt upon at some leagth, and the policy offers no occasion for any Legislative proceedings of the course pursued by the government clearly in perching the conclusiveness of the decision itself demonstrated The grievances we have against We therefore, are inclined to doubt the accuracy of Spain are alluded to, and a recommendation made that we should purchaseCuba, as essential to the security of our gulf coast and commerce. Bight and Fuch—a proceeding which would be base to the security of our gulf coast and commerce, in the unc assistant and as the only means of putting a final stop to is g in the Legisloture of Indiana to determine on the the slave trade. Cuba being now the only counthe slate trade, Cuba being now the only couny whom that State should be represented
try where that iniquitous traffic is tolerated. The necessity of taking possession or assuming a protectorate over portions of northern Mexico i. strongly urged as a measure of self protection for our exposed frontiers: and a suggestion made that we should send such an armed force between 7 and 8 o'clock, the walls of the upper preference as to the Presidential candidates, neglect of this admonition will compel me to as may be requisite to preserve the escrity of story of the large three story building in course the transit routes across the Isthmus.

The President's view on the revenue question position to substitute specific for ad valorem it bu tying the unfortunate inmates in the ruins, of assurances like these, this buying and selling dutes in certain cases. He recommends a 1e- Mr Hahlstein heard the walls cracking and politician, was elected one of the Senatorial modification of the tariff and such an increase of sterping out to see what was the matter, had Delegates, and at the Cincinnati Convention was duties as will produce a revenue sufficient for the just reached the street when the walls fell. He one of the most violent advocates for the nominwants of the government; and at the same time providentially escaped; but his wife and child, ation of Judge Douglas upon the ground, and urges the strictest economy in our national ex- and her brother Wm Vogel were instantly killed. This delegate was an accurate type of the penditures.

this admirable document, but recommend all that he expired next day; a young woman who our readers to peruse it for themselves, and they was serving him, fortunately got under the counwill be abundantly satisfied with it.

LEGISLATURE. - We do not see much of general interest in the proceedings of our Legislative Solons this week. A proposal to adjourn this day was voted down. Divers new resolutions have been introduced, and some progress made in matters previously introduced. A bill has been introduced prescribing the mode of uncalled for, and one that will lead to much trouble and inconvenience, if adopted, as it has done in other states where it is in force. If one branch of the Legislature happens to be Republican and the other Democratic it is plain they could never agree and concur in the elcetion of a candidate. All kinds of intrigues. bargain, sale, and corruption would be the con-

-yeas 51, nays 45.

be proceeded with.

The Indiana Senators

. On our first page will be found a communithe U. S. Senate, the only legal tribuoal capable pooled a short distance west of Bucyrus. The Fam Kent, Williamsport majority of the Legislature, and the only illegal- Columbia, and a brakeman, whose name we viz: President—Azarian Boody; Vice President In stock of the State, ity about the election was the factious refusal to have not Leard, were severe'y scalded. Locks -WARREN COLBURN; Treasurer-J R OSBORN; participate in it, by the ve y men who now so was so dreadfully injured that he could not be Secretary-J N DRUMMOND; Superintendent-G In loans to Stockholdclamorously contend against the right of our removed; he died at Bucyrus on Thursday af H Burrows; Transfer Agent, N. Y.—Chas H Cere, in mortgages, Leaving the Sinking Senators to their seats. We think the farce is ternoon, leaving a widow who resides in this PIERCE." laurels, without further stultifying themselves by Columbia yesterday morning. The brakeman month of November, were as follows. pretending to hold another election.

We notice the Republican at this place insists that our Legi-lature having declared the seats vacant, must proceed to fill them and vindicate the outraged dignity and sovereignty of the state themselves the especial friends of Mr. Douglae. This is mere twaddle. The sovereignty and dig- who are doing more to destroy his political n'ty of our state were outraged, not by the U.S. prospects than all his enemies combined could Senate, but by the course taken by the Republi- ever account ish. They denounce the President, cans in our state Senate in refusing to perform oppose regular democratic neminations, have their duty by attending the election, and is now Leen the means of defeating us in several con- of Negroes and Professors -The grand jury of further outraged by the childish course taken by gressional and legislative districts, and are doing the U S District Court have indicted Rev H Peck, ings of the Pank, for two years less two months, the same party and their wretched allies in the their utmost to destroy the democratic ascend. a Professor in the noterious Oberlin amalgama up to the first of November, 1858. present Legislature. If they nust elect new ency in the state. Such of them as were elected tion College, several others connected with the present Legislature. It they must elect new ency in the State, Such of them as were elected.

Senators to vindicate the state dignity, we hope to the Legislature have openly coalesced with College, six negroes, and five fug t vos, for resis lews, up to the 1st day of Nov. 1858. they will select our dignified neighbor as one of the republicans in opposition to the democrate ting the U S Marshal and rescuing a fugitive they will select our dignified neighbor as one of the republicans in opposition to the democrate, the persons to visit Washington on this fool's er- and vote with them on all occasions! These slave. Altogether 37 persons of all shades and Loans on Mortgages, on Real Esrand. He would certainly bear his blushing men are mostly disappointed office seekers, and colors are indicted. The Marshal is after them honors in the most dignified manner.

Legislature has seen fit to question the right of true friends of that distinguished politician owe BURNHAM and TENANT, two of the Noble our Senators to their seats, therefore they must it to themselves and to Mr Donglas to disavow Co. dealers in bogus coin, arrested by the Reguhave another election, though they know the U. the course pursued by these brawlers, and to laters, have been convicted in the U S. District S Senate neither can nor will disturb the settle place him right before the democracy of Indiana | Court at Indianapolis, and each sentenced to 2 ment of the question made last winter, is simply If this be not done-if these bolters are to con- years imprisonment in the penitentiary. preposterous. What desit amount to ! Mere- time their factious course, and still to be reply this; that some 70 or 80 persons holding cognized as the friends of Mr Douglas and the ceats in our Legislature, have, instead of attend peculiar exponents of his views-no democrat ing to their duties, formed hemselves into a who is anxious to maintain the integrity of the Fort Wayne. When last heard from, two political meeting and resolved the election illegal party can hereafter sustain him, or recognize and void With this the state has nothing to do; him as any longer belonging to the democratic it is simply the opinion of these man-for Legis. party. lators, notwithstanding the exalted opinion some | In making these remarks we do not wish to of them entertain of themselves, are but men- be understood as applying to the hundreds of and rather sorry specimens, too, many of them good democrats who admire Mr Douglas or have a-c. We could easily get up a meeting of twice differed with the President on the Lecompton as many better men, who would resolve that question They are intended solely for those Bright and Fitch were legally elected, and that who have distinguished themselves by their bitter their opponents in first refusing to go into an hostility to the democratic party and their election, and then pretending to choose others in shaffeless cooperation with the republicans their places, had violated their oaths and their Such men are no longer democrats, and in our duty, and were deserving the execuation and opinion only use the name of Mr Donglas for contempt of all honorable men. This opinion their own selfish purposes. It is then a duty the translated by Mary Howitt, has just been issued would be far more in accordance with the face friends of that gentleman owe to him and the by T B Peterson & Brothers, 306 Chastnut street and be entitled to as much respect as the opin- democratic party, at once to disavow the course Philadelphia. It is speken of by the press as one tons of the very honorable gentlemen who are of these demagogues, disclaim all connection with of the best works of this justly celebrated authorstructing their brief hour in our Legislative halls (them, and remove from Mr Douglas the doubts ers. See advertirement in another column,

and as an offset to Brother Bailey's tirade about this state. The Ashland (O.) Union, edited by a clear steady light, more nearly resembling the fund is properly invested well managed and journal, the Washington National Intelligencer, which it will be seen takes altogether a different at the hands of his friends, and it appears his better; and there is no danger of it exploding view of the matter from that indulged in by the

As, by the Constitution of the United Sat seach As, by the Constitution of the United Sat s, each House of Congress is made the jidge of the elections returns and qualifications of its own members," it must be obvious to all that the decision to which the behave came in the premises must be held and considered final and conclusive. Whatever question may be still taked in the minds of many what regard to the meries of that decision there can be no questionable for that it was the sale and need in the as to the fact that it was the sole and peculial par ogative of the Senate to settle the firster in dispute. This proposition besides resing in the present case on the express terms of the Constitution, is verified object in view is the purchase of a library and of the racessaries for the Church Sunday School g n zation it all delibrat we bedies, whether public Admittance 10 cents. Support 25 cents acter could not be maintained.
"We are induced to effor this brief statement of the

case, as a sculled one, because we observe that a recent declaration has been made by a majority of bo h branches of the passent Louislature of fucion to the off of that the election of Mosses Bright and Fitch, during the ression of 1837, was illegal unconstitutional and void, and that, the refore, the State of Indiand is not at this time legal y and constitutionally represented in the Senate of the United States. The fore our readers in an extra on Thursday, is an able, well written, and excellent document, giving a clear and lucid view of the affairs of this it had not, as a resadjudicate passed beyond the state. great country. It gives a full statement of w s designed to be effected by the passage of this res.

Kansas matters, and explains the President's of nion than to make a public expression of circuit. course on the Lecompton matter to have been r m the eor clusion reaches by the Senate in its de

the statement when it is said that, in pursuance this recent resolution, the G neral Assembly w or cond to elect two Senators in the place of Masses the dions, returns and qualifications of the members y whom that State should be represented in the

Dreadful Catastrophe.

Fall of a Building-Four Persons Killed! of erection by Mr Philip Hahlstein, baker, opposite the court house, were blown down, and falling to which he replied that he had understood that A little boy, son of Jacob Doelker, who was class which supported Judge Douglas at that We have not space to notice all the points in buying some crackers, was so dreadfully injured Convention."

> most dreadfully mangled. being no roof or cross-beams to tie the walls to-

the unhappy inmates into eternity. Mr Doelker, and the unhappy widew of Mr erous defeats, he is no lorger Young America, his untimely end

Break in the Canal.-The heavy rain on Satsequences. We do hope this feature of the bill urday night last, and the rapid melting of the snow, caused so heavy a rush of water into the The House, by a vo'c of 85 to 11, repealed the canal, that the banks, unable to withstand it. prohibitory Maine Liquor Law of 1852. A re- gave way at a spot between the planing mills of resolution providing for a loan to meet the State Mr Tower and Oakley & Andrews. The water expenditures for the current year was adopted rushed out in a resistless torrent, washing out a portion of Water street, carrying away the tail No elections have yet been had. There is race of Williams & Hongland's mill, and flowing said to be a snarl in the unholy alliance, as to through Mr Wheeler's c air factory (formerly on the democratic party, because they are not make an interesting report of the Legislature the proper distribution of the spoils - the Re Work's Tannery) swept out the rear wall, carried publicans claiming the lion's share, which their off a large amount of lumber, and did considerbalance of power anti-lecompton allies are u. able damage to turning lathes and other machiwilling to submit to. Until this important matter nery. There was great danger that the founda- Blade of yesterday says :- "The Stockholders of the State Bank of Indiana, for accumulating willing to submit to. Until this important matter nery. There was great danger that the foundation badd of yesterday says.—The Stockholders of profit on the expected income of the State, from is adjusted, it is probable the elections will not tions of the plaining mills would be undermined this Company convened at the effice of the comand the buildings destroyed, but by active and pany in this city, yesterday, for the purpose of which, and the return of the capital of such injudicious labors the force of the current was electing a Board of Directors, &c. The following vestment, to discharge the debt incurred by the turned from them and the buildings saved. Mr were unanimously elected Directors, viz. Azariah State in that behalf, and to realize from the

of judging, had decided the case, finally and engineer, Mr. J Locks, a fireman, named Shur- Upon the organization of the Board, the followirreversibly. They were duly elected by a clear man Kerner, son of Mr. W. W. Kepner, of ing persons were elected officers of the Company, played out, and the actors had better rest on their city. Kepner died at his father's residence in The net earnings of this Company for the is in a fair way of recovery.

Douglas and his so-called Friends There are certain men in this state, calling The idea, that because a small majority in our screen to hide their hatred to democracy. The expected.

"Mr Donglas has already suffered two deaths

destiny to suffer one more." In 1850, Judge Douglas appeared in Ohio as a Presidential aspirant. The State Fair was held in September, 1850, and it "was sought to be made an engine by his friends for the exclusive purpose of promoting his ambition. He came into the State attended by a large retinue of adherents from Illinois and Indiana, and they, as well as those who were in his interest in Ohio all the appliances, promises and blandishment which politicians by trade are in the habit of supposing are so availing, in order to compass the great end. But that movement, like the present one, was premature, and most inoportune." The friends of William Allen, "indigpant at the extraordinary invasion from Illinois resolved that Allen should be a candidate. The consequence was, that the State Convention of January, 1852, not withstanding the superhuman

efforts of the friends of Senator, Douglas, con tained a large majority of Allen men. The friends of Judge Douglas were powerless to secure any showing for him, although they were enabled to form a combination of sufficient power to defeat the resolution instructing the delegates at Baltimore in favor of Allen. The Union proceeds: "In December, 1855, a few weeks prior to the neeting of the 8th of January State Convention of 1856, Judge Douglas again appeared in our State. He was at Columbus several days, and we believe at Cleveland when the State Convention assembled, and remained in that city during . its session. Having ascertained the utter hopelessness of his poospocts, his friends determined

to carry the State by a coup d'etat. Those who were known to be in his confidence, solemnly asseverated that he was not a candidate-that he was entirely "out of the ring." One active politician who was a candidate for Senatorial Delegate, and who has lost what character and position he once possessed, in consequence of his friend or foe, where he could buy cheapest, and could sell highest; this economical politician was by a delegate from the Northwest, put to a He avowed himself unequivocally in favor of Buehanan. Hs interrogator informed him that prosecute informations against them for defaults. Race yesterday afternoon, and the following adthe most bitter in his opposition to Buchanan.

"How far Judge Douglas may be really res; onsible for the character of his friends, we are unable to say. But we have always believed ter, and escaped with slight injury. The wreck that it was to his 'friends," more than to any was speedily cleared away, and the bodies re- defect in his own character and conduct that he moved. Mrs flahlstein and her biother being has been shipwrecked. If, indeed, he is right himself, he has been exceedingly unfortunate in having had the advocates he has. Throughout The building of the walls had only been com- the country they have generally been composed pleted the previous evening; the bricks having of legislative 'buters' - 'e' lows who are after 'jobs' been saturated with wet from the rain and snow, at Washington, or before State legi-latures-who prevented the mortar from setting, and there piracy, the land plunder interest, and all kindred schemes-and, if a National Bank project were current vote of both Houses, instead of by joint gether they were unable to withstand the fary brought forward, with any prospect of success ballot. The change we look upon as rawise and 'Anything to win - anything to make money'is their motto. If Judge Douglas could purge that has ever happened in our city, and has ex-1848, and enlist under his banner the live and cited the deepest sympathy for Mr Hahlstein, radical Demacracy of the country, although, by Vegel, who is left with a young child to derlore but has become a 'fogy.' he may yet reach the go il of his ambition. say, will cast about for another representative."

able and powerful man, and we have no disnosition to see him sacrificed by the miserable political outcasts who under the guise of friendallowed a life-long tenure of office.

Toledo & Wabash Railway Co - The Toledo Wheeler's loss is said to be upwards of \$1,000. Boody. Joseph B Varnum, Edward Whitehouse. cation, copied from the National Intelligencer, in relation to the election of Messrs Bright and The break in the canal bank has been repaired. Edwin C Litchfield, Henry A Kent, New York; manner as the General Assembly should there-Albert H Tracy, Buffalo; Warren Colburn, Wil- after direct." Fitch. It is a plain and clear statement of the Locomotive Explosion.—On Monday last, the liam Baker, Toledo; Robert Brackenridge, Fort The loan of the State for banking true facts of the case and the law governing it, boiler of the locomotive of a freight train on the Wayne; George Cecil, Logansport; James Spears' showing the legality of the election, and also that Pitts., Ft. Wayne, and Chicago Railroad, ex- Albert S White, J N Drummond, Lafayette; Wil-

From Passengers \$19,232 67 From Freight From Mails and Express 3.316 66 \$62,951 11 Total Same month, 1857 57,874 06 \$ 5,077 05 Increase

Terrible Excitement in Oberlin .- Indictment we believe are only using Douglas' name as a "with a sharp stick," and a rich time may be Indiana and other State Stocks

Information Wanted of CHRISTOPHER CLARK, about 30 years of age, who formerly lived at Zanesville. Ohio. afterwards at Columbus, then at years ago last May, he was at Gillmore, Ohio, and spoke of going to Illinois His father is dead and has left him some property, and his brother is anxious to hear from him. If this meets his eye, he is requested to come to Fort Wayne immediately. Any person knowing anything of him is requested to communicate this

Editors in Ohio and Illinois will confer a favor by copying this.

MISS BREMER'S new work, The Four Sisters.

Brilliant and Clican Ideht:

candles, while the light is at least three times thefit of the affairs of the Bank : as most of the burning fluids do. To those who cannot avail themselves of gas, these lamps will prove an excellent substitute.

Messrs. Wall, Meyer, & Co. have made arlabored assiduously, night and day, and using sed in obtaining it will now be at an end. They degree favorable to compare with such beneficihave a large and nice selection of Coal O.1 Lumps, which they are selling much lower than heretofore.

They also keep for sale a new kind of Oil for Lubricating purposes, that will outdo in durability, and hence in economy, anything hereto-

By an advertisement in another column it will be seen that O L STARKEY has removed his paint shop to the room over Lunceford's saddle shop, cor er of Columbia and Clinton Streets. Starkey is an excellent workman, and in fancy painting. graining, imitations of marble, bronzing,&c. has crowd in the convention and the applause is would do well to give him a call.

MR. TIGAR :

As the Prosecuting Attorney of the district composed of the counties of Allen and Adams, I feel it my duty to notify all persons soon as Mr Wise concludes. interested, that I shall proceed to perform the partiality. Therefore, I hereby request all the magistrates of the said Counties, who have presented were Mesers Letcher, Hopkins, Edcerning fines and unclaimed fees, as required by and J R Tucker Mr. Letcher was nominated having become a mere political broker; buying make the same by the 1st day of January, 1859, ing. Mr. Letchsrs friends are in costacies. and to have those reports for July and January selling friend or foe in that market where he made to cover all fines and unclaimed fees in their hands for the benefit of the School Fund. severe cross examination, on the night prior to and in ease they have no funds in 'their hands During the high wind on Sunday morning last, the meeting of the Convention, touching his the law compels them to report that fact. A

And I hereby caution venders of liquors from selling without license, from selling to intoxicaare eminently wise and statesmanlike : although on the one story frame building adjoining o cu- Douglis would not be a cand date at the National ted persons and minors, and particularly from we cannot say that we fully endorse his pre- pied by Mr II and his family, totally demolished Convention—but if he was, that he would not selling on the Sabbath. Persons breaking the resistion to substitute specific for ad valorem it, bu 13 ing the unfortunate inmates in the ruins. clude its consequences; but I feel that the law has invested me with power to detect them, and bring them to public justice.

Yours Respectfully, J. COLERICK. [From the Cincinnati E. quirer.]

FORT WAYNE, IND., Dec. 1. In the Cincinnati Gazette of to day I find a communication, without signature, headed "Corespondence of the Cincinnati Gazette" dated Indianapolis, Ind , Nov. 29, which contains the

" Graham N. Fitch has been so exceedingly successful in the management of political affairs in Missouri State that he continues to interfere with those our sister, Illinois. He was met at Attica, a day or two since, as he was returning from a visit to Messrs Martin & Caughey, Democratic Senators holding over in that State. As course of promotion, the Government being perthere was, for a long time, a question as to their feelings regarding the reelection of Douglasas Fitch is well known in connection with inhis visit happened to be on those men, out of 25 wak, that Le had lately seen his great leader, Bright, forbidden to take notes. that self nominated candidate for Presidential honors is upon a sim-

ilar expedition. I visited Illinois last week (leaving home one day and returning the next) on private business Unless he can do this, the with any election, past or prospective I do not know Messrs. Martin and Caughey, never saw radical Domocracy of the West, we are free to them to my knowledge, and know not where they reside. I have not interfered directly or We commend this extract to the especial indirectly with Illinois elections, and have not

ing Funk

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, con sisting of Messrs E Dumont, President; Beattie McClelland, John F. Carr, P. M Parks, and J ship are using his name to wreak their vengeance V. Semusdaffer, under date of the 15th of Nov. upon the origin of this fund and its present con-

dition. The Commissioners say: This fund was provided for in the character of residue a "permanent fund, appropriated to the

\$1,390,000 00 purposes was To which add premiums received in sales of the bonds above par, &e . after deducting expenses.

These means were invested thus 880,000 00 in State Bank

Fund as the nucleus of her means

Fund were only \$13,457 33 aside from the income derived from the profits of upon the States life.—Louis Dem. interest of the State in the Bank. The report

It may be regarded that, substantially, the opperations of the Fund, in connection with the come from the profits of the State, in the State Bank, have been, for the period of twenty years being from the 1st of January, 1837, to the 1st Indian head instead of the "buzzard" eagle on of January, 1837, to the 1st of January, 1857, when the Bank ceased to do business; and and since then, without such aid from the earn-

The result of such earnings by the Bank, and and the Fund. for the State, have been as fol-The means of the Fund are:

\$1,589,116 97

Loans to the State for general expenses and internal improvement debt, (principal) ash advanced as temporary loan to the State for July interest, 1867.

Case means Banking house purchased from Indianapolis Branch The only debt with which the

Fund is chargeable, is the re-maining bonds, of the \$1,390, 000 issued by the State, for banking purposes, after deducting the \$411,000 thereof, which the Sinking Fund has redeemed by puschase and concealed, Learing as the excess of the

means of the Fund above its debts There is however, to be added to this sum, the interest accumulated, and to be paid by the State on the amounts withdrawn by her from the Fund, which, even at 6 per cent per annum, as is stipulated in the law of Febru-

ary 6, 1841 is computed at

maneut fund appropriated to the cause of com-

It is manifestly due, as well to those who are no longer among the living, as to those who are still engaged in their respective duties in connection with the State Bank and her Branches and in the sinking fund, to consider whether anything in the history of banking, and cepeciangements with the Manufacturers of the ally in the experience of States entrusting their money and credit to the management of Coal or Kerosine Oil to have a supply constantly viduals, in a corporate capacity, for banking on hand, and the difficulty heretofore experien- and funding their profits, can be found in any al results to the State.

> Virginia Democratic Convertion. PETERSBURGH, VIRGINIA, Dec 3.

The convention met thir morning. The Hall was more crowded even than it was yesterday. Mr. Barbour and Culpepper nominated Hon. J.

Pryor, who is now making a powerful speech in ton Democrat. favor of Mr. Letcher. There is an immerse few equals. Those wanting anything in his line frequent and tumultuous. A ballot can hardly be taken to night Evening Session - Mr Pryor concluded amid

remendous applause. He was followed by Mr Wm N Treadway for Letcher, and Mr. OJ Wise, also for Letcher. The latter speaking at 10 o'clock The ballotting will commence as

December 4.—The convention got through duties assigned by law to me, without favor or with the 1st ballot at 4 o'clock in the morning. The interest manifested was intense, the crowd remaining! till the close. The candidates failed to make their semi annual reports con- mundson, Smith, of Green Briar, Brockenbrough cerning fines and unclaimed fees, as required by
Sec. 21, Page 500, Vol. 2 Revised Statutes, to
Convention adjourned at 11 o'clock this morn-

Four Days Later from Europe-Arrival of the City of Washington

ST, Johns, N. F. Dec 8. The stepmship City of Washington, with dates rom Liverpool to the 24th ult., four days later Mail Passenger, 11.50 A.M. than previous advices, was intercepted of Cape Cincinnati Express, 1.00 A.M. vices obtained: It was reported in London that Lord Napier is Freight, 5.14 A.M.

to be recalled. It is rumored that he will be succeeded by Mr Lyons, from Florence There was still no tidings of the steamship idian Empire. Later advices from India and China had been

received at London. A hurricane at Statford wrecked twenty vessels, but there were no American vessels among An insurance was effecting on the steamship

Indian Empire, at twenty five guineas. The steamship Ariel was unable to reach Bremen, owing to ice, and she returned to Southampton. The London Post (anti-Ministeria) announces the recall of Lord Napier and the promotion of human system, and under an or commenced by Placer Mr Lyons. It says the assigned cause of the pit this Plaster anywhere if Pain is there, the Placer States.

K B HUTCHINGS, G in. A. for the U. S.

tendency to favor the Monroe doctrine. The Piaster magnetizes the Pain away, and Globe (also anti. Ministerial) confirms the re- Pain cannot exist where this Plastor is applied. To whom all wieles de orders should be addressed, port, but says that Lord Napier has been transterred to some European mission, in the regular fectly satisfied with his course. The Independence Be'ge says that the English

Cabinet has notified the Government of Holland recruce to prevent that re-election, and as or its refusal to assume the protectorate of Lara-

his visit happened to be on those men, out of 25
Senators elected, there can be little doubt as to
the nature of his business. Fitch remarked

The trial of Montalembert commenced at Paris on the 24th ult. The press was specially plication is universal—equally to the strong man.

More Bogus .- Another shinplaster mill has been started at Cannelton, Indiana. The Evansville Jonrnal says of this attempt to swindle:

| Dogits.—Another shimplaster mill has been started at Cannelton, Indiana. The Evansville Jonrnal says of this attempt to swindle:

| Price is within reach of a l-rich or poor; all may and there will be no recurrence, if used according county, under the name of the Farmers' and suffering in any way. Merchants' or Farmers and Mechanics Bank FARMERS shoul be always supplied with this of Cannelton, the managers of which are all invaluable PLASTER. It will be the Good Physistrangers in this section of the State. As yet cian in any household, ready at all times, and at dinner grains of them at substitute and them at substitute and them at substitute and them at substitute and the results in the section of the State. none of its bills have made their appearance in in tant notice. the vicinity of the bank, and consequently. no Patup in air-tight tin boxes. Each hox will, make One peculiar feature of tiese Pills is the remark-We commend this extract to the especial indirectly with Illinois elections, and have not notice of the real democratic friends of Mr scen or heard from Mr. Bright from three test of its ability to redeem its issues has been had it is reported that large amounts of its hills have been circulated in the North-west.

Patup in air-tight in boxes. Each nox will, make the contains of its ability to redeem its issues has been that large amounts of its bills have been circulated in the North-west.

Patup in air-tight in boxes. Each nox will, make the contains of its ability to redeem its issues has been that large amounts of its bills have been circulated in the North-west. may not be thrown away Mr Douglas is an Report of the Commissioners of the Sink- Its bills are quoted at the mercenary Bank Note List as good, and at a half and one per cent. discount. As the bank is unauthorized by law. and nothing is known of the responsibility of the owners and managers, it will be well for the public to be cautious in giving currency to its United States. promises to pay.

> My Aquilla Jones, of Indianapolis, Indiana, declines the office of Agent of the State, which it was expected he would be elected to. That's well; and if all the Democrats would decline any office from the present Legislature of that Grip," took complete possession of my system, rack-State, it would be to their credit. There are ling me with pains in the joints, headache, sore some Arti-Lecompton Democrats in Indiana that will not do to bet on. They differ with some of their party on the Lecompton question; but almost unbearable. Consoling myself with the reif they are Democrats, they differ essentially with Republicans. In this state of the case, hew happens it that they act, not with the Dem- became worse, and I was compelled to make some ocrats, but with Republicans? If they think so efforts to chebk its progress. I therefore bought a much of principle that they can't act with Dem bule of your Balsamic Cordial, and 1 am happy to ocrats, how come they to think so little of it, say that its effects were almost magical: in three that they can act with Republicans -Lou sville day's time the "grip" was loosened, and by the end

The Republicans of the Indiana Senate, and Legislature not only propose to elect Senators to contest the seat of Bright and Fitch, but some of them would also elect a successor of Let them make two Republican Senators for ada. Price 75 cents per bottle, life, by electing them for five or six terms ahead. This would put all risks out of the question as to the Senatorial representatives in that State. Up to January 1st, 1857, the earnings of the We might, with a little skill, and by the consent

United States mint is getting into circulation -The coin is neater than the first issue of the smaller coin, but the only alteration in the inscription is the substitution of a well-designed the old one.

Killed by Ridicule - The bill which passed the Legislature of Vermont, "prohibiting slave Lappens that II men marry beautiful and amiable holding in that State," and nullilying the Fugitive slave Law, failed after all. It passed the House, but was indefinitely postponed in the Senate by a vote of nineteen to eight. The Ridicule to which the bill was subjected from every quarter made the Republicans afraid to pass it although it was their intention when it was introduced. This result shows that the slavery agitation can be carried too far, even in Vermont and is a healthy sign of the times.

Big Game -The remains of an immense Mastodon were found in a swamp near Defiance Ohio, a few day- since, by some hunters after maller game. The bones of the leg below the 165,000 00 knee measured six and a half feet in length, 165,089 82 and one of thum weighed 56 pounds. One of the bones above the knee was 10 feet in length. and weighed about 100 pounds. The ribs ranged from 12 to 16 feet in length, and a tooth from the lower jaw, is said to weigh 14 pounds. Indging from the proportions of these specimens which were sound and in a good state of pre-servation, the pondeous animal must have been nearly or quite 30 feet high when living and roaming about through the primely forests. What rare game could our sportsmen have now if they sould bring down these beasts of prey, one of them weighing as much as twenty cattle

Five Miluon Loan.-The good people of Minnesota voted \$5,000.000 for aiding certain railroads in that State, with the understanding that the State should have its bonds for the same secured by first mortgages on the roads. hut the Supreme Court of Minnesota has just decided that the agreement between the rail road companies and the State can warrant no such understanding, and that the former are under no such legal obligation Hence the com-panies issue those bonds to Tom, Dick & Co., and the State must lovy a tax to pay both inter-\$2.780,604 63 est and principal, or perhaps they may get into The latter sum of \$2,980,604 36 is the per- an otion to repudiate.

Hon Heavy Bedinger, ex-minister to Den-mirk; died very suddenly at his residence in Shepherdstown, Virginia, on the 26th inst. He they were sent there for, or what the people expect of them.

To show the light in which the matter is viewed by the more rational men among the republicans.

The shows the light in which the matter is viewed by the more rational men among the republicans.

Which there course is calculated to throw upon bir facilities they are sentenced to throw upon bir facilities and the people of the state's investment in the stock of a companion of their field. He was a subject of the did State Bank. This is truly a magnificant sum to promote so important an object, and since then particulate and the people of the State should see to it that primentary dinner tendered him by his fellow. returned hottie from Europe a few weeks ago, in

sitizens. Mr Bedinger was formerly a member Street, Chicago, are our only authorised agents the sovereignty and dignity of our state, we copy in that city to receive subscriptions and orders of the sovereignty and dignity of our state, we copy in that city to receive subscriptions and orders of the sovereignty and dignity of our state, we copy in that city to receive subscriptions and orders of the sovereignty and dignity of our state, we copy in the sovereignty and dignity of our state, we copy in the sovereignty and dignity of our state, we copy in the sovereignty and dignity of our state, we copy in the sovereignty and dignity of our state, we copy in the sovereignty and dignity of our state, we copy in the sovereignty and dignity of our state, we copy in the sovereignty and dignity of our state, and distinguished for the ability or continuous and orders are steady light, which we are pay the following deserved compliment to the sinker. The Union says:—

Street, Chicago, are our only authorised agents the sovereignty and dignity of our state, we copy in the sovereignty and dignity of our state. The Ashaud (0.) Onlon, carred by a clear steady light, more than any other light with which we are pay the following deserved compliment to the discharge of all the sovereignty and dignity of our state, and distinguished for the ability or continuous and orders.

The Union says:—

Street, Chicago, are our only authorised agents the sovereignty and dignity of our state, and distinguished for the ability or continuous and orders are pay the following deserved compliment to the sovereignty and dignity of our state. The Ashaud (0.) Onlon, carred by a clear steady light, and the sovereignty and dignity of our state. The Ashaud (0.) Onlon, carred by a clear steady light, and the sovereignty and dignity of our state. The Ashaud (0.) Onlon, carred by a clear steady light, and the sovereignty and dignity of our state. The Ashaud (0.) Onlon, carred by a clear steady light, and the sovereignty and dignity of our state. The Ashaud (0.) Onlon, carred by a clear steady light large circle of friends and acquaintances.

> The Fort Wayne Republican of last week devoted a large portion of its editorial columns to the benefit of our contested election case, and came down 'severe' on Mr Coffroth. Would it cored by Dr. Robecks Blood Purifier and Blood by the bow more fair play on the part of the editor. Many of these contificates are from traividual. not show more fair play on the part of the editor of that paper, if he would wait until the investigation presents two sides to the case? As yet he swearing has all been doite on one side, and strained as have been their efforts, they have failed to prove in the slightest degree that there were frands committed on the ballot box; but there is one thing they have proved, and that is -a great many Republicans have swore that they voted the "straight Republican ticket," who do not know half the names on the ticket. When the evidence is taken on the other side, the Republican will be the last paper to give a synopsis of it as it has of that already taken The editor Letcher for Governor, when Timothy Rives of talks with as much familiarity about stuffing the Prince George immediately took the floor, and ballot box, as if he had "been there." He has a began to pour hot shot upon Letcher. A great lively imagination, and does his little dirtr work sensation has been created Mr. Pryor is taking notes and wil reply on Rives this afternoon. Afternoon Session.—Mr. Rives concluded his remarks at 4 o'clock and was succeeded by Mr.

Fort Wayne Railroad Time Table. The Toledo & Wabash Trains, leave the Depot at Fort Wayne:-Going West:

Mail Express, at 6 10 A.M. Freight with Passenger Car, at 7,15 A.M. Going East: Mail Express, at 11 20 A.M.

Freight with Passenger Car, at 2.00 A.M. Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne, & Chicago Trains:

Going West : Mail Passenger, 8.40 P.M. Cincinnati Express, 3 37 PM. Express Passenger, 5.27 A.M. Freight 9.25 P.M.

Going Eat: Express Passenger, 2.00 A M.

MAGNETIC PLASTER

The best and cheapest Household Remedy in the World Simple and pleasant in its application, certain and effectual in its results. A beautifu! scienti fire external Curative, applicable for the relief of be read, accompany cach box. Price \$1. Sent by Pun at any time, in any place, in any part of the

Rheumatism, Lamoness, Stiffness, Weakness, Debility, Nervousness, Neuralgie, Dyspepsia, Coughs and Cells. Pams and Aches of every kind, down even to Corns, are IMMEDIATELY RELIEVED, and, with a little patiener, PERMAEENTLY CURED, by the magical influence of the MAG NETIC PLASTER. It is the simplest, surest. the delicate woman, and the feeble infint. To each Wai es, A bank has been opened at Cannelton, Perry have it, and all should have it who are sick, and to dractions.

under a severe cold, which, like the old "Tyle: hroat, and a feeling of general languor and debility, of the week I was completely cured. I should now unhesitatingly recommend your Cordial to all simi Yours tally, larly offlie cd.

GEO W JONES Prepared only by Dr. C. M. Jackson, No 418, Arch Fitch, whose term expires after the next meet- Street, Philadelphia, and for sale by D uggi-ts and of the Legislature. We suggest an improvement. Storekeeper throughout the Thited States and Can-

Professor Wood, the renowned discoverer the invaluable "flair Restorative," still continues

to labor in behalt of the afflicted. His medicines are fur superior to all others for causing the kair, on the nead of the aged, to grow forth with as much viger The new cent recently issued from the and luxuriance as when blessed with the advantages f youth There can be no doubt, if we place credit n the innumerable testimonials which the Professor has in his possession, that it is one of the greatest discoveries in the medical world. It restores, permanently, gray hair to its original color, and makes t assume a beau iful silky texture which has been desirable in all oges of the world. It frequently young ladies, and not unit, quently crusty old maids make victims of handsome, good natured, young gentlemen, and by what process, it has never be in determined, until littly, when it was attributed to the use of this invaluable Hur Restorative.- [Lasalle Journal. Sold by all Dauggists.

> AYER'S CATHARCTIC PILLS! THAT ARE PILLS.



the men who certify that Doctor Hayes knows ; H. J. GARDENER, GOV. of Mass. Emory Wasaburn, Ex Governor SIMEON BROWN, Lieut. Gov. of Mass.

E.M. WRIGHT, Secretary State of Mass.

I.John B. Fizzatrick, Catholic Bishop of Boston.

PROF. JOHN TORREY, Of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City
DR. C. T. JACKSON, Geologist of the Public Linds of the Unived States

MEN THAT AREMEN. Among the diseases this Pill has cured with aston-

Among the diseases this Fift has cured with seconishing rapidity we may mention
Costiveness, Bilious Complaints, Rheamatism,
Dropsy, Heartburn. Headacre arising from a four
stomach, Nauses, Indigestion, Morbid inaction of
the Bowels and pain arising therefrom, Flauteney,
Loss of Appetite, all Ulcerous and Cutaneous Disassa which require an evacuant medicine, Scrotula
the state of the second sec or King's Evil. They also, by purifying the blood and stimulating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach such as Deatness. Partial Blindness, Neuralgia and Nervous Irritability, Derangements of the Liver and Kidneys, Gout, and other kindred complaints from a low state, a the body, or obstructions rising from a low state o the body, or obstructions it its functions. They are thest Purgative M dicine-ver discovered, and you will but need to use them nce to know it.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass., and

ould be every respectable Drussiss in this section.

H B REED & CO.

2m19 WALL, MEYER, & CO.

Dr. H. JAMES, the Little of Pl discovered while in the East Indies, a cort care for Cansumption, Asthma, Breacht-Coughs, Colds, and general debility. The n medy was discovered by him when his entythic a daughter, was given up to die... His chill we cared, and is now alive and well. Proceed fitting his fellow mortale, he will a to there who wish it, the recipe containing full directions for making and successfully using his remedy, page, on receipt of their name. Address O.P. BROWN, No. 18 Grand st., Jersey City, N. J.

Dr. Roback's Scandinavian B emedias-Every mill brings grateful letters from po have been sick for years. The seeds of disease was in their blood, and could only be reached by these wonderful vegetable autisepties, which act raciusive ly upon the fluids of the system, expelling every purc'e of corrupt matter, and removing all discus the stomach, kidneys, lungs throat, liver, at a see glande. S e Advertisement.

A CARD TO THE LADIES. Dr. Duponco's Golden Periodical Pills FOR FEMALES.

A RE Infallible for removing stoppages or irregular-tice of the Menses.

These Fills are nothing new, but have been weed These Pills are nothing new, our nave been awas by the Doctor in his practice for many years, both in trance and America, with unparalleled success in every case; and he is urged by many thousand ladies who have used them, to make the Pills public, for the alleviation of those suffering from any irregular-ities w) atever, as well as a preventive to those ladies whose health will not recruit an increase of family. the alteviation of those supering from any irregularities we atever, as well as a preventive to those ladies whose health will not permit an increase of family. Pregnant females, or those supposing themselves so, are cautioned against the using these Pills while in that condition, as the proprietor assumes no feaponsibility, after the above admonition, although their mildness would prevent any injury to health; other-wise these Pills are recommended.

ctions accompanying each hor Price 41

Directions accompanying each box. Price \$1 Sold Wholeshle and Ratail by HUGH B REED, & Co (Druggiste) General Agent: for Fort Wayne and vicinity, Ind., to whom all orders must be addressed. They wilt furnish dealers and druggists with circulars and show cards, and the Pilis at proprietor's prices.

N. B. - Ludies! by enclosing \$1 to Hugh B. Reed. & Go at the Fort Wayne P. O. can have Dr. Daponco's Golden Pills sent by return mail (confidentially) to any part of the city or country. See that the significant cards. to any part of the city or country. See that the sig-nature, "I Duponco," is upon each box—you will then obtain a medicine that may be relied upon. Sold also by Morehand & Cox, Indianapoline. Lawrence & Son, Lufayette; and by one Draggist a every City in the United States.

Important to Females. DR. CHEESEMANS' PILLS

Prepared by Cornelius L. Cheeseman, M. D., EW YORK CITY. The combination of ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, Painful Menstruations, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, rain in the side, paipitation of the heart. whiles, all nervous affections, hysterice, fa igue, prin in the back and limbs, etc; disturbed sleep. which arise from interrupt ion of nature.

TO MARRIED LADIES Dr Cheesemen's l'ills are invaluable, as they will bring on the monthly period with regularity. THE GREAT STRENGTHENER AND PAIN Lidies who have been disappointed in the use of other pills can place the utmost confidence in Dr. Chresema i's Palls doing all that they represent to do Warran a really vegetable, and free from anything ir jurs x view directions, which should mail on enclosing one dollar to the General Agent. Said by one Druggist in every town of the United

165 Chambers st., New York.

For sale by WALL MEYER, & Co., Fort Wayne. Card to Ladies. The HACHISH or PERCIE PILLS, for Females The importers of this reliable and safe remedy for sured that the Hactish, or Percie Pills, they will find a says and never failing remedy for all diseases of st, and pleasantest remedy in existence. Its ap- prising from a deranged and disordered system, such as sick headache, palpitation of the heart, lowness of spirits, Nervous Affections, Leucorrhes, or Wai es, &c.

There are time sichen the Hachish or Percie Pills adould no

them. Price 25 cents a bex, with full and plain circe ions.

D. C. MOREHEAD, M. D., Inventor & Proprie'er, 19 Walker St., N. Y.

Inventor & Proprie'er, 19 Walker St., N. Y.

The Morement's Magnetic Plaster is so'd by all Druggists in every City, Town, and Village of the United States.

Iyeow23

From the Editor of the Sunday Miccury Office Sunday Mercury, "Philatelphia March 30th, 1858

Dear Sir:—A few weeks since 1 was suffering Dear Sir:—A few weeks since 1 was suffering transiant or injurious, but highly beneficial and lasting, increasi g its power of fascination to an eniment degree; and this fact, in connection with their certainty in remesing obstructions, &c., indisputably proves that they contain properties and produce effects never before obtained.

Full directions accompany each box and package.

Price, \$1.25 per box; half box, 75 cts.
Sold by Walls, Meyer & Co., J. U. Winstow, and H. B. Reed, Fat Wagner, and H. B. Reed, Fat Wagner, and H. B. Reed, Fat Wagner, and address, by enclosing price and defressing any of the above Agents, at Fort sync.

Mail Packages, put up in closely scaled double envilopes, have the appearance of an ordinary et-er, price \$1 CO, sold only by our general agents, V. B. Alden & Co. Cleveland, Ohio, to whom all orders should be at dressed.

1918

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NE HUNDRED ORIGINAL DESIGNS By Darley, Birket, Fus'er, Pickersgill, Tenniel, Cropsey, Duggan and Maddot; and engraved in the finest style of Wood Engraving by Cooper. Linton, Evans, &c . &c.

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POE'S COMPLETE WORKS. In Four Volumes, 12:no. Price 4 50, Containing the Tales of the Groterque and Ara besque; Wonderful Stories of the Imagination; All his Poetry; The Story of Arthur Gordon Pym, and a complete collection of all his contributio s to the Magazines. Effect qy Rurus W. Gaiswold, D.D., with Natices of his Life by J. R. Lawell and N. P.

WILEIS. Sent by mail, postage prepaid, on receipt of price J. S REDFIELD, Agent, 34 Beckman st., New York.

COMMERCIAL.

Fort Wayne, Saturday, Dec. 11. No change in Wheat this week. Red 90; White 1 00. Flour 5 a 5 50. Pork ranges from \$3 for the poorest to 5 50

er the heaviest and best. Corn 65 a — ; Buckwheat 35 ; Oats, 50 a — ; Barley 60a70; Rye 60a70 Beans 75a1 00 Potatoes 70 a 75; Sweet --- a --; Onions 50; Butter 15 a 16; Cheese 8; Eggs 15 a 16; Salt 1 75; Bacon 8; Lard 8 a 9; Hams 10; Pork 3 a 5 504 75; Beef 3 a 31; Flaxseed 75 a 87; Clover Prof. HAYES, State Chemist, of 4 50; Timothy 1 25 a 1 50, Apples, green, 1 25 Massachusetts, says they are the best of all pills, and annexed fare fine, 28 a 34; white fish h.-bbl 4 50; picketel 4 25; trout 4 25; lake herring 4 00; Bass 4 00 ; Cranberries 2 50 a 2 75; Maple Sugar 10

MARRIED.—On the 9th instant, at the Hedekin House, in this city, by Samuel H. Bloombuff, J. P., Mr. SAMUEL SIBERTS, to Mice EMMA WITTINGTON, both of Adams township, Allen County.

Working Men's Institute.

THE Annual Meeting for the Election of Officer will be held on Friday evening, December 17th Full attendance requested. I KNAPP, Sec'y. By order.

Free School Subscriptions. TitlOSE who have subscribed for the purpose of Fort Wayne, Documber 8th, 1887

previously decided that all American citizens have an equal right to take into the Territories nave an equal right to take into the Territories whatever is held as property under the laws of any of the States, and to hold such property there under the guardianship of the federal constitution so long as the Territorial constitution shall re-

This is now a well established position, and This is now a well established position, and the proceedings of the last session were alone wanting to give it practical effect. The principle has been recognized, in some form or other, by an almost unanimous vote of both Houses of Congress, that a Territory has a right to come into the Munion either as a free orgalave State, according to the will of a majority of its people. The just equality of all the States has thus been vindicated, and a fruitful source of dangerous dissension cated, and a fruitful source of dangerous dissension

among them has been removed.

Whilst such has been the beneficial tendency of your legislative proceedings outside of Kansas, their influence has been nowhere so happy as within that Territory itself. Left to manage and continue that the second of the se in that territory itself. Left to manage and con-trol its own affairs in its own way, without the pressure of external influence, the revolutionary Topeka organization and all resistance to the ter-ritorial government established by Congress, have been finally abandoned. As a natural consequence, that fine Territory now appears to be tranquil and prosperous; and is attracting increasing thousands of immigrants to make it their happy

The past unfortunate experience of Kansas has The past unfortunate experience of Mansas has enforced the lesson so often aircady taught, that resistance to lawful authority, under our form of government, cannot fail in the end to prove disastrous to its authors. Had the people of the territory yielded obedience to the laws enacted by ritory yielded obedience to the laws enacted where Legislature, it would at the present moment have contained a lurge additional population of industrious and enterprising citizens, who have been deterred from entering its borders by the existence of civil strife and organized rebellion.

THE CAUSES OF THE KANSAS TROUBLES. It was the resistance to rightful authority and the persevering attempts to establish a revolutionary government under the Topeka constitution which caused the people of Kansas to commit the grave error of refusing to vote for delegates to the convention to frame a Constitution under a law not denied to be fair and just in its convention. under a law not denied to be fair and just in its provisions. This refusal to vote has been the prollife source of all the evils which have followed. In their hostility to the Territorial government they disregarded the principle absolutely essential to the working of our form of government, that a majority of those who vote—not the majority who may remain at home, from whateve. cause—must decide the result of an election. For this reason seeking to take advantage of their own errors they denied the authority of the convention thus elected to frame a constitution.

thus elected to frame a constitution.

The convention, notwithstanding, proceeded to adort a constitution unexceptionable in its general features, and providing for the submission of the slavery question to a vote of the people, which, in my opinion, they were bound to do under the Kansas and Nebraska act. This was the all-im-Kansas and Nebraska act. This was the all-important question which had alone convulsed the Territory; and yet the opponents of the lawful government, persisting in their first error, refrained from exercising their right to vote, and preferred that Slavery should continue rather than surrender their revolutionary Topeka organization.

A wiser and better spirit seemed to prevail be-fore the first Monday of January last, when an election was held under the constitution. A ma-jority of the people then voted for a Governor and other State Officers, for a member of Congress, and members of the State Legislature. This election was warmly contested by the two political parties in Kansas, and a greater vote was polled than at any previous election. A large majority of the members of the Legislature elect belonged to that memers of the Legislature elect belonged to that party which had previously refused to vote. The anti-slavery party were thus placed in the ascendant, and the politi all power of the State was in their own hands. Had Congress admitted Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution, the Legislature might at its very first session, have submitted the question to a vote of the needle submitted the question to a vote of the people, whether they would or would not have a convention to amend their constitution either on the slavery or any other question, and have adopted all necessary means for giving speedy effect to the will of the majority. Thus the Kausas question would have been immediately and finally settled. THE PRESIDENT JUSTIFIES HIS COURSE IN REGARD TO

THE LECOMPTON CONSTITUTION.
Under these circumstances, I submitted to Congress the constitution thus framed, with all the of-ficers already elected necessary to put the State government into operation, accompanied by a strong recommendation in favor of the admission of Kausas as a State. In the course of my long public life I have never performed any official act which, in the retrospect, has afforded me more heartielt satisfaction. Its admission could have inflicted no possible injury on any human being, whilst it would, within a brief period, have restor whilst it would, within a brief period, have restored peace to Kansas, and harmony to the Union.—
In that event the slavery question would ere this
have been finally settled, according to the legally
expressed will of a majority of the voters, and
popular sovereignty would thus have been vindicated in a constitutional manner.

With my deep convictions of duty, I could have

pursued no other course. It is true that, as an in dividual, I had expressed an opinion, both before and during the session of the convention, in favor of submitting the session of the convention, in law-of submitting the remaining clauses of the consti-tution, as well as that concerning slavery, to the people. But, acting in an official character, nei-ther myselt nor any human authority had the pow-er to prejudge the proceedings of the convention, and declare the constitution which it had framed, to be a nullity. To have done this would have been a violation of the Kansas and Nebraska act, which left the people of the Territory "perfectly ree to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States." It would equally have violated the great principle of popular soverients, at the foundation of our institutions to reignty, at the foundation of our institutions, t deprive the people of the power, if they thought proper to exercise it, of confiding to delegates elected by themselves the trust of framing a con-stitution, without requiring them to subject their stitution, without requiring them to subject their censtituents to the trouble, expense and delay of a second election. It would have been in opposition to many precedents in our history, commencing in the very best age of the republic, of the admission as States into the Union, without a

It is to be lamented that a question so insignificant when viewed in its practical effects on the people of Kansas, whether decided in one way or the other, should have kindled such a flame of exthe other, should have kindled such a name of ex-eitement throughout the country. This reflection may prove to be a lesson of wisdom and of warn-ing for our future guidance. Practically consider-ed, the question is simply whether the people of that Territory should come into the Union and then change any provision in their constitution not agreeable to themselves, or accomplish the very same object by remaining out of the Union and framing another constitution in accordance with their will. In either case the result would be pretheir will. In either case the result would be precisely the same. The only difference in point of
fact is, that the object would have been much sooner attained, and the pacification of Kansas more
speedily effected, had it been admitted as a State
during the last session of Congress.

My recommendation, however, for the imme-

diate administration of Kansas, failed to meet the approbation of Congress. They deemed it wiser to adopt a different measure for the settlement of the question. For my own part, I should have been willing to yield my assent to almost any constitutional measure to accomplish this object. I therefore cordially acquiesced in what has been called the English Compromise, and approved the 'Act for the admission of the State of Kansas into the Union' upon the terms therein

Lecompton Constitution, the people of Kaness had elaimed double the quantity of public lands for the support of common accolled to yield. Sold-defined to yield sold-defined to yield sold-defined to yield sold-defined to yield sold-defined to the kernes of the support of common accolled to yield sold-defined to yield sold-defined to yield sold-defined to the kernes of the support of common accolled to yield sold-defined to the kernes of the support of common accolled to yield sold-defined to the kernes of the support of common accolled to yield sold-defined to the kernes of the support of common accolled to yield sold-defined to the kernes of the support of common accolled to yield sold-defined to the support of common accolled to yield sold-defined to the kernes of the support of two railroads, proposed to make a suppor Under the ordinance which accompanied the

which they had demanded under the ordinance. accept such grants as has been made to Minnesota and other new States. Under this act, should a majority reject the proposition offered them, 'it shall be deemed and held that the prople of Kansas do not desire admission into the Union with said constitution under the condtions set forth in said proposition.' In that event he act authorises the people of the Territory to elect delegates to form a constitution and State government for themselves, 'whenever, and not efore it is ascertained by a census, duly and le gally taken, that the population of said Territory equals or exceeds the ratio of representation equired for a member of the House of Repre entatives of the Congress of the United States, The delegates thus assembled "shall first de-termine by a vote whether it is the wish of the people of the proposed State to be admitted into the Union at that time, and, if so, shall proceed to form a constitution, and take all necessary steps for the establishment of a State government in confrmity with the federal constitution."-After this constitution shall have been formed Congress, carrying out the principles of popular sovereignty and non intervention, bave left "the mode and manner of its approval or ratification by the people of the proposed State" to be "pre-scribed by law," and they "shall then be admit-ted into the Union as a State, under such constitution thus fairly and legally made, with or without Slavery, as such constitution may pre scribe.

The state of the s

THE ELECTION IN AUGUST LAST AND ITS RESULT An election was held throughout Kansas, in pursuance of the provisions of this act, on the econd day of August last, and it resulted in the rejection, by a large majority, of the proposition ubmitted to the people by Congress. This being the case, they are now authorized to form another constitution, preparatory to admission into the Union, but not until their number, as as-certained by a census, shall equal or exceed the ratio required to elect a member to the House of Representatives.

It is not probable, in the present state of the case, that a third constitution can be lawfully framed and presented to Congress by Kansas b fore its population shall have reached the designated number. Nor is it to be presumed that, after their sad experience in resisting the Terri torial laws, they will attempt to adopt a constitution in express violation of the provisions of an act of Congress. During the session of 1856, much of the time of Congress was occupied on the question of admitting Kansas under the To-peka constitution. Again, nearly the whole of the last session was devoted to the question of its admission under the Lecompton Constitution. Surely it is not unreasonable to require the people of Kansas to wait before making a third attempt, until the number of their inhabitants shall amount to ninety three thousand four hundred and twenty. During this brief period the harmony of the States, as well as the great business interests of the country demand that the people of the Union shall not for a third time be convulsed by another agitation on the Kausas ques-tion. By waiting for a short time, and acting in bedience to law, Kansas will glide into the Un-

ion without the slightest impediment.

This excellent provision, which Congress have applied to Kansas, ought to be extended and rendered applicable to all Territories which may

creafter seek admission into the Union. Whilst Congress possesses the undoubted pow er of admitting a new State into the Union, howver small may be the number of its inhabitants, et this power ought not, in my opinion, to be xereised before the population shall amount to he ratio required by the act for the admission o Kansas. Had this been previously the rule, the country would have escaped all the evils and nisfortunes to which it has been exposed by the Kansas question.

Of course, it would be unjust to give this rule a etrospective application, and exclude a State which, acting upon the past practice of the government, has already formed its constitution, ected its legislature and other officers, and

now prepared to enter the Union. The rule ought to be adopted, whether we consider its bearing on the people of the Territories or upon the people of the existing States. Many of the serious dissensions which have prevailed in Congress and throughout the country, would have been avoided had this rule been es. tablished at an earlier period of the government-THE DUTY OF PERSONS ENIGRATING TO NEW TERRI-TORIES.

ritory, people from different States and from foreign countries rush into it, for the laudable purpose of improving their condition. Their first duty to themselves is to open and cultivate farms. to construct roads, to establish schools, to erec places of religious worship, and to devote their energies generally to reclaim the wilderness and to lay the foundations of a flourishing and prosperous commonweal h. If in this incipe it conlition, with a population of a few thousand, they should prematurely enter the Union, they are oppressed by the burden of State taxation, and the means necessary for the improvement of the Territory and the advancement of their own interest are thus diverted to very different purposes The federal government has ever been a liberal parent to the Territories, and a generous contributor to the uselful enterprises of the early settlers. It has paid the expenses of their government and legislative assemblies out of the common treasury, and thus relieved them from a heavs change. Under these circumstances nothing can be better calculated to retard their ma-terial progress than to divert them from their useful employments by prematurely exciting angry political contests among themselves for the benefit of aspiring leaders. It is surely no hardship for embryo governors, senators and members of Congress, to wait until the number of inhabitants shall equal those of a single of Congression al district. They surely ought not to be permitted to rush into the Union with a population less than one half of several of the large counties in the interior of some of the States. This was the condition of Kansas when it made application to be admitted under the Topeka constitution. Besides, it requires some time to render the mass of population collected in a new teraitory at all hoogeneous, and to unite them on anything like a fixed policy. Establish the rule, and all will look orward to it and govern themselves accordingly.

THE POLICY TO BE PURSUED IN THE ADMISSION OF TERRITORIES AS STATES. - But justice to the people of the several States requires that this rule should be established by ongress. Each State is entitled to two Senator and at least one representative in Congress .-Should the people of the States fail to elect a Vice President, the power devolves upon the Senate to elect this officer from the two highest candidates on the list. In case of the death of the President, the Vice President thus elected by the Senate, becomes President of the United States. On all questions of Legislation, the Ser ators from the smallest States in the Union have an equal vote with those from the larges previous vote of the people approving their con- The same may be said in regard to the ratifica tion of treaties, and of Executive appointments All this has worked admirably in practice, while it conforms in principle with the character of a government instituted by sovereign States. I presume no American citizen would desire the lightest change in the arrangement. Still, is not unjust and unequal to the existing States to invest some forty or fifty thousand people collected in a territory with the attributes of sover eignty, and place them on an equal footing with Virginia and New York in the Senate of the Uni-

ted States. For these reasons I earnestly recommend the passage of a general act, which shall provide that, upon the application of a territorial Legislature, leclaring their belief that the Territory contains number of inhabitants which, if in a State, would entitle them to elect a member of Congress, it shall be the duty of the President to cause a census of the inhabitants to be taken, and f found sufficient, then by the terms of this act to authorize them to proceed "in their own way" to frame a State constitution preparatory admission into the Union. I also recommend that an ap propriation may be made to enable the Presiden to take a census of the people of Kansas.

THE MORNO'S REBELLION AND THE COURSE PURSUED BY THE PRESIDENT.

The present condition of the Territory of Utah when contrasted with what it was one year ago,

On the 15th of September, 1857, Governor Young issued his proclamation, in the style of an independent sovereign, announding his purpose to resist by force of arms the entry of the United States troops into our own territory of Utah. By this he required all the forces in the Territory to "hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice to repel any and all such invasion," and established martial law from its date throughout the Territory. These proved to be no idle threats. Forts Bridger and Supply were vacated and burnt down by the Mormons to deprive our troops of a shelter after their long and fatigning march. Orders were issued by Daniel H. Wells, styling himself "Lieutenant Goneral, Nauvoo Legion," to stampede the animals of the United States troops on their march, to set fire to their trains, to burn the grass and the whole country

fords of rivers, &c., &c. These orders were promptly and effectually obeyed. On the 4th of October, 1857, the Mornons captured and burned on Green river three of our supply trains, consisting of seventy-five wagons loaded with provisions and tents for the army, and drove away several hundred animals. This diminished the supply of provisions so materially that Gen. Johnston was obliged to reduce the ration, and even with this precaution there was only sufficient left to subsist the troops until the 1st of June.

before them and on their flanks, to keep them

from sleeping, by night surprises, and to block

ide the road by felling trees and destroying the

Our little army behaved admirably in their encampinent at Fort Bridger under these trying privations In the midst of the mountains, in lreary, unsettled and inhospitable region, more than a thousand miles from home; they passed the severe and inclement winter without a murmur. They looked forward with confidence for relief from their country in due season; and in

this they were not disappointed, The Secretary of War employed all his ener gies to forward them the necessary supplies, and o muster and send such a military force to Utah is would render resistance on the part of the Mormons hopeless, and thus terminate the war without the effusion of blood. In his efforts he was efficiently sustained by Congress. They grant ed appropriations sufficient to cover the defiiency thus necessarily created, and also provided for raising two regiments of volunteers the purpose of quelling disturbances in the Ter-ritory of Utah, for the protection of supply and emigrant trains, and the suppression of Indian ostilities on the frontiers." Happily there was no occasion to call these regiments into service.

If there had been, I should have felt serious embarassment in selecting them, so great was the number of our brave and patriotic citizens anxous to serve their country in this distant and apparently dangerous expedition. Thus it has ever been, and thus may it ever be.

The wisdom and economy of sending sufficient reinforcements to Utah are established not only by the event, but in the opinion of those who, from their their position and opportunities are the most capable of forming a correct judgment. General Johnston, the commander of the forces, in addressing the Secretary of War from Fort Bridger, under date of October 1857, expresses the opinion that "unless a large force is sent here, from the nature of the country, a protracted war on their (the Mormons') part is in-evitable," This he considered necessary, to terminate the war "speedily and more economically than if attempted by insufficient means."

In the meantime, it was my anxious desire that the Mormons should yield obedience to the constitution and laws, without rendering it necessary to resort to military force. To aid in accomplishing this object, I deemed it advisable in April last to dispatch two distinguished citizens of the United States—Messrs. Powell and Mc Culloch—to Utah, They bore with them a procamation addressed by myself to the inhabitants of I tab dated on the 6th day of that month varning them of their true condition, and how hopeless it was on their part to persist in their rebellion against the United States, and offering all those who should submit to the laws, a full pardon for their past seditions and treasons. At the same time, I assured those who should persist in rebellion against the United States, that they must expect no further lenity, but look to be vigorously dealt with according to their deserts. The instructions to these agents as well as a copy of the proclamation, and their reports, are herewith submitted. It will be seen by their report of the 3d of July last, that they have fulirmed the opinion expressed by General Johnston in the previous October, as to the ne cessity of sending reinforcements to Utah. In this they state that they are firmly impressed with the belief that the presence of the army ere and the large additional force that had been ordered to this Territory, were the chief induce-ments that caused the Mormons to abandon the idea of resisting the authority of the United States. A less decisive policy would probably have resulted in a long, bloody and expensive

war. It also affords me great satisfaction to state that Governor Cumming has performed his duty in an able and conciliatory manner, and with the nappiest effect. I can not, in this connection, refrain from mentioning the valuable services of Col. Thomas L. Kane, who, from motives of pure benevolence, and without any official character or pecuniary compensation, visited Utah during he last inclement winter, for the purpose of con tributing to the pacification of the Territory. I am happy to inform you that the Governor and other civil officers of Utah are now performing their appropriate functions without resistance. The authority of the constitution and

the laws has been fully restored, and peace pre vails throughout the Territory. A portion of the troops sent to Utah are now encamped in Cedar Valley, forty-four miles southwest of Salt Lake City, and the remainder have een ordered to Oregon to suppress Indian hos

tilities. The march of the army to Salt Lake City, through the Indian Territory, has had a power-ful effect in restraining the hostile feelings against the United States, which existed among the Indians in that region, and in securing emigrants to the Far West against their depredations .-This will also be the means of establishing military posts and promoting settlements along the

I recommend that the benefits of our land laws and pre-emption system be extended to the people of Utah, by the establishment of a land office in that Territory.

OUR RELATIONS WITH CHINA - THE TREATIES OF

THE FOUR POWERS.

I have occasion, also, to congratulate you on he result of our negotiations with China-You were informed by my last annual message that our Minister had been instructed to occupy neutral position in the hostilities conducted by Great Britain and France against Canton. He was, however, at the same time directed to cooperate cordially with the British and French Ministers, in all peaceful measures to secure by treaty those just concessions to foreign com-merce which the nations of the world had a right o demand. It was impossible for me to procee further than this on my own authority, without usurping the war making power, which, under he constitution, belongs exclusively to Congress. Besides, after a careful examination of the naure and extent of our grievances, I did not beieve they were of such a pressing and aggrava ed character as would have justified Congress in leclaring war against the Chinese Empire, without first making another earnest attempt to adust them by peaceful negotiation. I was the more inclined to this opinion, because of the severe chastisement which had then but recently been inflicted upon the Chinese by our squadron n the capture and destruction of the Barrier

Forts, to avenge an alleged insult to our flag.

The event has proved the wisdom of our neu trality. Our minister has executed his instruc-tions with eminent skill and ability. In conjunction with the Russian plenipotentiary, he has peacefully, but effectually, co-operated with the English and French plenipotentiaries; and each of the four Powers has concluded a separate treaty with China, of a highly satisfactory character. The treaty concluded by our own plenipotentiar will immediately be submitted to the Senate.

A NEW TREATY CONCLUDED WITH JAPAN I am happy to announce that, through the en

and caugerous questions, threatening their friendly relations. This has partially prevented the full development of those feelings of mutual friendship between the people of the two countries, so natural in themselves and so conducive to their common interest. Any serious interruption of the commerce between the United States and Great Britain would be equally injurious to both. In fact, no two nations have ever existed on the face of the earth which could do each other so

nuch good or so much harm. Entertaining these sentiments, I am gratified o inform you that the long pending controversy between the two governments, in relation to the question of visitation and search, has been amicably adjusted. The claim on the part of Great Britain, forcibly to visit American vessels on the high seas in time of peace, could not be sustained under the law of nations, and it had been overruled by her own most eminent jurists .-This question was recently brought to an issue by the repeated acts of British cruisers in boarding and searching our merchant vessels in the Gulf of Mexico and the adjacent seas. These acts were the more injurious and annoying as these waters are traversed by a large portion of the commerce and navigation of the United

States, and their free and unrestricted use is essential to the security of the coastwise trade between different States of the Union. Such vexa-tious interruptions could not fail to excite the feelings of the country and to require the interposition of the government. Remonstrances were addressed to the British government against these violations of our rights of sovereignty, and a naval force was at the same time ordered to the Cuban waters, with directions "to protect all ves-sels of the United States on the high seas from search or detention by the vessels of war of any other nation." These measures received the unqualified and even enthusiastic approbation of the American people. Most fortunately, however, no collision took place, and the British government promptly avowed its recognition of the principles of international law upon this subject, as laid down by the government of the United States in the note of the Secretary of State to the British Minister at Washington, of April 10 1858, which secure the vessels of the United States upon the high seas from visitation or search in time of peace, under any c reumstan-ces whatever. The claim has been abandoned in a manner reflecting honor on the British government, and evincing a just regard for the law of nations, and cannot fail to strengthen the ami-

cable relations between the two countries.

The British government at the same time pro posed to the United States that some mode should be adopted, by mutual arrangement between the two countries, of a character which may be found effective without being offensive, for verifying the nationality of vessels suspected on good grounds of carrying false colors. They have also invited the United States to take the initiative, and propose measures for this purpose. Whilst declining to assume so grave a responsibility, the Secretary of State has informed the British government that we are ready to receive any proposals which they may feel disposed to offer having this object in view, and to consider them in an amicable spirit. A strong opinion is, however, expressed that the occasional abuse of the flag of any nation is an evil far less to be deprecated than would be the establishment of any regulations which might be incompatible with the freedom of the seas. This government has yet received no communication specifying the manner in which the British government would propose to carry out their suggestion; and I am inclined to believe that no plan which can be devised, will be free from grave embarrassments.— Still, I shall form no decided opinion on the sub-ject until I shall have carefully and in the best pirit examined any proposals which they may hink proper to make. THE CLATTON BULWER TRATY.

I am truly sorry I cannot also inform you that the complication bet veen Great Britain and the United States, arising out of the Clayton and Bulwere treaty of April 1850, have been finally ad-

iusted. At the commencement of your last session l had reason to hope that, emancipating themselves from further unavailing discussion, the two governments would settle the Central American question in a practical manner, alike honorable and satisfactory to both; and this hope I have not yet abandoned. In my last annual message, I stated that overtures had been made by the British government for this purpose, in a friendly spirit, which I cordially reciprocated. Their prorect negociation between the British governments; but to accomplish the same object, by a negotiation between the two governments and each of the Central American republics whose eritorial interests are directly involved. The settlement was to be made in accordance with the general tenor of the interpretations placed upon the Clayton and Bulwer treaty by the United States, with certain modifications. As negotiaions are still pending upon this basis, it would not be proper for me now to communicate their present coudition. A final settlemnt of these uestions is greatly to be desired as this would ripe our the last remaining subject of dispute etween the two countries.

Our relation with the great empires of France and Russia, as well as with all other governments on the continent of Europe, except that of Spain continue to be of the most friendly character.

OUR DIFFICULTY WITH SPAIN. With Spain our relations remain in an unsatis factory condition. In my message of December last I informed you that our, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Madrid had asked for his recall; and it was my purpose to send out a new minister to that court, with special instructions on all questions pending between the two governments, and with a determination to have them speedily and amicably adjusted, if that were possible. This purpose has been hitherto defeated by causes which I need not enumerate.

The mission to Spain has been entrusted to a

distinguied citizen of Kentucky, who will proceed to Madrid without delay, and make anotherand a final attempt to obtain justice from that government.

Spanish officials, under the direct control of the Captain-General of Cuba, have insulted our national flag, and in repeated instances have from time to time inflicted injuries on the persons and property of our citizens. These have given birth o numerous claims aginst the Spanish govern ment, the merits of which have been ably sed for a series of years, by our successive diplo-matic representatives. Notwithstanding this, we have not arrived at a practical result in any single instance, unless we may except the case of the B'ack Warrior under the late Administration; and that presented an outrage of such a character as would have justified an immediate resort to war. All our attempts to obtain redress have been baffled and defeated. The frequent and oft-recurring changes in the Spanish Ministry have been employed as reasons for delay. We have been compelled to wait, again and again, ntil the new Minister shall have had time to investigate the justice of our claims.

THE CUBAN CLAIMS. Even what have been denominated "the Cuban claims," in which more than a hundred of our citzens are directly interested, have furnished no exception. These claims were for the refunding of duties unjustly exacted from American vessels at different custom houses in Cuba, so long ago as the year 1844. The principles upon which they rest are so manifestly equitable and just, that after a period of nearly ten years, in 1854, they were recognized by the Spanish government. Proceedings were afterwards instituted to ascertain their amount, and this was finally fixed ac-cording to their own statement (with which we vere satisfied) at the sum \$128,635 54. Just at the moment, after a delay of 14 years, when we had reason to expect that this sum would be renaid with interest, we have received a proposal offering one-third of that amount, but without interest, if we would accept this as full satisfaction. The offer is accompanied by a declaration that this indemnification is not founded on any reason of strict justice, but is made as a special favor.

THE WAY THEY SHOULD BE SETTLED. THE WAT THEY SHOULD BE SETTLED.

One sileged cause for procrastination in the examination and adjustment of our claims, arises from an obstacle which it is the duty of the Spanish government to remove. Whilst the Captain-General of Cuba is invested with general despotic authority in the government of that island, the power is withheld from him to examine and removed the state of the state of

to Spain will again be instructed to arge this subject on their notice. In this respect we compy a
different position from the Powers of Europa. Ouba is almost within sight of our shores; our ommerce with it is far greater than that of any other
nation, including Spain itself, and our citizens are
in habits of daily and extended personal intercourse with every part of the island. It is, therefore, a great grievance that, when any difficulty
occurs, no matter how unimportant, which might
be readily settled at the moment, we should be
obliged to resort to Madrid; especially when the
very first step to be taken there, is to refer it back
to Cuba.

OUR POSSESSION OF CUBA THE ONLY EFFECTUAL WAY TO STOP THE SLAVE TRADE.

The truth is, that Cubs, in its existing colonial condition, is a constant source of injury and anonymore to the American people. It is the only spot in the civilized world where the African slave spot in the civilized world where the African slave trade is tolerated; and we are bound by treaty with Great Britain to maintain a naval force on the coast of Africa, at much expense both of life and treasure, solely for the purpose of arresting alavers bound to that island. The late serious difficulties between the United States and Gt. Britain the right of search horse absorbing to the sight of search horse absorbing to the sight of search area as a benefit of search area. neuttees between the United States and Gt. Britain respecting the right of search, now so happily terminated, could never have arisen if Cuba had not afforded a market for slaves. As long as this market shall remain open, there can be no hope for the civilization of benighted Africa. Whilst the demand for slaves continues in Cuba, wars will be demand for slaves continues in Cuba, wars will be demand for the purpose of seizing subjects to supply this trade. In such a condition of affairs, it is impossible that the light of civilization and religious possible that the light of civilization and religion can never penetrate these dark abodes.

WE WANT CUBA BY PURCHASE OR UNDER THE IMPERA-TIVE AND OVERRULING LAW OF SELF-PRESERVATION.

It has been made known to the world by my pre-It has been made known to the world by my predecessors, that the United States have, on several
occasions, endeavored to acquire Cuba from Spain
by honorable negotiation. If this were accomplished, the last relic of the African slave trade
would instantly disappear. We would not, if we
could, acquire Cuba in any other manner. This
is due to our national character. All the territory
which we have acquired since the origin of the
government, has been by fair purchase from Spain
France, and Mexico, or by the free and voluntary
act of the independent State of Texas, in blending
her destinies with our own. This course we shall act of the independent state of 16xxx, in obending her destinies with our own. This course we shall ever pursue, unless circumstances should occur, which we do not now anticipate, rendering a departure from it clearly justifiable, under the imperative and overruling law of self-preservation. GEOGRAPHICAL AND OTHER ADVANTAGES OF CUBA TO

THE UNITED STATES. THE UNITED STATES.

The island of Cuba, from its geographical position, commands the mouth of the Mississippi, and the immense and annually increasing trade, foreign and coastwise, from the valley of that noble river, now embracing half the wovereign States of the Union. With that island under the dominion of a distant foreign Power, this trade, of vital importaine to these States, is exposed to the danger of being destroyed in time of war, and it has hitherto been subjected to perpetual injury and annoyance in time of peace. Our relations with Spain, which ought to be of the most friendly character, must always be placed in jeopardy, whilst the existing colonial government over the island shall remain in its present conductor.

main in its present condition.

Whilst the possession of the island would be of Whilst the possession of the island would be of vast importance to the U. States, its value to Spain is, comparatively, unimportant. Such was the relative sination of the parties when the great Napoleon transferred Louisiana to the United States.— Jealous, as he ever was, of the national bonor and interests of France, no person throughout the world has imputed blame to him for accepting a pecuniary equivalent for this cession. pecuniary equivalent for this cession.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR THE PURCHASE OF THE ISLAND The publicity which has been given to our former negotiations upon this subject, and the large appropriation which may be required to effect the purpose, render it expedient, before making another attempt to renew the negotiation, that I should lay the whole subject before Congress. This is conceilly necessary, as it may become indias especially necessary, as it may become indis-pensable to success that I should be intrusted pensable to success that I should be intrusted with the means of making an advance to the Spanish government immediately after the signing of the treaty, without awaiting the ratification of it by the Senate. I am encouraged to make this suggestion by the example of Mr. Jefferson previous to the purchase of Louisiana from France, and by that of Mr. Polk inview of the acquisition of Territory from Mexico, I refer the whole subject to Congress, and commend to their careful consideration.

THE AMISTAD CASE.

I repeat the recommendation made in my mess age of December last, in favor of an appropriation "to be paid to the Spanish Government for the purpose of distribution among the claimants of the Amistad case." President Polk first made a similar recommendation in December, 1847, and it was repeated by my immediate predecessor in December, 1853. I entertain no doubt that indem nity is fairly due to these claimants under our treaty with Spain of the 27th October, 1795; and An appropriation promptly made for this purpose, could not fail to exert a favorable influence on our negotiations with Spain. CONDITION OF APPAIRS IN MEXICO

Our position in relation to the independent States south of us on this continent, and especially those within the limits of North America is of a peculiar character. The northern boundary of Mexico is coincident with our own southern boundary from ocean to ocean; and we must necessarily feel a dep interest in all that concerns the well being and theifate of so near a neighbor. We have always cherished the kindest wishes for the success of that republic, and have indulged the hope that it might at last after all its trial against pages. that it might at last, after all its trials, enjoy peace and prosperity under a free and stable govern-ment. We have never hitherto interfered, directly or indirectly with its internal affairs, and it is duty which we owe to ourselves to protect th ntegrity of its territory, against the hostile terference of any other power. Our geographical position, our direct interest in all that concerns Mexico, and our well-settled policy in regard to the North American continent, render this an in-

dispensable duty.

Mexico has been in a state of constant revolution almost ever since it achieved its independence.—

One military leader after another has usurped the One military leader after another has usurped the government in rapid succession, and the various constitutions from time to time adopted have been set at naught almost as soon as they were proclaimed. The successive governments have afforded no adequate protection, either to Meixcan citizens or foreign residents, against lawless violence. Heretofore, a seizure of the capital by a military chieftain has been generally followed by at least the nominal submission of the country to his rule for a brief period; but not so at the present crisis of Mexican affairs. A civil war has near raying for some time throughout the Repubbeen raging for some time throughout the Repub-lic, between the central government at the city of Mexico, which has endeavored to subvert the constitution last framed by military power, and those who maintain the authority of that Constitution. The antagonist parties each hold possession of dif-ferent States of the Republic, and the fortunes of ferent States of the Republic, and the fortunes of the war are constantly changing. Meanwhile the most reprehensible means have been employed by both parties to extort money from foreigners, as well as natives, to carry on this ruinous contest. The truth is, that this fine country, blessed with a productive soil and a benign climate, has been reduced by civil dissension to a condition of almost reduced by civil dissension to a condition almost hopeless anarchy and imbecility. It would be vain for this Government to attempt to enforce payment in money of the claims of American citizens, now amounting to more than ten million dollars, against Mexico, because she is destitute of all pecuniary means to satisfy these demands. mands.
Our late Minister was furnished with ample

Our late Minister was furnished with ample powers and instructions for the adjustment of all pending questions with the Central Government of Mexico, and he performed his duty with zeal and ability. The claims of our citizens, some of them arising out of the violation of an express provision of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and others from gross injuries to persons as well as property, have remained unredressed, and even unnoticed. Remonstrances against these grievances have been addressed without effect to that Government. Meantime, in various parts of the Republic, instances have been numerous of the murder, imprisonment and plunder of our citizens, by different parties claiming and exercising a lucal jurisdiction; but the Central Government, although repeatedly urged thereto, have made no effort elements. jurisdiction but the Central Government, although repeatedly urged thereto, have made no effort elther to punish the authors of these outrages to prevent their recurrence. No American citizen can now visit Mexico on lawful business without imminent danger to his person and property.—There is no adequate protection to either; and in this respect our treaty with that Republic is almost a dead letter.

This state of affairs was brought to a crisis in May last by the promulgation of a decree levying

May last by the promulgation of a decree levying a contribution pro rata upon all the capital in the republic, between certain specified amounts, whether held by Mexicans or foreigners. Mr. Forsyth, regarding this decree in the light of a "forced loan," formally protested against its applica-tion to his countrymen, and advised them not to psy the contribution, but to suffer it to be forci-bly exacted. Acting upon this advice, an American citizen refused to pay the contribution, and his property was seized by armed men to satisfy the amount. Not content with this, the govern ment proceeded still further, and issued a decree banishing him from the country. Our Minister

lavying similar exactions upon our citizens, and interrupting their commerce. There had been an entire failure on the part of our Minister to seus that a favorable change could be expected until the United States should "give striking evidence of their will and power to protect their citizens," and that "severe chastening is the only earthly remedy for our grievances." From this statement of facts, it would have been worse than idle to direct Mr. Forsyth to retrace his steps and resume diplomatic relations with that government; and it was, therefore, deemed proper to sanction his withdrawal of the legation from the city of Mexico.

Abundant cause now undoubtedly exists for a resort to hostilities against the government still holding possession of the capital. Should they succeed in subduing the constitutional forces, all reasonable hope will then have expired of a peace-ful settlement of our difficulties. On the other hand, should the constitutional party prevail and their authority be established over the republic, there is reason to hope that they will be animated by a less unfriendly spirit, and may grant that redress to American citizens winch justice requires so far as they may possess the means. But for this expectation, I should at once have recommended to Congress to grant the necessary power to the President to take possession of a sufficient portion of the remote and unsettled territory of Mexico, to be held in pledge until our injuries shall be redressed and our just demands be satisfied. We have already exhausted every milder means of obtaining justice. In such a case, this remedy of reprisals is recognized by the law of nations, not only as just in itself, but as a means of preventing actual war. A TEMPORARY PROTECTORATE RECOMMENDED.

But there is another view of our relations with Mexico, arising from the unhappy condition of affairs along our Southwestern frontier, which demands immediate action. In that remote region, where there are but few white inhabitants, large bands of hostile and predatory Indians room promiscuously over the Mexican States of Chihuahua and Sonora and our adjoining Territories. The local governments of these States are perfectly helpless, and are kept in a state of con-stant alarm by the Indians. They have not the power, if they possessed the will, even to restrain lawless Mexicans from passing the border and committing depredations on our remote settlers. A state of anarchy and violence prevails throughout that distant frontier. The laws are a dead letter, and life and property are wholly insecure. For this reason, the settlement of Arizona is arrested, whilst it is of great importance that a chain of inhabitants should extend all along its southern border, sufficient for their own protection and that of the United States mail passing to and from California. Well-founded apprehensions are now entertained, that the Indians and wandering Mexicans, equally lawless, may break up the important stage and postal communica-tion recently established between our Atlantic and Pacific possessions. This passes very near to the Mexican boundary, throughout the whole length of Arizona, I can imagine no possible remedy for these evils, and no mode of restoring law and order on that remote and unsettled frontier, but for the government of the United States to assume a temporary protectorate over the northern portions of Chihushua and Sonora, and to establish military posts within the same; and this I earnestly recommend to Congress. This protection may be withdrawn, as soon as local governments shall be established in these Mexi-can States, capable of performing their duties to the United States, restraining the lawless and preserving peace along the border.

I do not doubt that this measure will be view-

ed to a friendly spirit by the governments and people of Chihuahua and Sonora, as it will prove equally effectual for the protection of their citizens on that remote and lawless frontier, as for citizens of the United States.

A TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT FOR ARIZONA ALSO RECOMMENDED. And in connection permit me to recall your attention to the condition of Arizona The population of that Territory, numbering, as is alleged, more than ten thousand souls, are practically without a government, without laws, and without any regular administration of justice. Murder and other crimes are committed with impunity. This state of things calls loudly for redress; and I, therefore, repeat my recommendation for the establishment of a Territorial government over Arizona. THE ISTHMUS TRANSIT ROUTES AND THE QUESTIONS

CONNECTED THEREWITH.

The political condition of the narrow isthmus of Central America through which transit routes pass, between the Atlantic and Pacific o eans, presents a subject of deep interest to all com-mercial nations. It is over these transits that a large proportion of the trade and travel between the European and Asiatic continents is destined to pass. To the United States these routes are of incalculable importance, as a means of communication between their Atlantic and Pacific possessions. The latter now extend throughout seventeen degrees of latitude on the Pacific coast. embracing the important State of California and the flourishing Territories of Oregon and Washington. All commercial nations, therefore, have a deep and direct interest that these communications shall be rendered secure from interruption. If an arm of the sea, connecting the two oceans, penetrated through Nicaragua and Costa Rica, it could not be pretended that these States would have the right to arrest or disturb its navigation, to the injury of other nations. The transit by land over this narrow isthmus occupies nearly the sam: position It is a highway which they thereselves have little interest, when compared with the vast interests to the rest of the world .-Whilst their rights of sovereignty ought to be respected, it is the duty of other nations to require that this important passage shall not be interrupted by the civil wars and revolutionary outbreaks which have so frequently occurred in that region. The stake is too important to be left at the mercy of rival companies, claiming to hold conflicting contracts with Nicaragua. The commerce of other nations is not to stand still and await the adjustment of such petty controversies. The government of the United States expect no more than this, and they will not be satisfied with less. They would not, it they could derive any advantage from the Nicaragua transit, not common to the rest of the world. Its neutrality and protection, for the common use of all nations is their only object. They have no objection that Nicaragua shall demand and receive fair compensation from the companies and individuals who may traverse the route; but they insist that it shall never hereafter be closed by any arbitrary decree of that government. If disputes arise between it and those with whom they may have entered into contracts, these must be adjusted by some fair tribunal provided for the purpose, and the route must not be closed pending the controversy. This is our whole police, and it cannot fail to be acceptable to other All these difficulties might be avoided if, con-

sistently wite the good faith of Nicaragua, the use of this transit could be thrown open to general competition; providing at the same time the payment of a reasonable rate to the Nicaraguan government, on passengers and freight. In August, 1852, the Accessory Transit Com-pany made its first interoceanic trip over the Nicaraguan route, and continued in successful operation with great adventage to the public, until the 18th February, 1856, when it was closed, and the grant to this company, as well as its charter, were summarily and arbitrarily revoked by the government of President Rivas. Previous to this date, however, in 1854, serious disputes concerning the settlement of their accounts had arisen between the company and the government, threatening the interruption of the route at any moment. These, the United States in vain endeavored to compose. It would be useless to narrate the various proceedings which took place between the parties, up to the time the transit was discontinued. Suffice it to say that since February, 1856, it has remained closed, greatly to the prejudice of citizens of the United States. Since that time the competition has ceased be-

treaty; yet the imposition of the contribution upon foreigners was considered an unjust and oppressive measure. Besides, internal factions in other parts of the republic were at the same time changes of government, and its constant internal dissensions, this had become a most important stipulation, and one essentially necessary not only for the security of the route, but for the safety cure redress for the wrongs which our citizens had endured, not ithat and ing his perseverving and from our Pacific possessions. Were such a efforts. And from the temper manifested by the Mexicun government, he had repeatedly assured United States and Nicaragua, the knowledge of this fact would of itself prevent hostile parties from committing aggressions on the route, and render our actual interference for its protection

> THE ACCESSORY TRANSIT COMPANY AND ITS OPE-BATIONS.

The executive government of this country, in its intercourse with foreign nations, is limited to the employment of diplomacy alone. When this fails, it can proceed no further. It cannot legitimately resort to force, without the direct authority of Congress, eqcept in resisting and re-pelling hostile attacks. It would have no authority to enter the territories of Nicaragua, even to prevent the destruction of the transit and protect the lives and property of our own citizens on their passage. It is true that on a sudden emergency of this character the President would direct any armed force in the vicini-ty to march to their relief, but in doing this he would act upon his own responsibility.

THE PRESIDENT RECOMMENDS THE PASSAGE OF AM ACT AUTHORIZING THE EMPLOYMENT OF THE LAND AND NAVAL FORCES TO KEEP OPER THE TRANSIT ROUTE.

Under these circumstances I earnestly recommend to Congress the passage of an act authorizing the President, under such restrictions as they may deem proper, to employ the land and naval forces of the United States in preventing havail forces of the United States in preventing the transit from being obstructed or closed by lawless violence, and in protecting the lives and property of American citizens traveling thereup-ou, requiring at the same time that these forces shall be withdrawn the moment the danger shall have passed away. Without such a provision our citizens would be constantly exposed to interruption in their progress, and to lawless vio-

A similar necessity exists for the passage of such an act for the protection of the Panama and Tehuantepec routes.

THE PANAMA AND TEHUANTEPEC ROCTES. In reference to the Panama route, the United States by their existing treaty with New Granada expressly guarantee the neutrality of the Isthmus, "with the view that the free transit from the one to the other sea may not be interrupted

or embarrassed in any future time while this treaty exists." In regard to the Tehnantepec route, which has been recently opened under the most favorable auspices, our treaty with Mexico of the 80th of December, 1853, secures to the citizens of the United States a right of transit over it for their persons and merchandize, and stipulates that neither government shall "interpose any obstacle" thereto. It also concedes to the United States the "right to transport across the Isthmus, in closed bags, the mails of the United States not intended for distribution along the line of the communication; also the effects of the United States govern ent and its citizens which may be intended for transit, and not for distribution on the Isthmus, free of Custom House or other

charges by the Mexican government!" These treaty stipulations with New Granads and Mexico, in addition to the considerations applicable to the Nicaragua route, seem to require legislation for the purpose of carrying them

OUTRAGES ON AMERICAN CITIZENS IN COSTA BICA

AND NICARAGUA. The injuries which have been inflicted upon our citizens in Costa Rica and Nicaragua during the last two or three years, have received the prompt attention of this government. Some of these injuries were of the most aggravated character.— The transaction at Virgin Bay, in April, 1856, when a company of unarmed Americans, who were in no way connected with any belligerent conduct or party, were fired upon by the troops of Costa Rica, and numbers of them killed and wounded, was brought to the knowledge of Congress by my predecessor soon after its occurrence, and was also presented to the government of Costa Rica, for that immediate investigation and redress which the nature of the case demanded. A similar course was nursuad with reference t other outrages in these countries, some of which were hardly less aggravated in their character than the transaction at Virgin Bay. At the time, however, when our present Minister to Nicaragua was appointed, in December, 1857, no redress had been obtained for any of these wrongs, and no reply even had been received to the demands which had been made by this government upon that of Costa Rica, more than a year before .-Our Minister was instructed, therefore, to love no time in expressing to those governments the deep regret with which the President had witnesses his inattention to the just claims of the United States, and in demanding their prompt and satisfactory adjustment. Unless this demand shall be complied with at an early day it will only remain for this government to adopt such other measures as may be necessary, in order to obtain for itself that justice which it has in vain attempted to secure by peaceful means from the governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica. While it has shown, and will continue to show, the most sincere regard for the rights and honor of these republics, it cannot permit this regard to be met by an utter neglect, on their part, of what is due to the gov-

ernment and citizens of the United States. CLAIMS OF OUR CITIZENS UPON NEW GRANADA. Against New Granada we have long standing causes of complaint, arising out of the unsatisfied claims of our citizens upon that republic; and to these have been more recently added the out-reges committed upon on citizens at Panama in April, 1856. A treaty for the adjustment of these difficulties was concluded by the Secretary of State, and the Minister of New Granada, in September, 1856, which contained just and acacceptable provisions for that purpose. This treaty was transmitted to Bogota, and was rati-fied by the government of New Granada, but with certain amendments. It was not, however, returned to this city until after the close of the last session of the Senate. It will be immediately transmitted to that body for their advice and consent; and should this be obtained, it will remove all our existing causes of complaint against

New Granada on the subject of claims. Questions have arisen between the two governments as to the right of New Granada to levy a tonnage duty upon the vessels of the United States in its ports of the Isthmus, and to levy a passenger tax upon our citizens arriving in that country, whether with a design to remain there or to pass from ocean to ocean by the transit route, and also a tax upon the mails of the United States transported over the Panama railroad. The government of New Granada has been informed that the United States would consider the collection of either of these taxes as an act of violation of the treaty between the two countries and as such would be resisted by the United States. At the same time, we are prepared to discuss these questions in a spirit of amity and justice, and with a sincere desire to adjust them in a satisfactory manner. A negotiation for that purpose has already been commenced. No effort has recently been made to collect these taxes, nor is any anticipated under present circumstances.

OUR RELATIONS WITH BRAZIL. With the empire of Brazil our relations are of

the most friendly character. The productions of the two counties, and especially those of an agricultural nature, are such as to invite extensive mutual exchanges. A large quantity of American flour is consumed in Brazil; whilst more than treble the amount in value of Brazilian coffee is consumed in the United States .-Whilst this is the case, a heavy duty has been levied, until very recently, upon the importations of American flour into Brazil. I am gratified, however, to be able to inform you that in September last this has been reduced from \$1,32 to about 49 cents per barrel, and the duties on other articles of our production have been diminish-

er articles of our production have been diminished in nearly the same proportion.

I regret to state that the government of Brantistill continues to levy an export duty of about 11 of the continues to levy an export duty of about 11 of the continues to levy an export duty of about 11 of the continuers of coffee in our country, as we purchase halt of the entire surplus crop of that article raised in Brazil. Our Minister, under instructions, will reitrate the efforts to have this export duty removed; and it is hoped that the enlightened government of the Emperor will adopt this wise, just and equal policy.—In that event there is good reason to believe that the commerce between the two countries will greatly increase, much to the advantage of both.

The claims of our citizens against the government of Brazil are not, in the aggregate, of very large amount: but some of these rest upon plain

TION AGAINST TRAT STATE.

On the 3d of June last, Congress passed a joint resolution authorizing the President "adopt such measures and use such force as, in his judgment may be necessary and advisable," "for the purpose of adjusting the differences between the U. States public of Paraguay, in connection with on the United States steamer Water the attack on the United States steamer water Witch, and with other measures referred to" in his annual message. And on the 12th July follow ing, they made an appropriation to defray the ex-penses and compensation of a commissioner to that republic, should the President deem it proper to

nake such an appointment.
In compliance with these enactments, I have appointed a commissioner, who has proceed to Paragusy, with full powers and instructions to settle these differences in an amicable and peaceful manner, if this be practicable. His experience and discretion justify the hope that he may prove sucr cessful in convincing the Paraguayan government that it is due both to honor and justice that they and it is due both to honor and justice that they should voluntarily and promptly make atonement for the wrongs which they have committed against the United States, and indemnify our injured citizens whom they have forcibly despoiled of their

property.

Should our commissioner prove unsuccessful, after a sincere and earnest effort to accomplish the object of his mission, then no alternative will remain but the employment of force to obtain "just satisfaction" from Paraguay. In view of this contingency, the Secretary of the Navy, under my direction, has titted out and despatched a naval force to rendezvous near Buenos Ayres, which, it is believed will prove sufficient for the occasion. It is lieved will prove sufficient for the occasion. It is my earnest dealie, nowever, that it may not be found necessary to resort to this last alternative. THE FINANCIAL REVULSION OF 1858 ND ITS EFFECTS.

When Congress met in December last, the business of the country had been crushed by one of those periodical revulsions which are the inevitable consequence of our unsound and extravagant system of bank credits and inflated currency.— With all the elements of national wealth in abundance, our manufacturers were suspended, our useful public and private enterprises were arrested, and thousands of labors were deprived of em-ployment and reduced to want. Universal distress prevailed among the commercial, manufacturing and mechanical classes. This revolution was felt the more severely in the United States, because similar causes produced the like deplorable effects throughout the commercial nations of Europe. All were experiencing and reverses at the same moment. Our manufacturers everywhere suffered severely, not because of the recent reduction in the tariff of duties on imports, but because there was no demand at any price for their productions. The people were obliged to restrict themselves in their purchases to ar.icles of prime necessity. In the general prostration husiness the iron mruufacturers in different States probably suffered more than other class. and much destitution was inevitable consequence among the great number of workmen who had ed in this useful branch of industry. There could be no supply where there was no demand, To present an example, there could be no demand for railroad iron after our magnificent system of railroads, extending its benefits to every portion of the Union had been brought to a dead pause. The same consequences has resulted from similar causes to many useful manufactures. It is self-evident that where there is no ability to purchase manufacrured articles, these cannot be sold, and consequently must cease to be produced.

No government and especially a governmen of such limited powers as that of the United States, could have prevented the late revulsion. The whole commercial world seemed for years to have been rushing to this catastrophe. The same ruinous consequence would have followed in the United States, whether the duties on the foreign imports had remained as they were under the tariff of 1846, or had been raised to a much higher The tariff of 1857 had no agency in the result. The general causes existing throughout the world could not have been controlled by the legislation of any particular country.

The periodical revolutions which have existed in our past history must continue to return at intervals so long as our present unbounded system of bank credits shall prevail. They will, however, probably a the less severe in future; because it is not to be expected, at least for many years to come, that the commercial nations of Europe, with whose interests our own are so materially involvwhose interests our own are so materially involved, will expose themselves to similar calamities. But this subject was treated so much at large in my last annual message that I shall not now pursue it further. Still, I respectfully renew the recommendation in favor of the passage of a uniform bankrupt law applicable to banking institutions. This is all the direct power over the subject which I believe the federal government processes. which, I believe, the federal government possesses. Such a law would mitigate it, though it might not provent the evil. The instinct of self preservation might produce a wholesome restraint upon their banking business, if they know, in advance, that a suspension of specie payments would produce

But the effects of the revulsion are now slowly but surely passing away The energy and enterprise of our citizens, with our unbounded resources, will, within the periond of another year, restore a state of industry and trade. Capital has again accumulated in our large cities. The rate interest is there very low. Confidence is gradually reviving, and so soon as it is discovered that thas capital can be profitably employed in commercial and manufacturing entesprises, and in the constructions of railroads and other works of public and private improvements, prosperity will again smile throughout the land. It is vair however, to disguise the fact from ourselves, that a speculative inflation in our currency, without a an inflation in other countries whose manufac tures come into competition with our own, must ever produce disastrious results to our domestic manufactures. No tariff, short of absolute prohibition, can prevent these evil consequences.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE UNITED STATES. In connection with this subject, it is prope to refer to our financial condition. The same cause which have produced pecuniary distress throught the country, have so reduced the a mount of imports from foreign countries, that the revenue has proved inadequate to meet the necessary expenses to the government. To supply the deficiency, Congress, by the act of the 23 of December, 1857, authorized the issue of \$20, 000,000 of treasury notes; and, this proving in adequate, they authorized, by the act of Jun-14, 1858, a loan of \$20,006,000, "to be applied to the payment of appropriations made by law. THE TRUE FINANCIAL POLICY OF THE COUNTRY

HOW THE REVEUE SHOULD BE RAISED. No statesman would advise that we should go on increasing the national debt to meet the ordinary expenses of the government. This would be a most ruinous policy. In case of a war our credit must be our cheif resource, at least for the first year, and this would be greatly impaired by having contracted a large debt in time of peace. It is our true policy to increase our revenue so as to equal our expenditures. It would be ruinous to continue to borrow. Besides, it may be proper to observe that the incidental protection thus afforded by a revenue tariff would, at the present moment, to some extent increase the confidence of the manufacturing interests, and give a fresh impulse to our reviving business. To this, surely, no person will object.

In regard to the mode of assessing and collecting duties under a strictly revenue tariff. I I have long entertained and expressed the opin ion that sound policy requires this should be done by specific duties, in cases to which these can be properly applied. They are well adapted to commodities which are usually sold by weight nessure, and which, from their nature, are of equal or of nearly equal value. Such, for examyle, are the articles of iron of different classes

raw sugar, and foreign wines and spirits. In my deliberate judgment, specific duties ar the best, if not the only means of securing the revenue against false and fraudulent invoices, and such has been the practice adopted for this purpose by other commercial nations. Besides, specific duties would afford to the American manufacturer the incidental advantages to which he is fairly entitled under a revenue tariff. The present system is a sliding scale to his disadvantage. Under it, when prices are high and busis prosperous, the duties rise in amount when he least requires their aid. On the contrary, when prices fall, and he is struggling against ad versity, the duties are diminished in the same

tion, greatly to his injury. Neither would there be danger that a higher rate of duty than that intended by Congress, could be levied in the form of specific duties. would be easy to ascertain the average value of any important article for a series of years; and instead of subjecting it to an ad valorem duty at a certain per centum, to substitute in its place an equivalent specific duty.

By such an arrangement the consumer would not be injured. It is true, he might have to pay a little more duty on a given article in one year but if so, he would pay a little less in another and in a series of years these would counterbal ance each other, and amount to the same thing, so far as his interest is concerned. This inconvenience would be trifling, when contrasted with the additional security thus afferded against frauds upon the revenue, in which every consum-

or is directly interested. I have thrown out these suggestions as the fruit of my own electration, to which Congress,

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will explain in detail the operations of that department of the government. The receipts into the Treasury from all sources during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1858, including the treasury notes authorized by the act of December 23, 1857, were seventy million two hundred and seventy-three thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine dollars and fifty nine cents, (70,273, 869 59,) which amount, with the balance of sev enteen million seven hundred and ten thousand one hundred and fourteen dollars and twenty-seven cents (17,710,114 27) remaining in the Treasury at the commencement of the year, made an aggregate for the service of the year of \$87,983,983 86.

The public expenditures during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858, amounted to \$81,585,667 76, of which \$9,684,537 99 were applied to the payment of the public debt, and the redemption of treasury notes with the interest thereon, leav ing in the Treasury on July 1, 1858, being the commencement of the present fiscal year, \$6,

The receipts into the treasury, during the firs quarter of the present fiscal year, commencing the 1st of July, 1858, including one half of the loan of twenty millions of dollars, with the preindezvous near Buenos Ayres, which, it is de-dd will prove sufficient for the occasion. It is earnest desire, however, that it may not be June, 1858. were \$25,230,879 46, and the estimated receipts for the remaining three quarter to the 30th June, 1859, from ordinary sources are\$38,500,000,making an aggregate of \$70,129,

> The expenditures, during the first quarter of the present fiscal year were \$21,708,190 51; of which \$1,010,142 37 were applied to the payment of the public debt and the redempti treasury notes and the interest thereon. The estimated expenditures, during the remainin three quarters to 30th June, 1859, are \$52,357 698 48, making an aggregate \$74,065,896 99 being an excess of expenditure, beyond the estimated receipts into the treasury from ordinary sources, during the fiscal year to the 30th June 1859 of \$3.936.701 48. Extraordinary means are placed by law within the command of the Secretary of the Treasury, by the re-issue of treasury notes redeemed, and by negotiating the palance of the loan authorized by the act of 14th June, 1858, to the extent of eleven millions of dollars, which, if realized during the present fiscal year, will leave a balance in the treasury, on the first day of July, 1859, of \$7,053,298 57, ESTIMATED RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES FOR 1860.

The estimated receipts during the next fisca year ending 30th June, 1860, are \$62,000,000 which with the above estimated balance of \$7, 063,298 57, make an aggregate for the service of the next fiscal year of \$69,063,298 57. The estimated expenditures during the next fiscal year ending 30th June, 1860 are \$73,139,147 46. which fleaves a deficit of estimated means, compared with estimated expenditures for that year commencing on the 1st of July, 1859, of \$4,075, In addition to this sum, the Postmaster Gen-

eral will require from the treasury, for the service of the Post Office department \$3,838,728 as ex-plained in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, which will increase the estimated defiit on the 30th June, 1860, to \$7,914,576 89. To provide for the payment of this estimated defi iency, which will be increased by uch sppropri ations as may be made by Congress, not ea imated for in the report of the Treasury Department as well as to provide for the gradual redemption from year to year, of the outstanding Treasur otes, the Secretary of the Treasury recommend such a revision of the present tariff as will raise the required amount. After what I have already said, I need scarcely add that I concur in the opinion expressed in his report—that the public lebt should not be increased by an additional loan, and would therefore strongly urge upon Congress the duty of making, at their present n, the necessary preparation for meeting these liabilities.

THE PUBLIC DEBT. The public debt on the 1st of July, 1858-the commencement of the present fiscal year-was

During the first quarter of the present year the sum of 10,000,000 has been negotiated of the loan authorized by the act of 14th of June, 1858 -making the present outstanding public debt. exclusive of treasury notes, \$35.155,977 66 .-There was on the 1st July, 1858, of treasury 23, 1857, unredeemed, the sum of \$19,754,800making the amount of actual indebtedness, at that date, \$54,910,777 66. To this will be added \$10,000,000 during the present fiscal year—this being the remaining half of the loan of \$20,000,-

One not yet negotiated.

The rapid increase of the public debt, and the necessity which exists for a modification of the tariff, to meet even the ordinary expenses of the government, ought to admonish us all, in our espective spheres of duty, to the practice of rigid economy. The objects of expenditure should be limited in number, as far as this may be tracticable, and the appropriations necessary to carry them into effect ought to be disbursed under the strictest accountability. Enlightened economy does not consist in the refusal to apmoney for constitutional purposes, essential to the defence, progress and prosperity of the republic, but in taking care that none of this money shall be wasted by mismanagement, in its application to the objects designated by law.

Comparisons between the annual expenditure at the present time, and what it was ten or twenty years ago, are altogether fallacious. The rapid crease of our country in extent and population, renders a corresponding increase of expenditure o some extent, unavoidable. This is constantly creating new objects of expenditure, and augmenting the amount required for the old. true questions, then, are, have these objects been unnecessarily multiplied? or, has the amount expended upon any or all of them, been larger than comports with due economy. In accordance with these principles, the heads of the different executive departments of the government have been instructed to reduce their estimates for the next fiscal year to the lowest standard consistent with the efficiency of the service; and this duty they have performed in a spirit of just economy. The estimates of the Treasury, War, Navy and Interior departments have each been in some degree reduced; and unless a sudden and unforeseen emergency should arise, it is not anticinated that a deficiency will exist in either within the present or the next fiscal year. The Post Office Department is placed in a peculiar position, diferent from the other departments, and to this I

shall hereafter refer. THE EXPENSES TO BE REDUCED IF POSSIBLE.

I invite Congress to institute a rigid scrutiny to ascertain whether the expenses in all the depart ments cannot be still further reduced : and l nise them all the aid in my power in pursuing the

investigation.

I transmit herewith the reports made to me by the Secretaries of War, of the Navy, of the Interior, and of the Postmaster General. They each contain valuable information and important recom. mendations, to which I invite the attention of Con-

ADDITIONAL SMALL STEAMERS NECESSARY. In my last annual message I took occasion to re-commend the immediate construction of ten small commend the immediate construction of ten small steamers, light draught, for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of the navy. Congress responded to the recommendation by authorizing the construction of eight of them. The progress which has been made in executing this authority is stated in the report of the Secretary of the Navy. I concur with him in opinion that a greater number of this class of ve-sels is necessary for the purpose of protecting in a more efficient manner, the persons and property of American citizens on the high seas, and in foreign countries, as well as guarding more effectually our own coasts. I accordingly recommend the passage of an act for this ingly recommend the passage of an act for this

THE DEPARTMENTS OF THE SECRETARY OF THE IN-TERIOR AND THE POSTMASTER GENERAL. The suggestions contained in the report of the Secretary of the Interior, especially those in regard to the disposition of the puplic domain, the pension and bounty land system, the policy toward the Indians, and the amendment of our patent laws, are worthy of the serious consid-

ration of Congress. The Post Office Department occupies a position very different from that of the other departments For many years it was the policy of the Government to render this a self-sustaining department: and if this cannot now be accomplished in the present condition of the country, we ought to make as near approach to it as may be practicable.

ticable.

The Postmaster General is placed in a most embarrase, ing position by the existing laws. He is obliged to carry these into effect. He has no other alternative. He findshowever, that this cannot be done without heavy de made up a the Tressury over and above what is received for postage; and these have been progressively increasing from year to year until they amounted for the last fiscal year, ending on the 80th of June, 1808, to more than four millions and a half of dollars; whilst it is e timated that for the present fiscal year they will amount to \$6,290,000. These sums are exclusive of the avantal appropriation of \$700,000 for "compensation for the mail service performed for the twe Houses of Congress and the other departments and officers of the government in the transportation of free matter."

THE DIFFERENCES WITH PARAGUAY AND THE EXPEDITION AGAINST THAT STATE.

On the 2d of June last, Congress passed a joint resolution authorizing the President "adopt such measures and use such force as, in his independent.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury

until in 1835 it has reacted \$7,300,000; and or neservice of 1850 it is estimated that it will amount to more than 310,000,000.

The receipts of the Pest Office Department can be made to approach or to equal its expenditure only by means of the legislation of Congress. In applying any remedy care should be taken that the people shall not be deprived of the advantages which they are fairly entitled to enjoy from the Post Office Department. The principal remedies recommended to the consideration of Congress by the Post Master General, are to restore the former rate of postage upon single latters to fire cents; to substitute for the franking privilege the delivery to those now entitled to enjoy it, of post office stamps for their correspondence, and to direct the department, in making contracts for the transportation of the mail, to confine itself to the payment of the sum necessary for this single purpose, without requiring it to be transported in post coaches or carriages of any particular description. Under the pesent system, the expense of the Government is greatly increased, by requiring that the mail shall be carried in such vehicles as will accommodate passengers. This will be done without pay from the Department, over all roads where the travel will remunerate the contractors.

These recommendations deserve the grave consideration

These recommendations deserve the grave consideration Congress. THE PACIFIC RAILROAD I would again call your attention to the construction of Pacific Bailroad Time and reflection have but served o confirm me in the truth and justice of the observations nich I made on this subject in my last annual message ch I beg leave respectfully to refer.
freely admitted that it would be inexpedient for It is freely adr

to which I beg leave respectfully to refer.

It is freely admitted that it would be inexpedient for this government to exercise the power of constructing the Facilic ratiroad by its own immediate agents. Such a policy would increase the patronage of the executive to a dangerous extent, and introduce a system of jobbing and corruption which no vigilance on the part of federal officials c uid either prevent or detect. This can only be done by the keen eye and active and careful supervision of individual and private in erest. The construction of this road ought, therefore, to be committed to companies incorporated by the States, or other agencies whose pecuniary interests would be directly involved. Congress anight then assist them in the work by grants of land or of money, or both, under such conditions and restrictions as would secure the transportation of troops and munitions of war free from any charge, and that of the United States mail at a fair and reasonable price.

The progress of events since the commencement of your last session has shown how soon difficulties disappear before a firm and determined resolution. At that time such a road was deemed by whe and patriotic men to be a visionary project. The great distance to be overcome, and the intervening mountains and deserts in the way, were obstacles which, in the opinion of many, could not be sur mounted. Now after the lapse of but a single year, these obstacles, it has been discovered, are far less tormidable than they were supposed to be; and mail stages with passengers now pass and repass regularly twice in each week; by a common wagen road, between San Francisco and St. Louis and Memphis, in less than twenty-five days.—

The service has been as regularly performed as it was informer years between New York and this city.

Whilst disclaiming all authority to appropriate money for the construction of this road, except that derived from Whilst disclaiming all authority to appropriate money for the construction of this road, except that derived from the war making power of the constitution, there are im-

the work as speedly as possible.

The first and most momentous of these is, that such a road would be a powerful bond of union between the states east and west or the Rocky Mountains. This is so self-evident as to require no illust ation.

But again in a commercial point of view I consider this the great questi nof the day. With the ease ern front our republic stretching along the Atlantic, and its western front along the Pacific, if all the parts should be united by a sale, easy and rand intercommunication, we must neche work as speedily as possible.

ollateral cnusiderations urging us to undertake

the great questi n of the day. With the eas ern front of our republic stretching along the Atlantic, and its western front along the Pacific, if all the parts should be united by a sa'e, easy and rapid intercommunication, we must necess rily command a very large proportion of the trade of bold Europe and Asia. Our recent treaties with China and Japan will open these rich and populous empires to our commerce; and the history of the world proves that the nation which has gained possession of the trade of eastern Asia has always become wealthy and powerful.—The peculiar geographical position of California and our Pacific possessions invites American capital and enter prise into this fruitful field. To reap the rich harvest, hower, it is an indigensible pre-requisite that we shall first have a railroad, to convey and circulate its products throughout every portion of the Union. Besides such a railroad through our temperate latitude, which would not be impeded by the f. osts and snows of winter, nor by the tropical heats of summer, would attract to itself much of the travel and the trade of all nations passing between Europe and Asia.

THECASE OF THE SLAVER PUTNAM.

On the 21st of August last, Lieut. J. N. Maffit, of the United States brig Dolphin, captured the slaver Echo, (formerly the Putnam of New Orleans,) near Kay Verde, on the coast of Cuba, with more than three hundred African negroes on board. The prize, under the command of Lieutenant B addred, of the United States Mays arived at Charleston on the 27th of August, when the negroes, three hundred and six in number, were delivered into the custody of the United States Marshal for the District of South Ourolina. They we crist placed in Castle Pinckney, and afterwards in Fort Sumter for safe keeping, and were detained there until the 19th of September, when the survivors, two hundred and seventy-one in number, were delivered on board the United States, pursuant to the provisions of the act of the 3d Marce, 1819, "in addition to the acts prohibiting the slave tr

ed vessels."

A doubt immediately arose as to the true construction of this act. It is quite clear from its terms that the President was authorized to provide "for the safe keep-President was authorized to provide "for the safe keep-ing, support and removal" of these negroes up till the time of their delivery to the agent on the coast of airtime of their delivery to the agent on the coast of air-ca; but no express provision was made for their protec-tion and support after they had reached the place of their dertination. Still, an agent was to be appointed to receive them in Africa; and it could not have been sup-posed that Congress intended he should desert them at the moment they were received, and then turn them loose on the inhospitable coast to perish for want of food, or to become again the vict ms of the slave trade. Had this been the intentin of Congress, the employment of an agent to receive them, who is required to reside on the coast, was unnecessary, and they might have been landed by was unnecessary, and they might have been landed by our v-ssels anywhere in Africa, and left exposed to the sufferings and the fate which would certainly await

was unnecessary, and they might have been landed by our v-ssels anywhere in Africa, and left exposed to the sufferings and the fate which would certainly await them.

Mr. Monroe, in his special message of 17th December, 1819, at the first session after the act was passed, announced to Congress what, in his opinion, as its true construction. He believed it to be his duty under it, to follow these unfortunates into Africa, and make provision for them there until they could be able to provide for themselves. In communicating this interpretation of the act of Congress, he stated that some doubt had been entertained as to its true intent and meaning, and he submitted the question to them, so that they might, "should it be deemed advisable amend the same before further proceedings are had under it." Nothing was done by Congress to explain this act, and Mr. Mouroe proceeded to carry it into execution according to his own interpretation. This, then, became the practical construction. When the Africans from on board the Echo were delivered to the Marshal at Charleston, it became my duty to consider what disposition ought to be made of them under the law. For many reasons, it was expedident to remove them from that locality as speedily as possible. Aithough the conduct of the authorities and citizens of Charleston, in giving countenance to the execution of the law, was just what might have been expected from their high character; yet a prolonged continuance of the exhundred Africans in the immediate vicinity of that city could not have failed to become a sou ce offinence when had a failed to be been a sou ce offinence when had a failed to be been a sou ce offinence when had a failed to be come a sou ce offinence when had a failed to the countered and anxiety to its nabilitants. Where to send them was the question. There was no portion of the const of Africa to which they could be removed with any regard to humanly, except to Liberia. Under these circumstances, an agreement was entered into with the Colonisation Society,

he actual number which may become a charge to the It was also distinctly agreed that, under no circumttanal expenses.

The agents of the Society manifested a laudable desire

The agents of the Society manifested a laudable desire to conform to the wishes of the Government throughout the transaction. They assured me that after a careful calculation they would be required to expend the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars on each individual, in complying with the agreement, and they would have nothing left to remunerate them for their care, trouble and responsibility. A all events, I could make no better arrangement, and there was no other alternative During the period when the Governme titelf, through its own agents, undertook the task of providing for captured Negroes in Africa, the cost per head was very much greater.

greater.

There having been no outstanding appropriations applicable to this purpose, I could not advance any money on the agreement. I therefore recommend that an appropriation may be made, of the amount necessary to carry it into effect.

it into effect.

Other captures of a similar character may, and probaby will, be made by our Naval forces; and I carnestly recommend that Congress may amend the second section of the Act of March 8d, 1819, so as to fee its construction from the ambiguity which has so long existed, and render the duty of the President plain in executing its providing. THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

end to your favorable regard the local he District of Columbia. As the residence interests of the District of Columbia. As the residence of Congress and the Executive Departments of the Government, we cannot fail to feel a deep concer in its welfare. This is heightened by its high character and the peaceful and orderly conduct of its resident lababitants.

and the peaceful and orderly conduct of its resident inhabitants.

I cannot conclude without performing the agreeable duty of expressing my gratification that Congress so kindly responded to the recommendation of my last annual Message by afferding me sufficient time before the close of their late session for the examination of all the bills presented to me for approval. The change in the practice of Congress has proved to be a whoresome reform. It exerted a beneficial influence on the transaction of legitimate business, and elicited the general approbation of the country. It enabled Congress to adjourn with that dignity and deliberation so becoming to the representatives of this great Republic, without having crowded into general appropriation bills provisions foreign to their nature, and of doubtful constitutionality and expediency. Let me warmly and strongly commend this precedent, established by themselves, as a guide to their proceedings during the present session.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Washington City, December 6, 1858.

A pert young lawyer once boasted to an old member of the bar, that he had received two hundred dollars for speaking in a certain case.—
"I received more than double that sum for holding my tongue," was the caustic reply.

It is with our good intentions as with our to-morrow is but the hash of to-day.

A man never so beautifully shows his own sength as when he respects weman's weakness.

Washington, Dec. 7 .- Senate .- Mr. Wilson to appropriate one million acres of the public lands for the support of the free public schools of

the District of Columbia.

Mr. Seward gave notice of a motion for a penand Mr. Seward gave a similar notice in behalf | the road, than for Toledo. of Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines.

Several uninteresting petitions were presented and the Senate adjourned till Thursday.

Horse.-The House took up the resolution equesting the President to take such steps as sanguine in their expectations of its prospects.may be in his judgement best calculated to effect | In the beginning its business was small—bethe speedy abrogation of the Clayton Bulwer cause its connections were imperfect, and it was Treaty. This resolution was at the last session eported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Mr. Ritchie, of Pa., moved to lay the resolution on the table-negatived-90 against 93.-The resolution was then referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Mr. Billinghurst, of Wisconsin, moved to re

onsider the vote by which, yesterday, Mr. Curtis's bill for the Central Pacific Railroad was reerred to the select committee on the subject .--He said that that Committee, composed of gents rom various sections, had come to no conclusion, eing divided in sentiment, and hence some other Committee should have the subject.

Mr. Curtis, of Iowa, replied that no matter berequired a greater share of deliberation and arsomething ought to be done for the Railroad; but when the subject of the route was brought up they found themselves embarrassed. He did fulness. not despair of final success on the Select Committee, but thought if they compromised in any route it will be on the Central route.

Mr. Billingharst's motion was disagreed toreas 48-nays not counted. Mr. Ottero, of New Mexico, introduced a bill

grant lands to New Mexico, Kansas and Missouri for Railroads therein. Mr. Bernheisel, of Utah, offered a resolution,

which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to enquire into the expediency of refunding to Utah the expenses incurred by said Territory in suppressing Indian hostilities in 1853; also, instructing the same Committee to inquire into the expediency of constructing a military road from Bridger's pass to Salt Lake City.

Mr. Stephens, of Washington Territory, offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to enquire into the expediency of constructing a wagon road from Fort Arbuckle to Seatle Puget's Sound, Washington Territory, and the survey of the Upper Missouri and Columbia Rivers for Military purposes.

Adjourned until Thursday.

From Washington.

Washington, December 7 .- The practice ship Plymouth has arrived in the Potomac at Kettle Bottoms, and a steamer has been sent down to tow her up to the city. She will again be sent out to the Gulf Squadron.

Orders went out by the last Pacific steamer to the commander of the Department of the Pacific. General Clark, to send two Companies to Lieut. Beale at the point where his road crosses the Colorado River.

The Democratic Senators in caucus this morning agreed on Charles S. Jones, long in the employ or the Senate, as successor to Isaac Holland, deceased, late door-keener.

The adjournment until Thursday was to enable them in the meantime to arrange the Standing Committees.

The Standing Committees of the House will be announced on Thursday, to which time an adjournment took place to enable the speaker meanwhile to arrange them. According to the sage, the Committees of the first session are continued to the second, with such alterations as may be necessary to till vacancies.

The Democrats generally in the House to-day oted against laying the resolution to repeal the Clayton Bulwer Treaty on the table. The sending it to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union was to give an opportunity for discussion.

The number of registered scamen as returned o the State Department is 6.889; of whom 310 are naturalized citizens. To Maine 1,309 are assigned: Massachusetts 3,148; to New York 624; to Pennsylvania 546; Maryland 33; Rhode Island 150, and the remainder are distributed among other States.

New York City Election.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8 .- The election has passed off without disturbance of moment. The vote light and much split up. It is impossible to tell yet who are chosen. The report is that Hawes, the Republican, American and People's Candidate for Comptroller, is elected by at least 500 majority. Purser, the Tammany Candidate, s said to run behind Russell, the Anti-Tammany Candidate in almost every Ward.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7 .- The returns in show the election of Hawes, the Republican, Ameican and People's nominee for Comptroller, by a decided plurality. The Alms House Governor is in loubt. Very trifling returns yet as to other officers.

Accident at the Ferry.

New York. December 7 .- An accident occur red at the New York side of the Brooklyn South Ferry this afternoon. The ferry-boat Atlantic came with great force against the bridge in consequence of her engine stopping on the centre, tearing up the planking from the platform and everely injuring Mr. Duryea, mohogany dealer of Brooklyn, badly in the leg; Miss Tineran, of 10th Avenue, New York, side much injured; Miss Park, of 27th street, New York, leg much bruised, and a man unknown also badly bruised.

Douglas Meeting in New Orleans. NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 6.—The Douglas Mass Meeting held here to-night was the largest and nost enthusiastic ever witnessed in New Orleans. At the Odd Fellow's Hall thousands were unable to gain admission, and the Hall was jammed before organization. Mr. Soule was President. Lafayette Square and the street adjoining the Hall were crowded.

Attempt to Sail without a Clearance. MOBILE, Dec. 6 .- The schooner Susan, Captain Marcy, sailed from this port yesterday with 140 passengers and well provisioned, without a clearance, under pretence of being bound on a coasting voyage. Before reaching Mobile point she was overhauled by an armed boat from the Cutter McLelland and stopped. The passengers on board the Susan threatened the Cutter men with violence and refused to allow them to board her Our Collector is awaiting instructions from the Treasury Department, and much indignation a manifested by the Fillibusters and their friends. The Government spy, Wilson of Ohio, has left the city very suddenly on discovering on the part of some a disposition to administer to him a coat of tar and feathers,

Mr. Withers, our present Mayor, has been re-A sue O rist is

Toledo and Wabash Railway. We have ever claimed that the Toledo and

gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill Wabash Railroad considered in reference not only to its own position, but with a view also to the next census (in 1860) so nearly, that the popits numerous connections with their arms extending in every direction over the rich prairie index of the number of our population. The provides of the number of our population. The population over the rich prairie index of the number of our population. Mr. Gwin moved to take up the Pacific Rail regions of the South and West-levying tribute Road bills; but Mr. Pearce objecting, that the upon thousands of miles of Territory which the notion was not in order, Mr. Gwin notified the slightest exertions of men render as fertile as senate that he would eall it up at an early any "land beneath the sun"—is blessed with a brighter promise for the future than any other that terminates at this point. This promise is sion to the widow of General Persifer F. Smith; not brighter for the Company which controls Already the outpourings of the product

which come from the varied soil and favorable climate over and through which the road passes has been sufficient to astonish even those most left to depend wholly for its support upon a local business drawn from a country the developement of whose resources had yet scarcely commenced, and compelled to divide even this with the canal. The result was that the smallness of its receipts sent a chill of disapointment to the hearts of those who had expended their means and devoted their energies to secure its construction. But as its connections began to be available—as one after another new tributaries ber of poured their trade into the lap of this great central line-bringing to it the productions of the prairies of Illinois, the valleys of Indiana, and the broad plantations of Missouri. Kentucky. Tennesbroad plantations of Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee and Louisiana, the hopes of its friends before the House was of more importance. This gan to revive, and the largely increased business which it has done during the season just passed gument. Although the Committee were divided shows that the largest calculations ever made in line in the direction of Culumbus, Ohio, and there was almost a general concurrence that regard to its importance are likely soon to be more than justified, and the hearts of thousands made to rejoice in its great prosperity, and use-Amongst the most important of the connec-

> tions of this road—perhaps the most important of any which it now has are those at St. Louis and Naples, at the former of which it forms connections with the Mississippi, and at the latter with the Illinois river. From these channels come an immense freight-brought from regions of country yet sparsely settled, but even now yielding a | can comprehend. Every decennial census demsuplus which gives assurance of their vast capability, when millions of hands shall apply their powers, where but thousands at present put forth their energies. But the bright promise of the future is not all to be realized from these important connections, or any others already made-a wider field is to be opened-new harvests are in store, and the hand is already grasping the sickle to gather them in. Within a year the Pike county road will be completed from Naples to Haunibal. This is but an extension of the main line of road westward, and though not of great length is of the highest importance for two reasons. The first of these is, that it will tap the Mississippi about one hundred, and fifty miles above St. Louis, thus bringing in closer proximity the producing regions which now send their surplus to St. Louis, with the Lake region. But the greatest consideration in this extension, is that it is a link in the great line which is to penetrate the most distant regions of the far West, and find no halting place until it brings up at the base of the Rocky mountains or perhaps finds its terminus on the great Pacific coast, The line completed to Hannibal, it will connect with the Hannibal and St. Joseph Bailroad, 68 miles of which are already completed, being about one half of its line shall have been completed it will connect us should never be expected. Ladies, not unfre point, and bring to us the trade of its rich valley as well as place us in direct connection with Kansas and Nebraska. At the same point too will center the productions of Western Iowa.

But we need not go further in our specification of the importance to the country and to Toledo. of the great through line of railroad of which we have been speaking which is to connect Lake Erie at Toledo with the great plains at the base of the Rocky Mountains, and is to open up to us the rich trade of the vast country lying between these points. Of this "backbone" line the Toledo and Wabash Railway is the principal linkbeing the longest one in the chain, and the most important because from its being at the eastern end-in the direction which nearly all the sur plus produce of the west takes, it must receive the accumulations of all the links and branches of which we have spoken, besides many others we have not time to mention. That the importance of this as a through line is beginning to be appreciated even by those whose interests are not in connection with it, we refer to an extract published by us yesterday from the letter of a correspondent of the Chicago Press and Tribune .-From that it will be seen that the business of that portion of Illinois reached by its connections, comes much more largely to Toledo than to Chicago, although there is easy railroad communication to both cities. This preponderance of the trade to this city is due to several circumstances. In the first place Toledo is on the direct line eastward-or toward the commercial center of the country-the merchants of our city have not earned for themselves the name of being so exorbitant in their charges as those of Chicagoand lastly property is delivered here as cheaply as at Chicago, and when so delivered is much nearer to its point of destination.

New York City Election. NEW YORK, Dec. 8 .- Our election yesterday resulted as follows: Haws, Republican and American, is chosen Comptroller, he having 32,000 to 18,000 for Purser, the Tammany Candidate, and 11,000 for Russell, anti-Tammany Democrat .-Round numbers of the nine Aldermen voted for and elected, five are Republicans and four Tammany men. Charles Bruninghauser, Republican, House Governors. Of the School Officers a majority are Republicans. Councilmen vote too meagre to indicate result.

Southern Pacific Railroad. LOUISVILLE, Dec. 7 .- The Stockholders of the Southern Pacific Railroad here and at St. Louis are generally paying up as required by the recent Convention. No shares are surrendered .-President Fowlkes has let out 50 miles more road. The friends of the road are sanguine of

New York Items.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8 .- The Africa sailed at 10

were on guard all night. Minnesota Items. From the Winona Republican of Nov. 81. we glean the following items:

Comptroller's Office. A large force of policemen

The Mississippi was yet open although some inches of snow had fallen. Deer and Bear are very plenty and great numbers are killed. One party of hunters carried lynxes. One of the men in a fight with Bruin succeeded in being divested of all his clothes

and receiving quite a gash upon his hip. The grading on the Cedar Valley Rail Road between Northfield and Minnespolis is being actively prosecuted.

Increase of Population.

The census of the United States is taken every ten years, under the auspices of the Federal Gov ent. We are now approaching the time of ular vote is begining to be looked upon as the index of the number of our population. The Pittsburgh Journal, in considering the subject, justly remarks that a popular vote of the States joyous morrow. Ineffably and are the teachings justly remarks that a popular vote of the States as returned from the elections, are not always correct data, because in the Southern States, three-fifths of their slaves are counted in the ratio of representative; also, in the Atlantic States the excess of females who have no vote. compared with the large male population of the New States, where about one-third of the entire popu ation are voters, affect this result.

Without troubling our readers with statistical details that are exceedingly dry, we think the following will show about the number of votes in the impressed on mortal hearts. Let gloomy olled in each Congressional District In the Southern States, eight to twenty thous-and votes are polled in each district. In the Northern Atlantic States.

In the Middle Western States, so to speak from seventeen to twenty-five thousand votes are polled in each Congressional District.
In the extreme North Western States,

wenty-five to forty-five thousand votes have peen polled in some of these Districts.

The next census of 1860 will very con bly increase the political power of the North West. This increase will not enter into the next election, because the returns cannot be made in time. Each State will have its present num- ber approaches—the Lear of the year! He has electors, and in case the election goes to the House, the new Congress just elected will decide the question. This same tending of political power rapidly to

Union, determined not by surface, but by population

This point in 1800 was about Washington City, but has been moving nearly on a straight Peoria, Illinois, and Council Bluffs, Iowa. The present center is said to be near the South Western corner of Pennsylvania, and the next will probably be near Zanesville, Ohio. We suppose that after ten or twenty years more, this line will run nearly due West, on about the neck and the year lies dead on the breat 40th parallel of latitude. This would carry it December—crushed, but every inch a king! near Springfield, in Illinois, through Northern Missouri and Kansas.

The whole of the elements entering into this problem are too complex for popular comprehen-sion, but the great fact involved that our centre of population has been for half a century moving rapidly Westward, and slightly Northward, all instrates that "Westward the Star of Empire

takes its flight." Female Conversation. Every woman, and every young lady, whose heart and mind have been properly regulated, is capable of exering a saluatry influence over the zentlemen with whom she associates -a fact which has been acknowledged by the best and wisest of men, and seldom disputed, except by those whose capacities for judging have been singularly perverted. A young lady should always seek to converse with gentlemen into whose so ciety she may be introduced, with dignified delicacy and simplicity, which will effectually check, on their part, any attempt at familiarity; but never should anything be said or done that may lead them to suppose that an attempt is being made to solicit their notice. An instance can carcely be recalled of a lady, either by direct or

indirect means, attempting to storm a man's heart into admiration, who did not thus effectually defeat her purpose. If a gentleman approach a lady with the words of flattery, and with profuse attentions, especially after a short acquaintance, no encouraging niles or words should be extended—for a flatter er can never be otherwise than an unprofitable companion. It is better, by a becoming compoto pass unnoticed, than, with smiles and blushes, to disclaim flattery, since these are frequently considered-as they are also too often intended-as encouragement for further effusions entire length and extending into the heart of of these "painted words." Such delicate attentions as well-bred and refined gentlemen are de-Northern Missouri. When the other half of this sirous of paying, may be accepted, but they with the great Missouri river, at an important | quently, as a kind of matter of course, extend eir hand to take a genteman's arm. mark of familiarity not in keeping with the best

STYLE OF DRESS FOR YOUNG LADIES .- Situation in the world determines among ladies those differences which, though otherwise well marked, are becoming less so every day. Every one snows that whatever be the fortune of a young bidy, her dress ought always, in form as well as ornaments, to exhibit less of a recherche appear- nounced upon him a sentence of sequittal. nce, and should be less showy than that of married ladies. Costly cashmeres, very rich furs. and diamonds, as well as many other brilliant orrary to these rational marks of propriety, evince love of luxury which is far from becoming.

All ladies cannot use indiscriminately the privilege which marriage confers upon them in this respect, and the toilet of those whose fornore elevated nature, also, as of good domestic order, the dignity of a wife, &c., come in support of the law of propriety, -for the matter concerns norality in all its branches. It sometimes is the case, that a young lady in moderate position in life, desiring to appear decently in some splendid assembly, makes sacrifices of consistency in order to embellish her modest attire. But these sacrifices are necessarily inadequate; a new and brilliant article of dress is placed by the side of an old or very inferior one, and thus the toilet wants harmony, which is the soul of elegance as of Heaven." well as of beauty. A medium attire, with perfect neatness, is far preferable.

LAKE PIRATES.—The numerous burglaries which have been committed during the last twelve months | had his full share of self complacency. It was on warehouses at Buffalo, Cleveland and Detroit, currently reported, in those days, that Mr. Edand the heavy goods disposed of, has suggested wards, who during Whitefield's earlier visits to that there was a systematic Piratical Gang on the this country, resided at Northampton, felt himself Lake, who stole property at night, put it on board | constrained to deal plainly with him, and tell him vessels, and run it off to Canada. Recent developments at Detroit renders it probable that such is the case. Two men have been arrested on a schooner called the Prairie Flower, and the train of developments bids fair to unravel the whole mystery. The Prairie Flower is schooner built, about 30 feet long, evidently intended for the business for which it has doubtless been employed. It was built last winter by the prisoners, Robinson and Miller-ship carpenters by trade-and in the yacht race which occurred at Cleveland, during the past fall, the Prairie Flower came out third best She is a beautiful model, well calculated for speed, and to ride a heavy sea. She is decked over in a and Isaac Townsend, Democrat, are chosen Alms | very substantial manner, and in case of a storm, can be rendered snug and tight.

A quantity of wool sacks, stolen from a Detroit house, as well as a large amount of clothing, was found on board, as well as a large bunch of keys. roughly cast and of various sizes, evidently cast by them for the purpose of being fitted to different locks, as their extended business might require; and a number of padlocks evidently taken from freight cars. One of them was marked "N.Y.C." (New York Central) and another similar lock was wrenched apart as by a burglar's chisel. A coop- to the insulation of the wires. He found he must er's drawing knife was found in the cabin, used doubtless, to obliterate names on boxes or barrelwhich they might steal. The hold of the schooner is filled partly with gravel and partly with pig iron for ballast. Among other articles found in the o'clock with 60 passengers and nearly \$200,000 | Cabin was a bundle of letters from Maria Keyes, in specie. The Police Commissioners received the Queen of the Cleveland River Pirates, which was shrewd and quick witted. Says the ploughinformation last evening that an attempt was to establishes the fact of a formidable gang of Pirates be made by certain individuals to burn the being on Lake Erie, if it extends no farther.

"MAKE WAY FOR TEHUANTEPEC."-The pec

ple of New Orleans are exulting over the prospects of the Tehuantepec route. The Bulletin of that city indulges in the following:—"The Tehuantepec route is beginning to excite the liveliest interest among all classes of our population. It is evidently becoming the all-engrossing topic of conversation The quick and successful passages of the Quaker City are silencing all cavils, putting to rest all doubts, and rousing the enthusiasm of even the most sluggish. Tehuanhome with them nine bucks, four bears and six tepec is a fixed fact, a great, expanding, magnificent fact, and our citizens, one and all, may well exult in it. Twelve days to California already! The passage from New York to San Francisc via this city and Tehuantepec will yet be made in that time, and at no remote period at that!— down on any maps we know about. we do not prove true prophets. Make way for ward, for none ever return that go thither, and Tehuantepes!"

From the Louisville Jour

Time's golden orb sinks toward the horizonanother cycle is soon to be added to the fathous of the season; it seems as if death were in the house when we consider that the last of the months is fading away forever. It is the type of death, of the resurrection, and of immortality; it can bring balm to the religious mind as it prefigures the victory of the faith over the grave, the bursting of the cerements of earth, and a faroff happy future where we shall be for ever bless-And it has in its storms and tempests soon clouds of sorow come and tears fall like rain, the Sun of Hope will soon effulgent shine and bring joy back again all fresh and pure as are the dewa before they were exhaled to feed the terrors of eventeen thousand votes are polled in each the storm. Mourner, take heed and be of comfort, for one life's drear waste, though tempest-tossed and wrecked, there is at hand "a baven

where we would be," a friendly light at hand and

land ahead! And look again, through blinding mists of snow and howling winds? Tottering with age and infirmity; a huge icicle in his hand by way of staff; his flowing locks covered with sleet and studded with gems of frost sparkling like dia-monds; muffled in tattered furs and bearing on his head a fantastic crown of evergreens Decemgiven all to his children; to Spring its dower of floral beauty; to Summer its wealth of teeming fields; and to Autumnits full revenues of golden fruits. These, his ungrateful progeny have enjoyed in wasteful riot, and now the aged sirebereft of all, deserted by those to whom in his regal and paternal munificence he gave all and livided his royal kingdom—wanders in the tempest and the storm, bareheaded, contending with the fretful elements; wildly raving, tearing his white hair, and through the gloom fitfully recalling one tender form—the pious Cordelia, which, like the star of Bethlehem, glows brightly on the wintry sky and gives one radiant moment to the cheerless scason—a beauteous vision focting as time, for soon the key cord is twined around its neck and the year lies dead on the breast of

O thou wilt come no more! Never, never, never, never, never.

WHITEFIELD'S PREACHING.—He was about the middle height, perhaps a little inclined to corpulency, though not otherwise than well proportioned, full faced, but at that time somewhat pale. He wore a large white wig and sur-plice. He was somewhat troubled with the asthma; and though his voice was originally one of great melody, and capable of being modulated tn any tone or force within the compass of haman ability, I well remember that, at the time referred to he spoke with some degree of hoarseness. His next was John xiv. 6,—"I am the Way, the Truth and the Life." In the course of his sermon he made remarks like the following, which, however, tame they may seem on paper, fell with wonderful power from his lips :- "Sup pose," said he, "any one of you were lost in a wilderness, and knew of no way to get out-how gratefully would you welcome the person who hould come to s ow you the way! you are all by nature lost in a wilderness-the vilderness of sin and death; and the blessed Jesus is so kind and mercitul that He has come from eaven to show you the way-nay, Himself is the way. But there are those who tell us of some other way of getting to Heaven-and what lo you think that can be! Oh it is a way of works! They would construct out of their own doings a ladder by which to climb up to glory.' He then struck the pulpit with tremendous force, and raised his voice and cried out-"Works carry a man to Heaven! It were not more preamptuous than for a person to undertake to climb to the moon by a rope of sand !" the close of his discourse, while he was entreating sinners to come to Christ,—the way to holiness, to happiness, and to Heaven, he brought to view the gracious and powerful advocacy the Saviour, and in that connection told the following story. "In the time of the Old Roman Republic," he said, "there was a man who had done worthily for his country, and in the wars in which he had served, and lost both his hands, has made an offer of such civility, but it is a He was greatly esteemed and beloved in the community in which he lived. A brother of his was under trial for some defence, before a Court Martial, and there was every prospect that he would be condemned. The unfortunate man being apprized of his brother's perilous condition made his way into the Court, stretched up the stumps of his arms, but said nothing. The Court aware of the relation he sustained to the man they were trying, almost immediately pro-Christ," added he, "has no need to say anything in the Court of Heaven-it is enough for him to lift up his wounded hands, and show his piercnaments, may with good taste be kept from the person of a young lady; and those who act con in the poor sinner's behalf, without his actually saying anything." The effect of the story, with these gesture and expression of countenance that accompanied it, was perfectly electrical; nothing

that ean be but on paper can convey a remote tune is moderate, should not pass the bounds of an attractive simplicity. Considerations of a preach was the same in which Mr. Moody, of whose fame you have doubtless heard, had preached for many years: and I recollect his ma ting allusion to Mr. M. in his sermon to this ef-"The first time I preached here," said he. Father Moody would not sit with me in the desk-he said he was not worthy, and took his chair and sat down in the broad aisle, saying that he would sit there and judge of my doctrine .-Afterwards he was pleased to say-"If ever I felt the power of God on my soul, I have this day.' Now he is singing new anthems in the Kingdon

> Mr. Whitefield, with all his gifts and excellencies, was not without his defects of both body and mind. I distinctly remember for instance, that he was squint-eyed. And I believe too, that he wherein he thought he erred; and though Whitefield at first resented the reproof as nent and uncalled for, yet, he afterwards with a Christian spirit apologized for what he had said. I recollect, too, as I was once traveling through Virginia, to have been told by a son of the late Dr. James Waddall, that his father whom Whitefield used sometimes to visit, once ventured to remind him of some things in the former part of his course that he thought inconsistent with clerical propriety; and the reply was, "Young Whitefield said that he did many things that old Whitefield is ashamed of." But whatever may have been his defects, probably there are few of Christ's ministers who will have so many jewels as he in their crown of glory.

> ANECDOTE OF PROF. MORSE. - Lieut. Maury, during the delivery of his lecture on the Atlantic Telegraph, at Cleveland, Thursday night, related the following anecdote of Prof. Morse, while engaged in perfecting his first telegraph line etween Baltimore and Washington. The report is from the Herald:

Mr. Morse's first idea was to lay this wire under ground, and accordingly he built a heavy plow to make the furrow. Mr. M. as he proceeded, encountered insuperable difficulties relative abandon the underground plan and put the wires on poles. But what excuse should be given for stoppage of his present work until he could set the poles and string the wires? Without some excuse he feared an entire withdrawal of confidence and of the Congressional appropriation. He told his dilemma to his ploughman, who man: "Dr. you see that stump right in our path?" "Yes!" "Well, Doctor if this plow, drawn by this strong team, comes in contact with that stump, it is a used up plow, and the work must stop until the plow is repaired." "Go ahead," said Dr. Morse. The team did go ahead, and the plow was used up on the stump, and the work of laying the wire under ground had to stop until the plow could be mended-and the plow is not renaired vet.

There is a dignity about that going away alone. we call dying; that wrapping the mantle of im-mortality about us; that putting aside with a pale hand, the azure curtains that are drawn around this cradle of a world; that venturing away from home for the first time in our lives. for we are not dead; there is nothing dead to

Make a note of it, all you doubters, and see if There must be lovely lands somewhere star-

County Orders Wanted! ON the Counties of Allen, Adams, Wells, Huntington, Kosciusco, Whitley, Noble, Ligrange, Steuben and DeKalb, by
J. W. TOWNLEY & Co.

100 HEAVY BEAVER OVERCOATS, just received at WOODWARD & YOUNG S, Wall, Meyer, & Co. e Drug Store.

Coal Oil vs. Gas! The most brilliant and the least Expensive Light!

EROSENE or COAL OIL —The very finest quality can always be had at WALL MEYER & Co's. A Larg Stock of Coal Oil LAMPS, at reduced Prices. Call at WALL, MEYER, & Co's.

UBRICATING OIL for Machinery-something La new and superior to any heretofore used—can be had at WALL, MEYER, & Co's. OIL for SEWING MACHINES, better than any in the city. WALL, MEYER & Co.

PAINT SHOP! O. L. STARKEY

WOULD take this method of informing his friends, and all those in need of his professional services, that he has just fitted up a NEW SHOP Over Lunceford's Harness Shop, Oppo the the Times Office, where he may be found

House, Sign, & Ornamental

Paper Hanging, &c. Imitation of Wood, Stone, and Marble, In a style that cannot be surpassed wes, of New York City.

In regard to his limit tion of Wood, he refers to the Indiana State Bank, Watson Wail's and Mrs. C. ittenden's residences He wold also state to the Ludies and Gentlemen of this place that he is prepar d to fi sish their parlors and sures with

Florence White

Which is of a pure snow white, and leaves a beautiful polish, far superior to anything used in this city Also BRONZING Columns, Pieture Frames, and Images of all kinds. A'l work warranidd, and satisfaction given or December 10, 1858

MISS BREMER'S NEW WORK. The Four Sisters: A Tate of Social and Domestic Lifetin Sweken BY FREDRIKA BREMER,

Author of 'The Neighbors,' "Nina," "The H-Eamily," &c , &c TRANSLATED BY MARY HOWITT. Con plete in one large valume, nearly bound in cloth, for One Dollar and Twenty-Five Cong; or two volumee, paper cover, for One Dolla:

Read what the editor of the Sunday Dispatch any of it: — We are sure that every lover of a oure and marithy literature will welcome this translation, by Mary Howit, of the last story of the gentle and amiable Sweetish Actioness. The purity of the writings of M ss Bremer their sympathetic power, and the excellent moral which she cv.r inculoites, They teach patience, off ction and endurance, in such a manner as to improve and gray by every mind. This story is quite equal to her hest, and proceeds with a mild a dartistic delineation to the denougment. We especially recommendit as a story who is will do any one good to read. This edition is authorized by Mina Bremer, and it contains a dolication by herself to the memory ofher friend, the late

Road what the editor of the Saturday Evening Post Says of it.
"The Fork Sisters, by I reduce Bremer, is one which have so of the enovels, by this genial author, which have so pleasantly opened the doors of Sweedish homes warmed our hearts in their cheerful fireside glow, and made us familiar with the lights and shadows of Swedish life. Perhaps in this work the shadows predominate, or at least appear strongly, for the subject of the story is a woman's life and a woman's life. ate, in a country where, as Mrs. Browning puts it

"no help for women weeping out of sight, Because men made the laws." Miss Bremer's adhesion to what is known , in this country as 'Woman's Rights,' is well known, and this novel may be considered her illustration and defence of her views on that subject. A part from all considerations of this nature, the novel is full of

Copies of either e-i ions of the above work will be

ment to any person, to any part of the United States, free of pretage, on their remitting the price of the edition they may wish, to the publishers, in a letter.

T. B PE ERSON & BROTHERS, No. 306 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

Sheriff's Sale. BY virtue of Writs of Execution pitced in my hands by the Court of Common Pleas of A ien County, Indiana, I have levied upon and will expose for sale by public auction, at the court house door in sail county, between the honrs of one and four o'clock P M of the 4th day of December, 1858, the rents and profits fir a term not exceeding seven years of the following premises, v.z.: The west forty [40] feet of lot numbered seventy-nine [79] on the original plat of the town of Fort Wayne, Ind Andou tailure to real z) therefrom the full amount. And on failure to real z: therefrom the full amoun And on failure to real 2) incretrom the full amount of the judgments, interest thereon and costs, I will at the same time and by public auction, as aboresoid expose to sale all the right, title, interest and estate in fee, which Xavier Garhman had and held, on the B. W. OAKLEY. 7th day of October, 1857, or which he may since have acquired, of, in, and to said oremises.

November 6, 1818 WM FLEWING, Shift A C The above sale is postponed until Monday,

gember 27th, 1858
WM. FLEMING, Sheriff A C.
7 × 19 Dec 6, 1858.

Sheriff's Sale. BY virtue of an execution to me directed and delivered by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Allen County, Indiana, I have levied upon and will expose for sale by public auction, at the Court House door, in said County, between the hours of one and four o'clock P. M. of the 4th day of December, 1859, the rents and profits for a term of years not exceeding seven, of the following described openises, viz:

B. W. OAKLEY.

A Superior article of Carriage and Plow Rolto, for sale by
B. W. OAKLEY.

A Good assortment of Wire and Steel Rat Traps, for sale by
B. W. OAKLEY. The north ha f of the north east quarter of the north hast quarter of the south west quarter of section cight

west quarter of section ten (10), the tractional south west quarter of the south west quarter and the south ean (18) all of township thirty one [31] of range fourten [14] east; Allen County, Indiana.

And on failure to realize therefrom the full amount And on failure to realize therefrom the full amount of the judgement, interest thereon and costs, I will at the same time and place, by public auction as aforesaid, expose to sale the fee simple of the said premises. Levied upon as the property of Wm HE. kles at the suit of J. W & R. W. Townley.

The above property will be sold subject to liens proper to April 8, 1858, and without relief from valuation or appresiment laws.

tion or appraisement laws.

W.M. FLEMING, Shff. A. C. Nov 6, 1858,

The above sale is postponed until Monday, January 3rd, 1859. WM. FLEMING, Shiff A. C. Dec. 6, 1858 Notice to Herrs of Petitio to Sell Real Estate.

Sate of Indiana, a

State of Indiana, Before S. H. BLOOMBUFF, J. P. AllenCounty, ss. S. ATTACHMENT. And rew W. Robertson vs. Patrick Kelly. Note: W. Robertson vs. Fatrice Relly.

NOTICE is given defendant of the pendency of the above entitled suit, and that proceedings in attachment have usen commenced therein, and that said cause will be heard before said Justice, at his office in the city of Fort Wayne, county of Allen and State of Indiana, on the 27th day of December, 1858, at 100 clock A. M. of said days and if said dependant fail to appear at said time, and place

S H. BLOOMHUFF, J. P. December no 1859. \$1 65 3A24 Light! Light! Light! More Light!!!

this cause will be heard in his absence.

UST received 100 Gallons of the only Genuine KEROSENS Oll., warranted not to smoke, and entirely free from odor, for sale by II B REED & Co. N B. We have the sole agency for the sale of this Oil in the city, and all other Oils rold under that name are a Humbug!

H B. R & Co.

Dec 4, 1853

"Endorsed by Eminent Physicians." The Greatest Remedy Known DYSPEP-IA.

FOR
DIARRHŒA,
HEARTBURN,
JAUNDICE,
BLOOD DISEASES DERILITY.
BILIOUSNESS,
LIVER COMPLAINT, &c. & &c. 18 DR. BRUNON'S BITTERS. Also, as a prophylactic against rand Ague, cholera, Summer Complaints, &c

s remedy has a very pleasant taste, and will a en as readily by children as by adults. The red are invited to TRY 1T. Pint Bottles-Price 50 Cents. Sent, for a circular giving full particulars.

K. CRUDGER, Sole Agent,
742 Broadway, New Y.rk. Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere.

BROWN'S

FAMILY PROVISION & GROCERY STORI Corner of Pearl and Harrison Streets, FORT WAYNE, IND.

R AlSINS -new crop, 50 boxes M. R. and Layers, for sale by the fb or box at JOHN BKOWN'S. Graining, Glazing, Gilding, CHOICE TURKISH FIGS, Prunes; Frail Dates, Citrons, Cocoanuts, Peanuts shelled and unshelled, at JOHN BROWNS. DRIEE Blackberries, Peaches and Apples, f sale by JOHN BROWN.

CHOICE TEAS, black and green; Coffees of al hinde, at JOHN BROWN'S. CHEESE-W. R., English, and Hamburgh, to sale at John Brown's. SYRUPS, Molasses and Sugars, a choice article of all kines, at John Brown's. TOODENWARE and So neware in any quanti-ty at Bown's Provision Store,

20 Bbls Old Cider VINEGAR, the genuine article, John Baown's. O'VSTERS, Baltimore Pearl Oysters received weekly, in half and whole cans at the Prevision e of JOHN BROWN S. PICKLES of all kinds, Fish, Sardines, &c. John Browns

B. W. OAKLEY

such as Locks, Latches, Butts and Screws, Gless and Sash, Hook, Strap, and T Hinges, with all the

Cargenters' Tools. ender her novels swelcome to the family circle -! Hand and Rio Saws, Mortice, Framing and Firm Chissels, Turners' Chissels and Guges, with all the number less little fixtures too numerous to men-BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS, Anvils, Vices, Bellows, Screw Pietes, &c. COOPERS TOOLS, Heading, Hollowing, Backing, Stave, and Hoop Kuives, Howels, Crows, Truss

> Saddlery Hardware, a very superior assortment containing all the new styles and latest improvements in Saddlery ware.

Luces, &c., of great variety. Brats and Silver rum said rem estate.

Bands, Whin Sickets, &c.

BELTING,—Vulcan'z d Rubber and Machine the suits of Simpson Dove J. & R. W. Towley, and Alexious Moss.

IRON AND STEEL

re can close our Books. Times are nard, but you and time to settle up and balance old matters.

Thankful for the past favors, and hoping for more prome,

I Rem. 11, Yours,

B. W. OAKLEY,

CABLE, Ox and Trace Chains, for side by B. W. OAKLEY.

Taken as the property of said Guthman, to satisfy saie executions in favor of Joseph Heidenrich and others.

MILL, X-Cut, and Circular SAWS, for sale hy saie executions in favor of Joseph Heidenrich and others. WIRE CL') TH, Wire Sieves, and Screens, sale by B W. OAKLEY.

BURDEN'S Patent Horse Shoes, and best Horse Nails, for sale by B. W. OAKLEY. BORING MACHINES, for sale by B. W. OAKLEY.

COPPER and Iron Pumps, for sale by B. W. OAKLEY.

A Good assortment of Wire and Steel Rat Traps, for sale by B W. OAKLEY

Fort Wayne, Nov. 30th, 1858.

Religious Notice. NOTICE is hereby given that an election of Trustees St. Stephen's Church or Congregation, of St. Joseph Township, Allen County, Indiaua, will be held at the house of Louis Kuckkuck, in said township, on Wednesday, the 15th day of December, 1858, at 12 a clock noen.

ESTRAY.

Allen County

I TOTICE is hereby given that the administrator of the estate of LEVI SWARIZ, décessed, has filed his petition to sell the real estate of said depedent, his personal being insulficient to pay his decite; and that said petition will be heard of the maxt term of the Court of Common Pleas of Liffin, O ito, on Toursday, the 6 h day of January, 1859, at 10 o'clock, A.M. a general attendance is reduced.

By order of the Board of Directors.

Notice AS I have to pay my debts I must call on those who are indebted to me to come and pay their accounts-which those who are honest will endeavor to do. You have had my goods, and

I MUST HAVE MY PAY. said defendant fail to appear at said time and place, To those who are not honest, and do not intend to pay, I have to say, that if they will call they may have their bills receipted as I hate to look at their names on my books and it will enable me to cheat others into honesty. Yours, a sufferer by the credit system. JOHN HAMILTON. Fort Wayne, Nov. 26th, 1858.

Bank of the State of Indiana.
Branch at Fort Wayne, Nov. 221, 1858.
THE regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Branch Bank, will be held at the Bank. ing House, on Tuesday the 4 h day of January next, between the hours of 10 o'clock a.m., and 3 o'clock p. m., for the election of Five Directors, on the part f said Stockholders, to serve for the year ensuing.

By order of the Board of Directors,

6 w 22 C. D BOND, Cashier.

TheSt.JoeTannery [Formerly H C GREY & Co]

MIS Tannery is again in operation under the Firm of E Weiser & Co, who will pry the highest market price for any quantity of Bark and Hides delivered at the Tannery.

C WEISSER & C).

Found!

AST night, on Wayne S reet, between Ewing portation.

& Griffi h, a Ladies FUR VICTORINE The owner can have it by proving property and paying

W. H. BROOKS, Sr. Grocery & Provision Store. Fort Wayne Ind.

HAVING purchased the entire sock of Groceries, Provisions, etc., of Louis T. Bourie, I am prepared to sell to all my friends, and patrons of the old stand, at fair prices for CASti, everything in my line. and will enderwor to keep up a good assortment of every thing that is palatable, and suit all tastes. I have on hand nearly everything in the way of GROCERIES,

Provisions, Fruits, Fish, Pickles, Nuts, &c. &c. My terms are Small Profits, Quick Salis, and

G will soil at my house delivere ! FREE of cx panse to any part of the c∷y. The Highest Market Price Paid for most all kinds of Country Produce, such as Buttor. Eggs, Lard, &: B ing along your Truck, Farmers, if you want money for 11, or anything else.

Don't forget the place, No 5 Phoenix Block, formerly occapied by Drake & Bourie.

W. H. BROOKS SR Fort Wayne, Nov 2)th, 1858,

Administrator's Sale.

such as Locks, Latches, Butts and Screws, Gless and Sash, Hook, Strap, and T Hinges, with all the steaders necessary to trian a mansion or Cabin A so,

Carrentees Tools.

The standard value, for one-third east in hand, one-third in six months, and one-third in twelve months; the deformed payments to be scatted by notes and more gage, as one cithed by law.

1 E. E. DE KAY, As m'r.

Nov 20th 1858

Sheriff's Sale. BY virtue of an Execution to me directed by the Clerk of the Court of Common Preas of Allen County, I have levied upon and wil expose for sale by public auction, at the Court House expose for sale by public auction, at the Court House door in Allen County, Indiana, between the hours of one and four o'clock P. M. of the 21h day on December, 1858, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following described premises, viz: The east half of the North wes quarter, the North-west quarter of the North east quarter and the tractional South-west quarter of the North east quarter and the granter all of section, the agent [10] in

a very superior assoriment containing an tine new styles and latest improvements in Saddlery ware.

Carriage Trimmings

of all kinds. Patent and Enamelled Leathers and Enamelled Cloths of great variety and quality. A superior article of RUBBER CLOTH for Carriage Tais, equal to Leather. Heat Liaings, Damasks, Laces, &c., of great variety. Beats and Saver Hub Bands. White Sockets, &c.. Stretched L ather Belting, of all sizes, kept on hand.

Alexious Moss.

Alexious Moss.

WILLIAM FLEWING, Sirff A.C. Nov. 26, 18 8

all considerations of this nature, the novel is full of rich hymor, elever character painting, and delicious descriptions of town life and country left, and indoor and outdoor scenery in S veeden. The translation has been made by Mary Howitt, who seems born to do two things fremarkably well—write admirable of Miss Bremer."

"Miss Bremer possesses, beyond any other living writer of her class, the power of realizing to the imagination every individual she introduces. The moral beauty ind womanly purity which steadily illuminate her narrative, must rec ive implicit admiration from sll persons. We would advise all to buy and read this book."

Itaun And Steel; best Russia Nail Rod, with a large stock of American English. German, and Swedes Iron and Steel; best Russia Nail Rod, with a large stock of American English. German, and Swedes Iron and Steel; best Russia Nail Rod, with a large stock of American English. German, and Swedes Iron and Steel; best Russia Nail Rod, with a large stock of American English. German, and Swedes Iron and Steel; best Russia Nail Rod, with a large stock of American English. German, and Swedes Iron and Steel; best Russia Nail Rod, with a large stock of American English. German, and Swedes Iron and Steel; best Russia Nail Rod, with a large stock of American English. German, and Swedes Iron and Steel; best Russia Nail Rod, with a large stock of American English. German, and Swedes Iron and Steel; best Russia Nail Rod, with a large stock of American English. German, and Swedes Iron and Steel; best Russia Nail Rod, with a large stock of American English. German, and Swedes Iron and Steel; best Russia Nail Rod, with a large stock of American English. German, and Swedes Iron and Steel; best Russia Nail Rod, with a large stock of the Court of Common Plens of the Clerk of the Court of County, I have levied upon and will expose for sale by public acction at the Clerk of the Court House door in Allen County, Indiana, between the houns of the Court House door in Allen County, Indiana, between the hou No. 79, Columbia St.

where we are always happy to show our goods. word to our old customers who are indebted. Please call and settle; if you cannot pay, call and settle, to we can close our Books. Times are hard, but yet a good time to settle up and balance old matters. Ordered to be sold by a decree of eard Court to

satisty said execution in favor of Aaron Bloch, and against John F. Coombes and Eliz: Coombes.

Wat FLEMING, Shiff A. C. Oct. 23 1858 (23 50) The above sale is postponed until the 16 h day of December, 1858, by order of the plaintiff WM FLE-MING, Shiff, A.C. $[\S 6, 50]$ Good and Cheap Goods C. A. GREY

HAS received and offers for sale an usually large and excellent assortment of new Fall and Winter Goods,

Which he has bought for Cas's, and is thereby enabled to sell much below usual prices. They will all be found of the best and most valuable fabrics. and fir better than are usually brought to this market. His steek for DRY GOODS includes a market his sect of Diet (1997) includes a specified and fashionable assortment of Woellen Pinids. Merinots, Cashmeres, Mohairs, and other Dress Gods: Brondcloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Pilothof, Sheep's Gray, Sattinets, Linseys, Johns, etc. Blankets, Flannels of all colors, with a full stock of Shaple Godt a id Fancy Articles, which he war cants to be of the hest anality. rants to be of the best quality.
SIIAWLS— large stock of all varieties—chean
Woollen Yarn, Wool Shoes, Jackets, Comforters
Mitts, and all kinds of Worsted Goods.

GROCERIES. A full steck of all kinds and best quali ies. Queensware.

Iron Stone Ware, Biue Ware, Common Tea Sets Piates, Dishes, Bowls, Pitchers, Glassware,&c. Call and examine the qualities and prices, and on will find it your interest to buy.

October 14 h, 1853

3m16 Detect your Counterfeit Money

EVERY business man-merchant, mechanic, farmer, professi nal man, or whatever he is. often in these days meets more or less with CLINITERFEIT BANK NOTES, and is liable to have them put upon him, unless he can certainly detection. The undersigned will, for the small sum of TWO DOLLARS, sent to him by mail, in return transmit to the person an sending, a Complete Set of Instructions for the SURE Detection of Counterfeit TAKEN UP on the 5th November, 1858, by D in iel Shechan of Monroe Township, Allen Co. Indiana, one large red cow, supposed to be six years old, with some white on the back and white on each flank, a small piece broken off the left horn, no other marks or brands perceivable, supposed to be worth fifteen dollars, appraised by Thos, Meeka and Andrew Grush.

Dien SHEEHAN, J. P.

Diember 4th, 1758

Instructions for the SURE Detection of Counterfeit Bank Notes. Any person possessing these instructions for the SURE Detection of Counterfeit Bank Notes. Any person possessing these instructions for the SURE Detection of Counterfeit Bank Notes. Any person possessing these instructions for the SURE Detection of Counterfeit Bank Notes. Any person possessing these instructions for the SURE Detection of Counterfeit Bank Notes. Any person possessing these instructions for the SURE Detection of Counterfeit Bank Notes. Any person possessing these instructions for the SURE Detection of Counterfeit Bank Notes. Any person possessing these instructions for the SURE Detection of Counterfeit Bank Notes. Any person possessing these instructions for the SURE Detection of Counterfeit Bank Notes. Any person possessing these instructions for the SURE Detection of Counterfeit Bank Notes. Any person possessing these instructions for the SURE Detection of Counterfeit Bank Notes. Any person possessing these instructions need Never Fear having a counterfeit bill passed upon him, as it is improssible to so. This system is Sure, having been adopted by nearly all the Bankers and business men of the cast, and has only to be understool to become universally adopted. This is NO HUMBUG, en.

Hudding Possessing these instructions need Never Fear having a counterfeit bill passed upon him, as it is improsed to be do yn early person possessing these counterfeit bill passed upon him, as it is improsed to be do yn early passed upon him, as it is improsed to be do yn early passed upon him, as it is improsed to be do yn early passed upon him, as it is improse oney returned them on returning the set of in

FALL STOCK. H. F. Schwesman Has now brened his Fall and Winter Stock of

End myites, his old friends and the public to give him a call as he seels convinced he can satisfy the

DRESS GOODS 8 French and English Merinoes, Plaids, Alpaccas, De Laines, Silks, Calicoes, A large and besptiful assortment. SHAWLS — in great variety. CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATTINETTS, Jeans, Woollen and Cotton Flannels, Blankets BONNETS, Ribbons and Trimmings of all kinds.

An extensive stock of FAMILY GROCERIES, Queensware, Glassware, Stoneware, Hardware, PRINTS, GINGE AMS, DIBAGES. Willow and Wooden Ware.

Carpets, Oil Cloths and Rugs. A full and splendid assortment. No necessity for further particulars. Every thing needed by buyers will be found here, and can be bought extremely

Wheap for Cash. PRODUCE of all kinds taken at the highest market price for Goods, Oct. 22 1, 18:8.

COUNTAY MERCHANTS Are invited to call and examine my Goods, as I have an extensive and well assorted stock of all kinds of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., which I will sell at Eistern Prices, adding trans-H. R. SCHWEGWAN.

EMP CARPE I, a good artic's, for 25 cents per SOME more of that good Calco, 16 yds for on dollar, and fast colors. Call soon at ORIFs

\$25 TO \$35! 8. F. PRATT'S PATENT Double and SingleThreaded Elastic Stitch

SEWING MACHINES! THE Two Threaded Machine takes the same stitch as some of the hundred dollars machines; its work will not rip though every third stitch becut. The machines are extremely simple and much less liable to get out of order that the more complicated high priced ones. They use the thread from the original spool without rewinding. They sew on all kinds of tabrics, either fine or coarse. We in rite all persons looking for a good Sewing Michine to call at our sale rooms, and bring any statisfaction. satisfaction.
Also, we have the best CARPET SWEEPER in

the market. Price 83 00

Sales Rooms 113 Washington st., Boston, Mass. 448 Broadway, N-w York.
922 Chesnut st, Pailadelphia Pa.

RESH LEMONS and fresh raisins just receive ORFF'S. S MOKED HALIBUT. a nice article, just arrived ORFF'S.

GRU.

25 bbls Syrup,
25 bbls Clarified Sugars,
50 bbls. Brown Sugars,
50 bbls. Brown Sugars,
10 bbls Sperm O.l,
100 kegs Nails—he
900 boxes Gla

100 kegs Nails—assorted 200 boxes Glass. For sale at wholesale prices.
H. R. SCW EGMAN.

TOOP SKIRTS.—We sell the best quality of Hoop Skirts for \$2.75.

Sept. 8th, 1858 W. T. Al BOT C. w. T. ALBOT C. | Carpets! Carpets! Carpets

FRESH SUPPLY. Hedekin & Son TAVE received a new and fall supply of the

Family Groceries. of all kinds, which they warrant to be of superior

pratity and will self cheap.
Also, a choice lot of superior. Pickles, Preserves, & Can Fruits, of all kinds, put up expressly for family use, and which will be found of the very finost quality.

CALL AND EXAMINE. Outber 16th, 1853,

Mrs. SULLEY

AS just returned from the east, with the largest stock of Goods, in her line, ever purchased for CASH for this m rket, comprising in part, Furs, Luce, Embroideries BONNETS,
Ribbons,
Velvets, Flowers,
Borders,
Tend Dresses,
Trimmings

And other articles to numerous to mention. Mrs. S. would call the particular a tention of the Ladies to her stock of Goods, as her facilities for our hasing, and the smallness of her expenses, renders it impossible that any other house can compete with her PRICES and qualities September 21th, 1858.

A general assortment of Houselurnishishing Goods at very low prices at ORFFS

If You Want A Dress, a Coat. n Hat. a Cip, a Bonnet, a Hood,
A Shawl, a Veet, a Lime kerchief, a Cravat,
ort S.cks. Stockinos, or Sheets. Quilts,
or a Looking G.ass, a Washbasin, a Comb, a Brush,
i Tub, a Churn, a Bisket, Clothspins, Rolling Pone,
Sugar Boxis, or Bucker, Candles, or Tea, Sugar,
C.ff.e, Spice, Pepper, Gingeo, Nutmegs, Citrons,
Prunes, Soda, Sileratus,
or any thing tast cannot be found elsewhere, go to
C. ORFF

!! SIWAHS! SHAWLS!! Square Woollen Shawls, from \$1 0 to \$5 00
Double Blanket Snawls, from \$2 50 to \$10 00
Double and square Mourning Shawls
Gents' and Boys' Shawls.

100 double and square Broche Shawls, the largest ever opened in this city, of all colors and prices ABBOTT'S. September 6th, 1848 THE GREAT WEEKLY PAPER

NEW YORK WAVERLEY,

Literary Home Circle. Devoted to the Thrilling, the Beautitul, the Instructive, and the Refined. The design of this paper is to furnish a literary companion for every Home Circe in the land—a weekly friend, bearing to each and all,—an instructive and entertaining "least of good things;" a choice bouquet of all that is rich and rare in Art and Literature, Original Stories, Nevolettes, Romances, Poetry, amusing Aucedotes, Science, Domestic and Foreign

Wit and Sentiment. Neuttal in politics, free from sectarianism, ye bold and independent. Each edition of this elegant specimen of artistic skill will contain eight superspecimen of artistic skill will contain eight super-coyal quarty pages on line satin surface paper, and at will be ELEGANTLY ILLUSIRALED by first artists of the age. I a columns will be filled by he choicest productions of

American and European Authors, engaged expressly for this paper, at an enormous expense, thus ensuring the highest tone of morals, and the most fastidious taste.

One grand feature, distinguishing the New York
Waver'ey and E terary Circle, above all others, will be the publication or the incomparable Romances of READY-MADE CLOTHING, Sir Walter Scott;

THE "WAVERLY NOVELS." ong whole volume (costing separately twice the price of this paper), will be completed within six months, in addition to and without interfering in the least with an abundant supply of the unique, and the original,—as much as any one can find time or discontinuous control of the control of six mannis—invertiably in advance.

The first number of this extra super royal paper will be found for sale at all the respectable News Domain the United States and the Canadas, on the TWENTH-FIFTH DAY OF OCTOBER next.

Great Bargains NEW YORK CASH STORE.

Heavy Brown Sheetings, Fine Brown and Bleached Muslims. Brown and blenched Canton Flannels, Wool Flannels all colors, De Laines, Ploin and Fancy,

Parcy Dress Codds. English and Trench Merinoes, Wool de Laine BROAD CLOTHS. Black and Finey DRESS SILKS.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, a fu'l assortment, Bonnet Ribbons, lowers,
Blond Lices,
Bonne's,
Bonnet Frames, Ruches, Flowers.

Bonnet Silks and Satins, S raw Braids, &c. Cassimeres, Vestings, Satinetts, SHIRTS, TWEEDS JEANS, Gloves and Hosiery, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, CAPES, ETC.

GROCERIES. Coffie, Sugar, Syrup, Molasses. Teas. and other Grocerics, and any quantity of other Goods-no time to enumerate-which we will sell at LES3 prices than can be bought for at any other place.

EXPLANATION. 'We will give unusual inducements inPrices. We wish to close out our entire stock, as our artnership expires with this year, and we wish to hange the nature of our business the coming season S. C. EVANS & CO. Fort Wayne, Sept. 25th, 1858.

WHITE Irox Stone Tea Cups and Saucers at 3, a Sat. Common Write and Painted do., at 2, set, at ORFF'S.

Latest Fall Fashions!

AT THE WOOSTER HAT STORE 82 Columbia Street. NACATRIEB has received a new supply of Silk, Far and Wool Hats of the new Fal styles. He invies an inspection as he feels congentified that will be found better and cheaper han a sy others in market.

He sells exclusively for Cash, and being endacet ed with a manufacturing establishment, is enabled to supply his customers at the smallest possible advance on wholesale price. advance on wholesale price.

A full supply of Cloth, Piush, and other varieties CAPS, particularly Cheap. Call and examine the Goods and Prices, and you will be certain to buy, and thereby save money.

Crockery! Crockery! Unparalleled in Amount, Unrivalled in Assortment, Unsurpassed in Bargains,

In fact the Largest Stock In Northern Indiana. Call and you'shall have Goods At your own Prices. But bring your cash, as the low prices we make will not warrant us to trust.

REMOVAL.

B FREEMAN & Co. have removed their Sock of Goods to 78 Columbia st., (Graham and Rutledge old stand), Where they are opening a NEW STOCK of the latest styles, at greatly reduced prices. All are invited to call and examine our goods before pur-

nasing. Fort Wayne, October 28, 1858 BLACK, BLUE, BROWN, & GREEN BROAD ORFF'S SATTINEFTS, Jonns, Cassameres, Tweeds Linseys & Fall Cloths, at ORFF'S 4-4 5-4, 6-4, and 8-4 OIL CLOTHS, at OR! FS.

BLANKE IS.—White and Colored, from \$2 00 to \$12 00 a pair, may be found at Sept 8 h, 1853 W. T. ABBOTT S. Sept 8.n, 1853 MANTEL ORNAMENTS - China Gilt, the cheepest and most beautiful stricle in town. the by

H. R. SCHWESMAN. for sale by

BOSTICK & BOLMAN Have just received at their store, No. 95 Columbia st., Fort Wayne, and candid persons, as an immediate cure for Their ec.ire New Fall and Winter stock of Ready-made Clothing, FURNISHIG GOODS, HATS AND CAPS,

CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS, Consisting of every article in that line From a Three Dollar Overcoat to the finest Beaver The same in UnderCoats, Vests and Pants; Also the coicest stock of PREGE GOODS

Ever brought to the West, all of which taev wil Make to Measure on the most reasonable terms, FCR CASH!

And warran's all to fit, and made to the latest Fushions, received every month from New York HATS, CAPS, AND TRUNKS. And a general assortment of Gents'FurnishingGoods BOSTICK & BOLMAN.
Fort Wayne, Oct 29 h, 1858.

Fall Fashions AT THIEME'S CLOTHING EMPORIUM.



Fall and Winter Goods just received. The assortment includes French, English and Ferman Broadcloths, English and French Cassimeres adapted for full suits, fine Velvel, Push

READY-MADE CLOTHING, Of their own manufacture, warranted well made Of their own manufacture, warranted well made and far superior to the eastern slop work usually brought here. A good supply of Overcoats made by ourselves, in the vest style, of Cloth from Rudisil's Factory, warranted free from fly-wool, especially adapted for Farmer's Wear.

Silk, Wool and Fur HATS; a large assortment of Cloth and Push CAPS, of all the newest styles Silk, Wool and Fur CAPS; a large assortment of Cloth and Plush CAIS, of all the newest styles. Linen, Cotton, and Fancy Myrseilles Spirts; Collars Cravats, Handkerchiers, Gloves, Hosiery, &c. Walking Canes in great variety, from 25 ets. to lara Cravata, Handkereniers, Groves, Hoserty, & Walking Canes in great variety, from 25 cts. to \$3.00 Umbrellas, Carpet Ba7. Hand-trunks, and every thing in the Gentlemen's Furnishing Line.

We now do an exclusiv. Cash business, and

C. G. VOGEL,

Cathoun st., two doors south of P. Kiser. HAS just received his Fall Supply Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., Which he is prepared to make to measure, in the best and most inshionable style, and warrants to

Coats, Overcoats, Pants, Vests, &c., of all qualities.

His clothing ta all home-made, add w'li be found superior to any eastern slop work.

Gent's Farnishing Goods, Shirts, Undershirts, Drawers, Cravats, Umbre-las-etc., in great variety—all of which will be sold for each

Oct S.h., 53.)15

N. B. TOURG. Drawers, Cravats, Umbre, las, etc., in great variety-all of which will be sold for cash Cheaper than ever.

eat and tashionable assortment of

MILLINERY Bonnets and Fancy Goods, To which she invites the attention of Ladies, as she designs selling at the very lowest rates. Bonnets made up, and all kinds of Millinery Work promptly attended to

Bonnets Altered, Cleaned and Pressed. Iter SHOW ROOMS will be open for inspec-ion on TUESPAY, October 12 h, October 2, 1318.

NA LS-Wheeling Nails, of the best quality. HEDEKIN & SON.

THE GREAT BEAUTIFIER So long unsuccessfully sought, FOUND AT LAST!

TOR IT RESTORES PERMANENTLY GRAY HAIR To original color, covers turning the buld head, removes all dandruff, net ing and art lower noves all dandruff, net ing and ant serotula, sould head and all eraptions; makes the hair soft, healty and glossy, and will preserve it to any imaginable age; removes, as if the major, all blotches, &c., from the face, and cures all neural blotches, &c., from the face, and cures all neural and nervous head, che. See circular and the following:

SAML C SHOAFF.

Davza, N. H., Feb. 2, 1857. PROF. O. J. WOOD & Co.—Gents: Within a few days we have received so many orders and calls for Prof. C. J. Woud's Hair Restorative, that to day we were compelled to send to Boston fer a quantity (the it dozen you forwarded all being sold), while we might order a quantity from you. Feery britte rea have sold seems to know produced three or four new cashoners, and the approbation and patroning it receives from the most as betactful and worthy citizens of one vicinity. Ally convince us that it is A

soon started out, and we can now say to a but by as as healthy a scalp, and as luxuriant a crop of hair, as any other child. We can therefore, and do be tuby recommend your Restorative us a perfect remady for all diseas s of the scalp and hair.

We are yours respectfully.

GEORGE W. HIGGINBOTHAM.

SARAH A. HIGGINBOTHAM.

Gardiner, Maine. June 22, 1853. PROF. O. J. WOOD—Hear Sir. I have used two bottles of Professor Wood's Hair Restorative, and can truly say is if the greatest discovery of the age for restoring and changing the Hair. Before using it I was a man of seventy. My hair has now attribudits original color. You can recommend it to the world without the least fedr, as my case was one of the worst kind. was one of the worst kind,

Yours, Respectfully,

DANIEL N. MURPHY,

O. I. WO. D. & CO. P. opristers. 312 Broadway, N. Y. (in the great N. Y. Wire Ruiling Establishment) and 114 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo. And soid by ail good Druggists. y-is 33 DR ROBACK'S



hose who Think and Reason. were infalliole in Dyspensia, Liver Comp'aint, Nervous Diseases. Sexual Weakness, Scrotula, Premature old age, Fyer and Ague, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Fits, Hemorrhoids er Piles, Weak Stomach. Coic, Diarrhea, etc., he stated the manner in which hey operated. Their actual effects were compared by sagacious men, with the distinguished Physician's systatements, and it was found that every stege of the progress of cure, was orecisely as he had discussed it. The result was that the n had of the country be came interested, and that persons of the higher tstanding in every city and town in the Unin, patronized the reparations, and admitted the claims of the instrinus Swede, to be the First Medical Discoverer

THE BLOOD PURIFIER AND PILLS are now universally recommended by well informed

lar Swellings, Secondary Symptoms,

NEURALGIA, R'ieumatism, Lumbago, Suff Joints, Paraiysis, Vitus' Dance, Nervous Twitchings, FEMALE COMPLAINTS. xual Weakness, Barrenness, Disease of the Wemb, AUTOGRAPH LETTERS.

Or distinguished men in every profession, warmly recommending the pre-arations may be seen at Dr R back's Cffi e.
In the SUANDINAVIAN VEGE CABLE In the SCANDINAVIAN VEGE FABLE BLOOD PILLS are unued the three great medicin at properties which Physicians have hitlered tried in vain to combine in one preparation. They relieve the bowels, purify the bile and the blood, and invig-orate the constitution at one and the same tine. Fo his fact all who try them will subscribe The absence in minerals, and of every superfune drug, randers them harmless, even to the most delicate temale, or the leeblest cidd. No one can doubt their superiority after one single trial—they are not only better, but, in fact, cheaper than any other Pills, for it takes township of Milan, for the non payment of the analysis of the Scanping vian Blood Purifier, \$1 per to the Scanping via the to the Scanping via the school to the and Family adviser containing a great amount of interesting and valuable Medical information can be had gratis of any of his agents throughout the country CA LISLE, Warren Co., O., March 8,1858 advance.

Dr C. W. Robac's-Dear Sir; For the benefit o suffering bounanity, permit me to say that I have found your Scandinavian Brood Partier and Blood Pills a sure cura for Indigestion and LiverComplaint. Pills a sure curs for Indigestion and Liver Complaint. I have suffered from the above mentioned diseases for five years and have tried a great many physicians but all to no purpose. I was edviced by a hi not try your Blood Purifi r and Pills and dideo, I was living in Cincinna i at the time, and I went to your office and purchased one buttle of the Purifier and one box of Pills to commence with, and bless the day I tourn's your valuable medicines, for I am enjoying good health at present, and teel confinent that the cure is permanent. Let others buy and take what they please, as for me, give me the Blood Purifier and Pills for all chronic diseases which arise from impure blood or derangement of the digestive organs. I take no other medicines, and have not for the last eighteen months.

Salc of School Land.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of the structure in such case made and provided, the understance of the curte in such case made and provided, the understance of the structure in such case made and provided, the understance of the structure in such case made and provided, the understance of the structure in such case made and provided, the understance of the structure in such case made and provided, the understance of the structure in such case made and provided, the understance of the structure in such case made and provided, the understance of the structure in such case made and provided, the understance of the structure in such case made and provided, the understance of the structure in such case made and provided, the understance of the structure in such case made and provided, the understance of the structure in such case made and provided, the understance of the structure in such case made and provided, the understance of the structure in such case made and provided, the understance of the structure in such case made and provided, the understance of the structure in such case made and provided, the understance in such case made and provided, the understance in such case made and provided, the

the last eighteen months.

Most truly, T. V. DUBOIS.

Manufactory, Siles Rooms and Office, No 5 East fourth street, 31 building fro. Main street, Cin The New York Waverley
Is published every Saturday, by

B. Baker & Co.,

B. Baker & Co.,

121 Nassan at., N. Y. 15 Braule at.,

B. Baker & Co.,

Correct System—no deviation in prices.

October 15th, 1859.

Indicate the United States and States and the United States and the United States and States and the United States and the United States and States and the United States and States and States and the United States and States and States and States and the United States and States

FALL &WINTER CLUTHING GENTS FURNISHING BROKE WOODWARD & YOUNG

A RE new opening at Store No. 91, Columbia & Re general assistment of Furnishing Goods which are all new, comprising CLO l'HING of every grade made up in the most substantial and workstadilise manner, and of the latest syles: also at Good Assortment of Cloths,

best and most fashionable etyle, and warrants to give entire satisfaction te his customers, in quality, which we are prepared to make to order (Mr Yeang workmanship and cheapness He is also making up and keeps for sale a full stock of Rendy-made Clothing, Harts and Cape Hats and Cape of every description; Gioves, H siery, Shirts. Col-

GREAT WESTERN MRS VOGEL, also, effers at the some place . Saddle Harness, Collar & Trunk

MANUFACTORY. Till undersigned having teen edicited by many citizens an ol customers to open a first class actory of this kind has done so in his New Brick Store, cartly occupied by H. O. Grey's Leather Store, No. 119, Columbis St., where he intended on the West for the purposes of sur hy-

than ever done in the West, for the purpose of sur plying his customers at Wholesale or Retail

with ac good work as can be made in any of the Eistern cities, and at as low rates for CA3H. He thinks it unnecessary to say much, as his name and long experience; in the business and the quality of work sold by him when in this trade here for years, will be the means of securing to him all his old and scores of new Customers, who shall not go saway tissatisfied. His arrangements for getting Collars (eather and facilities for making collars with enable him to supply Siddlers and Country merchants from his Collar Factory with a better article and at lower

y 12

Sept. 16 h, 1958.

to send to Boston fer a quantity (the il dozen you forwarded all being sold), while we might order a quantity from you. Every buttle washine sold seems to kace produced three ordinar use assumers, and the approbation and partonage it receives from the root abstantial and worthy citizens of our vicinity, fully convince us that it is A MOST VALUABLE PREPARATION.

Send us as soon as may be one gross of \$1 size and one dozen \$1 size, and let eve us yours very respectfully.

(Signod) DANIELLATHROP & Co.

Hickey Grove \$t Charlow Co. dozen \$1 size, and believe us yours very respectfully.

(Signod) DANIELLATIROP & Co.

Hickory Grove St Charles Co., Mo., Nov. 19, 12:6.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—Dear Sir, Some time last summer we were induced for use sense of your Hair Restorative, and its effects were so wooderful, we feel it our duty to you and the afflicted to report it.

Our little son's lead for some time had been perfectly covered with sores, and some called it scald head. The hair almost entirely came off in conseque nec, when a friend, seing his sufferings, advised us to use your Restorative, we did so with little hope of success, but, to our surprise, and that of all our friends, a very few applications removed the disease entirely, and a new and luxuriant cop of hair, as an healthy a scalp, and as fuxuriant a crop of hair, as an afterfull. We care the surprise and that of all our friends, a very few applications removed the disease entirely, and a new and luxuriant cop of hair, as an healthy a scalp, and as fuxuriant a crop of hair, as an afterfully the surprise and that of the west half of the west half of the west half of the south east of unrece, in township number twenty in the country of traine, north of range in twenty in the cumpy of Allen and state of Indians, containing letty of land, more or fees, or so much the read as may be necessary to pay the was mortgaged to the state of Indians for the use of the school tund bed nating to congressional training to mount the read as may be necessary to pay the was mortgaged to the state of Indians for the use of the school tund bed nating to congressional training to the school tund bed nating to congressional training to the school tund bed nating to congressional training to the school tund bed nating to congressional training to the school tund bed nating to congressional training to the school tund bed nating to congressional training to the school tund bed nating to congressional training to the school tund bed nating to congressional training to the school tund bed nating to congression east, by Riley Hance and Mary Hance; an advantage on the payment of interest there on, by raison of which the whole amount of said mortgage has become due and payable, amounting, at said date, to the sum of eighty dollars and fifty

ccu[s. Cugs:
F. L. FURSTE, firstly 101
Auditor's office: Allea Co., Ind., Nov. 15, 115. The sale of the above described premises is is moned until Monday, the 27th day of Dec mber, at the same p ace and time of day,

1F. 1. FURSTE, County Auditor.

Auditor's Office, Allen Co., Ind., Dec. 1, 753

Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the under-signed will cfl r for sale by public suction, at the court house door in the city of Fort Wayne, on an Monday, the 6th day of December next, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m and 4 o'clock p. m., the following described tract of land, to-wit a The south half of the south-west quarter of section number eighteen, in township number thirdy-me, north of range number fourteen east, situate in the county of Allen and state of Indiana, containing eighty acres of land, more or issa, or so much thereof as may be recessive to pay the amount then the counter of the counter. due and costs; which said tract of land was mort-gaged to the tare of I diana for the use of the school ScandinavianVegetableRemedies und belonging to the county of Allen, designated and known as the fund derived from penalty and interest (fir non-payment of taxes), by Janus B McConnelly and Caroline K McConnelly; and desaid merugage has become due and payable, amounted said merugage has become due and payable, amounted individual to the interest, at said cate, to two hundred and forty-four dollars and nine cents.

F. L. FURSTE, Causey Auditor, Auditor, Auditor, Auditor, Allen Ce, Ind., Nov. 19, 1858. 3wsi.

The sal of the above described premises is postponed until Monday, the 27 h day of December, 1858, at the same place and hours of the day \$\frac{3}{2}\$. Furste, County Auditor.

Auditor's Office Affan Co., Ind., Dec. 1, '58.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of the The intelligent in this country are always ready to test the merits of a pominent discovery or in vention, and if satisfied of its excellence, to adopt approve, and recommend it. It is to this thinking approve, and recommend it. It is to this thinking approve, and recommend it. It is to this thinking approve, and recommend it. It is to this thinking approve, and recommend it. It is to this thinking approve, and recommend it. It is to this thinking approve, and recommend it. It is to this thinking and it is to this thinking approve. The case half of the south east called the country are always ready to test thouse door in the country approve. It is to this thinking approve, and recommend it. It is to this thinking approve, and recommend it. It is to this thinking approve. The case half of the south east the ment of the country approve. The case half of the south east the ment of the country approve and recommend it. It is to this thinking approve, and recommend it. It is to this thinking approve, and recommend it. It is to this thinking approve, and recommend it. It is to this thinking approve and recommend it. It is to this thinking approve and recommend it. It is to this thinking approve and recommend it. It is to this thinking approve and recommend it. It is to this thinking approve and recommend it. It is to this thinking approve and recommend it. It is to this thinking approve and the country approve and the country approve approve and the country approve approve approve approve and the country approve and the country approve approve approve approve approve approve and the country approve ap statute in such case made and provided, the underand whose honest and rational judgment gives tone to public opinion that Da Roback's Brood Public and public opinion that Da Roback's Brood Public and but their immense success. When this GREAT AMBASSADOR OF HEALTH First announced that his Scandinavian Remedies were infallible in Dyspensia, Liver Complaint, Nerwer infallible in D the use of the school flux bell nging to eingressional town-lip rumber thirty-one, north of range number, twelve east, by Joseph Small; and default having been made in the payment of interest thereon, by reason of which the whole amount of said mortgage has become due and payable, amounting with the interest, at said date, to the sum of ninety-nine dollars and clash to propege the said of the sum of ninety-nine dollars and clash to propege the said of the said the sa lars and eighty-nine cents.
F. L. FURSTE, County Auditor,
Auditor's Office, Allen Co., Ind., Nov. 15, 28.

The sale of the above described premises inposteoned until Monday, the 27th day of Datember. 1858, at the same place and time of day. F. L. FURSTE. County Auditor. Auditor's Office, Allen Co., Ind., Dec. 1, 158.

Sale of School Land. INDIGESTION,
Costiveness, diseases of the Kidneys, Cramps in the Stomach. Wind, Col.c., Pain between the Shoulders, Nadsea, Headache.
LIVER COMPLAINT.

Jaendice, Pain in the right side, Loss of appetite Sleeples ness, Nightmare,
GENERAL DEBILITY,
Nervous Tremors, Fainting Fits, Epilepsy, Menta Irritation, Dessendency, Wasting of the Flesh,
SCROFULA.

ScreLeg. Ulcers on the ody, Pimples on the face, General Eruptions, B.ils, Mercurial Soits, G. andular Swellings, Secondary Symptores, Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the

ferms on sale—one fourth of the purchase money Terms in sale—one fourth of the purchase money due the school fund, alt arrears of interest, and interest for one year in advage; on the balance due's school fund and all costs if sale; and any amount that may be off red exceeding the total amount due must be each in hand; and the ballance due the school Fund in ten years from sale with interest payable in advance

F. L. FURSTE, County Auditor, ALIX. WILEY, County Treasurer, Auditor's Office. Alien Co. Lad., Nov. 15, 58.

Sale of School Land.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the stantie in such case made and provided, the understagned Auditor and Treasurer of the County of Allen State of Indiana, will offer for selle at public auction, at the court house door in the City of Fort Waynes, on Monday, the 13 h day of D cember next, between the hours of 10 n m., and 4 p m., the following described tract of land to wit—

The west half of the north west greater of section six cen in township thirtyone, north of range tours. six een in township thirryone, north of range tour-teen east. The same having been forfeited to the township of Milan, for the non payment of the anschool fund, and all costs of sale and any amount that may be offered exceeding the total amount due must be cash in hand, an! the balance due the school

und in ten years from sale, with interest payable is ALEX. WILEY, County Auditor, ALEX. WILEY, County Treasurer, Auditor's Office, Allen Co., Ind., Nov. 15, 256.

Sale of School Land.

the annual interest on the original purchase money for said described land, still due and owing the school fund of said township of Madison.

Terms of sale—one fourth of the purchase money due the school fund, all arrears of interest, and interest for one year in advance, on the balance due the school fund and all costs of sale, and any approximately.

New Grocery & Iron Store! GOODS OPENING AT ORFF'S United States Mail Line! Corner of Columbia and B arr Sts.

FAMILY GROCERIES. Rio, Logislitz and Java Cellie; Young Hyen, Gampowdel, and Finck Tess; Palvir zid, Coulee and Nass inger; Motasses and syrup; Cavendush Fine Cut and Sankang Tabacco: Rice, Salarane, common and fancy Sanp, Statch, Condies, Cochish, Macketel, Bul Cooks and Popes, Curfactionalies Sagar Sands, Alamands, Falberts, &c.; Ruisins, Current Correct Salarane Physics Sandar Philibes Learner rante, Caron, Spices, Fres. Straines Pickles, Lem of Syrup, &c. A full stock of

WOODEN WARE, Tube, Buckets, Churns, Washboards, &c. IRON, STEEL, & NAILS, a heavy stock of all kinds and best quality.

These goods have been personally selected in the

cither at WEOLES ALE or RETAIL. Those wanting a choice article one i, vited to call and examine.

Goods collivered in any part of the city free of at OOPS! HOOPS!! HOOPS!!!

SIXPENNY PRINTS-12 (10) yards of fast col. NEW FALL GOODS Sept 8 h, 1008. W. C. ABBOTT

ELM PARK

07 ota per d. zba. Hovey's Saidling Large Hally Needs Walker's Feeding Hooker a new and valueble variety, 50 ats pridez Langwarmies Postide, and M. Evey's Singapor Ex-cellent sigts, 40 S1 25 per 100. These should now

Fruit & Ornamental Trees and Plants, unusually law. Morning of cosh or satisfactory LOOM S & FLETCHER, Ft. Wayne, Angeler id. 1.23

E. FALK, AMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN Foreign&DomesticLiquors

AND CRIARS.

99 Chambia succi, Feri Wayne, 48 DANIEL MADER, Fashionable Tallor and Draper, Over Louis & Cals Store, Cor. Main & The William of the bashess of Mr. J. B. White and have for it redy to at an alica is in the Talkonian content. The data replicates in the Talkonian content, the C. A state of public pair romage content to a content when he pains will be spared. Good in the least of workman-hep war-

ranted, and charge in the wilder est patient LA pool need near en Clothe, Cambane w. I wilings, and L'almentings.

D. MAIER.

Rookseller & Stationer,

Calhoun St., Fort Wayne.
School, Law, Medical and Merchanters Books;
Writing, W. work grand Printing Papers: Pianos, M become Golden a red other MUSICAL INSTITUTION S.

BOOK BESTS of permits executed.

A CARD. WE take the apparently of raying to our entries as get the parties that we now have DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES ever offered by us in Monarcial of Our toellides for boying a des Enstern Market aroungury of by each offer house in the State.— One of our way 30NAS W. TOWNIEY, devere York, Buston and I hills help and rese or Goods in the New York, Buston and I hills help in Market, which ex-ables us, instead of parenting and receiving all

our Goods at one time, to have New Goods arrive almost every day! prices. We have, this Spring, received over seven hunded packages of as des, and persons on the way.

Our syncholous will be a mid complete in exert
department, 2 ad a c invite the attention of Mer hants
in town or country. Fromers Mechanics, and the public

Ex in general, to give us a cult, and we assure these our aim will be to give them Goods in our line, 21 Wholesde or Retail, sa cheen as they can be afforded in this market.

One Price, and no abatement.
J. W. TOWNLEY & C. EMPIRE MILLS,

Aquipuor, Ar Sw. 20010 The subscriber harder of the fig. Some Mids tardy compiled in S. Libert one proposed to do a general Miles and the an Bischess. From delivered in approach of the Crysteen shares. Orders

can be letterally and he liet er at Chits Store No 3 Core M ne Bue animar Flour, Saipsueffe, and an The highest Methet Price prid for good sound ORFF & LACEY. Steam Elevators,

Corner of Peace Prost and Maiden Lane PiATT & On the first to the Warchause and Millersh, seemble of his dec McCuiloch, Commission & Forwarding Business

and will promptly altered to all goods and produ, entrusied to the or Superior FLC UR and COLN MEAL constantly on hand. The highest point polition Grain a Kinds For Way 1 and 15. TiN and is more Were - A complete sacriffer of the very branque my and fire the specific the State. All manding and jebbarg it we at BR ADRIFF.

TTHREE size of The Place Stores, at LEANDSIFF S. PRINTING INK. JUST receive and HALL'S FOCK STORE, in another at Liebelous's collected News lake in 231, 30th and 60 b keeps Cathoun street Dec 1876.

DRESS GOODS,

Nice Pinia D Indices for 1s per yard, D Bere W 13 New Sylv Delaines at Briner pard.

Extra quality D. Lunes. 20c per yaid, Rabbe A Quide, all prices, Robus A le 22, Endas's Mercos from 25 o 75c per yd Trench Merinos, sir cours

Right Philds for 20 and 25 cts. variety of Police Formers for winter dresses, this day . W. CABBOTT'S LADIES MERINO VESTS,

I on a zero reary dat APB T T S **≲ூ** 5 h. 15.8. SILKS, SILKS, REW to the new months of the y Silks. A margo 23 30,02 and 16 month are virtuely processing quater sections and for so by Sep. 8th, 1853. W. T. ABB) File

For the Fall Trade.

TEEDEKIN & SON have just opened in their new store, north or the Hedeain House, a large and just opened at c. or, FS. Ribbons, Piu nes and French Flowers, at C ORFF'S. LACK VELCET AND SILK TRIM-mings, just opened and lower than over, at ORFFS. L'R SILK & BL'K SILK VELVET ORFF'S. HITE GOODS&EMBROIDERIES,

Siecves, Collars, Bluds, Flouncing, Sets, Edgings and Insertings, at ORFF'S. 51101 PIECES PRINTS just opened, 120 pieces Gingham just received, ORFF'S. they could confide hilly recommend to their costomers, and having been hought for each, on the most favorable terms, can and find a fin

ORFFS | In connection with the above for also keeps a Livery Soble on MAIN'S! REET, north east of the State Bank, opposite Miller's Grantle Furniture

AT THE EOSTON DRY GOOD STORE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

THE propeleters of this old and well established.

Nursery beg leave to call the attention of our triends and patrons to our superior collection of Strawberry pleads which we offer at low rates, consisting in part of the deliwing varieties:

Bart's New The Contract of the Contract of the Contract of the Manufactures Agents, and at the CNEAT AUCTION SALES under the most lavorable circumstances, which we now (fir at Wholesales or Revalle at prices that will ast mish the proclassite.

We have neither time not space to enumerate. one hundr, the part of our Stock, suffice it to say, we keep every article generally found in a First Class Dry dieds Sore, and we intend to sell our Goods at prices that will riefy all competition.

Also, Carons, Floor Cotts, Queen's Ware, and Groceries Porchosers are invited to call and ex amine for themselve: .

Fort Wayne, Sopt. 4 h, 1858. be planted to instre a p. that crop may year. Every

owner of a smooth of here plant of ground may, b. a
little care and a to that as Strawberries - the most
lustions of all fruits -in abundance.

Day Goors Store.

September 8th, 13:8 Dry Goens Stores.
September 8th, 13:8

Basket Making. AUGUSTE DIERKES

INCORMS the public that he has come eachd but ness as a Be ket Mixter, on Min S vert a x more west at the Godinen House, one will keep or hand a fell asser ment of the best Willow Baskets, Wagens, Cradles, &c., Othell siynes, and warranted west-made. Basketal

LAND FOR SALE. FRUIE sub-criber offers for sale cheap 16) ac es of 20. good Timbered lead, in Section 3. Township 30. North of Kange 15, twelve miles cast of For Wayne, on the Ruige Ro dilaying between the Wayne & Cinc. og Rutmads For particulars inquire of Heagalic at the Engeln House, Calibon S. om. For Wayta DAN/EL KIS LER.

September 9th 4858 U11

ROBERT OGDEN. Plumber and discret Clement and it parting a tricked to on the short- Main Street, between Cars and Harrison,

Fort Wayne. PUMPS, Baths, Water Closets, and Wash Stands. TATTHE

BONSON DAY CHOOL Store,

25 There of new style CARPE(S, from 3) to July 25 b.

ACROPS AND ACCOUNTS

ACROPS AND ACCOUNTS

ACROPS ACROSS ACROSS

Gas and Steam Pitter,

Main Street, west of Collings, FORT WAYNE. Buildings Fitted up withGas on short notice . Especial attention a e o to meserance of DWELLINGS The Lighe t price pand for OLD COPPER. BRASS and ZING.

Of the nearest and newest sixbia, which be will furnish and put up CHEAP FOR CASH

NEW CARPETS.

Euperine Cornets. Ex ra Fine Carpets, Catton and Wood Carpets, Hemp Circuits, Rig Carpets. Oil Cloth S air Carpet, Curpet rods,

Carpet Cacks, Carnet Budding.
A so RUGS and MATIS, a large line of all o the above just a ceived at 73 Columbia S rect. S greatles 6th, 1853 W. T. AB OTT. JOHN J. GLENN,

Office on Cathoan sireer, over Footinger's Spoc underell & co.

(Successors to P - Underlie!) DEALETS IN MARBLE MONUMENTS,

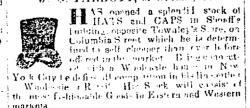
Head-Stones, Mantels, Cabinet Siabs, &c., Water L'me, Plaster Paris and Land Plaster. The largest Establishment in the West. Mismath, two brooks west of Catheun St., Fort Wayne, And WARSAW, Ind.

Dr. W. D. STEWART W Mile respic fully announce to the citizenret Fact Way a and viewity that he has returned to and permanently beated in Fort Wayne, when ic, w NEIT (BORST) Residence a rth side of Barry spect, two doors west of the 24 Pr -byterian Courch Office on Clin ton street, immediately over the Post Office. May 21, 1857. GLASE, Sach, Neils, Princs, Dices Flos M. R. Reisins, Layer do., English Carraius Surfices, Co., &c., to be lead at BROWNS

10,000 Lbs of SHEET IRON and Stove Pipe for sub at BRANDRIFF S. sale at the new Grovery Store.

HEDER'N & SON. Cook, Parlor, & Box Stoves COMPARET, HUBBELL&Co.,

Ho! for the N. York Wholesale & Retail HAT AND CAP CASH STORE! J. G. TALBOTT, of Urbana, O.



Fine Solk, assimere, Felt, Young America, Hungarian and Wide-Awake Hats.

Gentlemen's, Boy'. & Children's HATS AND CAPS FIETCHE OVER And cheaper of the lest and cheaper of th

BONNET RUCHES AND BONNET FLWayne, Wolf Lake & Wawaka STAGE. TilE subscriber is now running a Line of Stages: from Fort Wayne, via Heller's Corners. Cheru-basco, Meriain, Wolf Lake, Port Michell and Albion to Wawaka, on the Toledo & Goshey, Afrline

Leave For Wayne Monday at d Toursday, at 7AM. Arrive at Wolf Lake same days, by 5 PM. Leave Wolf Lake Wednesday & Saturday, at 7 A M. Arrive hi Fori Wayne same days: by Leave Woli L he Tuesday, Friday and Siturcay, at Arrive at Wawaka same days, by Leave Wawaka Tuesday, Friday, and Sa-

LIVERY STABLE.

Horses and Carriaces

of all descriptions to hire on reasonable terms. MATHHAS GLYNN. MATHHAS GLYNN.
For: Wayne, Aug. 21, 1558 [1],8

PURE LEGON JULE Brancal with the expressed pure of Fresh Lancins Forsalent Apothecories Hall.

NGLISH BREAKFAST and the Ootong Teas. 1 for eale at 61 Columbia start.

J. WINSLOW.



HILL & ORBISON. (Successore's Hill, Orbison & Co.,)

FORT WAYNE, IA. By State Authority. Choice First-Class Insurance.



Incorporated 1819.—Charter Perpetual. Cash Capital \$4,000,000. ABSOLUTE AND UNIMPAIRED, With a Surplus of \$506,387.88.

And the presidence, Till TY-EIGHT YDARS secret and careffice Assets, January 1, 1858. Cash in hand and deportes to Hartford Banks, Stash in transit and Alente hands, before the Company, to used by materico. Seat El toto uniferio derect, Blas Keelavable,

102 Birds 6 7 ord 10 per eart, inviest 557 Shares Rubead Sock.

seling a precited worson.

Activity of equival by many years (A. 1000).

All the greatest of the greatest of the greatest of the greatest of generally, and also in this employers.

Terms adorate.

May 8.1878

ALFRED HATTERSLEY,

10.45

Construction of the greatest of general the entry plants of the greatest of the greatest of general the greatest of the greatest o

The progress or this corpora too lave been stable The progress of this corporation is a see as a section of the progress of this corporation is a see as a section of the profile, then we now have the imagest and her accounted stock to the imagest and her account and on a cash basis, the profile of the credit system of

ressented.

Agencies in all the practical civies and towns of cure. It the throughout the State. Plantes asked without delay.

On the date professional delay. QUEENS WARE

Agencies in all the principal cities and towns throughout the Sare. Pointers assed without delay, wayne can be found at ABBOTS and at low by any of the duly authorized. Agencs of the Com-Johns Houghl, Agent.

44, 54, 64 & 84 Surplus, over- - - - 250,000 00 Amount of Liabilities - 41,110 00 Sold by Wall & Meyer. B. B. Roed, Smith & Brackenridge C. N.D., Smith & Brackenridge Marchandise. Sons it Fort and their Cargues. And Druggists generally. Merchandise, Sops 1: Port and their Cargoes, Household Farm me and Possonal Popurty gan erally, agains, Loss or Danings to fine, on favor this terms

Losses equicable adjusted and aroundly paid.

LOAN HOUGH, as Agent,

For Wayne, Ind.

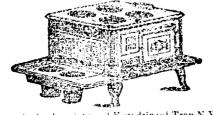
> Free and Lime Stone Works. On the Canal, near the Rockhill House, FORT WAYNE, IND. STONE COAL.

> F. W BUSHMAN INFORMS Bracksmiths and others that he keeps constantly on load, at his Coal Year on the E constantly on head, at his Cod Y and on the Canal Bank, was of the Cay Malls, a large supply STONE COAL of various qualities. He has and 1 000 bushes O is Coal which he offers ic r sale on the lowest terms. He also makes and keep, on hand

Plows, Wagons, Cultivators, and other FARMING INFLEMENTS, which ha

NETTLEHORST & CO., Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware AND LUMBERS IN Stoves, Hollow Ware, &c.

Shop as d Store Ro in in Edsall's Buildings, one Goot north of H B Reed's Drug Store. DRIED APPIES -A very superior article, for sule at the new Grocery Store.



rin the justive celetra of Foundries of Troy N Y ab acmu ad of the lass four exements; and, als cany of the most ap, rived Patterns of O do no Pensulvania Sows W. would therefore solici Pensylvania Stov 8 h se of our frients the come any thing in our bin hat also our TIN WATE, to give entire satisfac-ent, as we emitted more but experienced Working. P. S. If you want anyming in the way of Job

Favetroughs Sponting, &c.,

STEAL BOLLER WORKS. PLAN MITTE WALLENN

High and Low Pressure Boilers. of all sizes and descriptions,

LARD TANKS, SMOKE STACKS, WATER
TANKS, &c. &.
in a thorough and expeditious manner.
From the twenty years experience of N.McLachlan
in the above business, the last three of which were
with Messrs Co-pers and Clark, Mount Vernon, we
(see confident that we can make it the interest of those wishing any thing in our line, to give us a call Old boilers bought and sold on the most favorable

Repairs promptly attended to. Fort W yac, Ma 411 18

PRINTING PAPER. HILL & JACOBS keep on hand the following sizes of P. Jounn paper of superior quality: 22x32, 92x34, 24x34, 24x36, 25x38, 26x40. Fort Wayne, May 8th, 1257

BEST PREMIUM. - We have 5 sizes of these D Sloves; they are truly what their name in dieste. For sale nowhere but at BRANDRIFF'S. TECNEY SOAP - A large lot of this popular soap also an endless variety of Tollet spape, at Apothecaries Hall.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY Of th A ge. Mr. KENNEDY, or Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common Pasture Weeds, a remedy that

Every Kindlof Humor

The worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple Finest Picture Gallery in the West WALL, MEYE! & CO. He has tried it in over eleven hunger a ceses and Forwarding & Commission never failed except in two cases (both thander humo.)
He has now in his possession over one handred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston
Two bottles are warranted to care a nursing sor

month.

One to three bottles will care the worst kind of One to three bottles will care the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two or three bottles will clear the system of biles.

Two bottles are warranged to care the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three or five bottles are warranted to care the worst kind of Erysteelas.

One or two bottles are warranted to care all bases in the action.

humor in the eyes.

Two boths are was ranged to care running of the cars and blotches am my the hair.

Four to six bettles are warranted to cure corrupt of running obers.

One bottle will core scaly emptions of the kin Two or three bottles are warranted to care the vort kind of riagwores.

Two or three bottles are en ranted to care the Two or three bottles are the maxism and to cure the modernial of the Arg ratyges as not being durable and temperate case or the maxism. Three to bour bottles are warranied to cure said the modernial of the content of

Market Value. Is citted as if hy a mirroller, your own temper is re-

CANKER 1 120 cm c 0 cm extends to the storagh, causing 1 425 00 cm DYSFEPSIA.

Risks scorped at terms consistent with solvener and year has day is gone. For want of nonricharm our system a corne is losse and flobby, and the flore of year all the form of the first our flower of Dwallings and Contacts for house of Dwallings inseases which the Medical Discovery is pathomarly inseases which the Medical Discovery is pathomarly ADAPTED TO CURE; Jaipiration of the heart, pain in the side, weakness so the spine and small of the brok, poin of the hip and the hip and the high and

During that dispost days carry of reliable in rom this disease and puting away a miserable life A general association of Od and Fluid LAMPS.

Jane 9, 1833.

Diving the definition of the control of the contro

THES,

so Bisiness attended to with dispatch and filelility. The and good quality, that it will a ver, under any steat and good quarty, one own and server should be served and considered tooking store on earning of diet over necessary—cat the short took and considered tooking store on earning and the server of the features of the features of the store of the store of the server of the OIF NEW YORK.

Other .Vo. 4 Wall Street.

Cash Capital - \$600,000 00

Directions for U.E. Adults, one table spoonfuler day, -Children ever ten years, dessert spoonfuler-destructions can be applicable to all contituents as wing is thus effected, and the comfort of these using the street.

Cash Capital - \$600,000 00

B. RANDALL,

PROPRIETOR OF I. M. SINGER'S Patent Sewing Machine, Attorney at-Lavy, JAMES HUMPHREY'S of the State of Penessystem text of the counties of Eric, Abedraney and Pintadely 10 State of Wisconsin, and the northern pure or Indiana.



ill execute per ecity every vectory the rich, consider time, on clathor feather. From \$200 to \$500 to \$500 vear can be cleared by an individual using this mathing those than can be cleared by hand. Singer has also brought out a n W FAMILY MACHINE,

seek sinch on both suces of the cloth, which makes a seam much stronger and harder to rip than hand awing, and dose not use more than two thirds as anoth thread as the chain strich machine.

There made ines are for sale by the undersigned that flice on North Fith Street, opposite Goods that flice on North Fith Street, opposite Goods that, Reading Pennsylvania;

Asoly T. E. EYANSON, Traveling Agent in Irainon. Sits Nordies, Oil, and Taread tor sale by T. E. EYANSON,

B. RANDALL.

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Forwarding & Commission Merchants, F RT WAYNE, IND. W E receive, Store, and Forward Goods by the Patrisburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, and the Toledo, Wabash, & Western Rudroads, and by

PRODUCE, Salt, Fish Nails, Pork, Beef, Flour, Glass, Coal, &c. We are also A a nistor Fairbank's Calebrated Scales

the Wabash & Erie Canal, and deal in all kinds of

DUPONT'S GUN POWDER, For Sporting and Brasting purposes. And for Peacock & Son's Steel Plow. Our Warehouse is well located on the Conal Busin

THE above extensive establishment having his ments, keep on hand a full assortment of BOILER WORK, such as of various styles and qualities, from the most celebrated Minutacionies in the United States.

SHEET MUSIC-A large collection kept on hand. New Music emetantly received. Guitars, Violins, Flutes, &c. Also Violia and Guitar Strings, Infact, almost every

thing in the music line. Feb. 6, 1856. EAGLE DRUG STORE G. C. NILL, PROPRIETOR, Corner of Colhoun and Main Steets.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND a fine assertment DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS. PAINTS, OILS,

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GLASSWARE. WINDOW GLASS AND TUTILY, BRUSHES of all kinds. FERFUMERY, SOAPS, AND FANCY ARTICLES. Tobacco, Cigars and Snuffs PATENT MEDICINES. Pure Win s & Brandies. CUSTO HLRS AND PHYSE IANS wittalways

DAGUERREOTYPE, Photographic ooms, Over Evans' Sto e correr of Calhorn and Main sts. B Met ON at Description from the East with the Green and having the met flower and have several to the service of the method for the flower than the convergence of the method for the flower than the convergence of the method for the flower than the Union are conditional as the Activation in the Union are conditional as the Activation in the Union are conditional as the Activation in the Union are conditional as the flower than the Union are conditional as the Activation and the Activation in the Union are conditional as the flower than the Union are conditionally as the flower than the conditional and the Country Merchants and Experimental and Experimental and Experimental Activities and Experimental Activities

one over Bonns & Co.'s Dry Games Store, For

8 348 123 69 In presenting the M die IDI covery to your notice I it to their uniterations a board horse the part in exportant to the set of a substant of the part in the set of a substant of the part in the set of a substant of the substa

is comed as if the a mirriele; your own temper is reconstructed for the form that the form the form that the form the form the form that the form t Leather Store

All of which they will soil to the trade, or by retail, and at prices which was be analy intage to the Open facilities for making Leather are as good as any in the city, and laner, beyonn sell chears any.

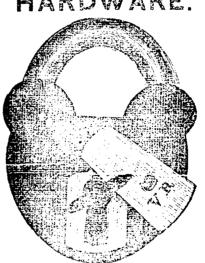
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50,000 HIDES WANTED, For which the right at cash prices will be paid How many thousands of poor we man are suff ring | Call and exact accounts cost. | Fort Waya | O | 0 | 1877. SUMMER AND WINTER

COOKING STOVE. cou have both the preventative no 'the cure, with this country of the land time, perfect and most a catter that it will a seen under any time to the king and Baking, with great duris bility and conv monce I has is warrented to 't Whiskeythe steve secured. Howeverers are invited to call, and examine the triumpu of modern invention.

For sale by A. B.RRANDUIFF.

HARDWARE.



OLIVER P. MORGAN, Some sor to 11. Dance. oghly ornamented, which for heavy and expedition for the surpasses all other Family Machines. These market, at greatly reduced prices. Proclasses with the control of the gain seems, and making a protect price of the gain seems, and making a protect price of the gain seems, and making a protect price of the gain seems, and making a protect price of the gain seems. These market, at greatly reduced prices. Proclasses with an in the price of the gain seems, and making a protect price of the gain seems, and making a protect price of the gain seems. The second of the second o

such as Chains of all kinds, Shorels, Sp des, Scoope Forks, Grubbing Hoes, Picks, &c., &c. Building Materials including Nails, Sash and Glass, of all sizes
DOOR TRIMMINGS-Locks, Lateles, Butts MEC IANICS TOOLS for Carpenters and Joiners Blacksmith and Coopers, fully up to the times in

Saddlers' Hardware & Cousmiths' Trimmings. of a gr. ater variety than is usually found TABLE & POCKET CUTLERY. Plates and B immis Cassors. Ten and Pable Spo-SOLAR & FLUID LAWPS,

Britainns Con Setts Curtain Contest and Band

shape and quality.

Dec. 19, 1856.

together with HOUSE FURNISH - GOODS or every kind at variety. He is prepared to execute ay order for the man Tin, Sheet Iron, ad Copper Work. To Merenants be offers an assormer of the WARE, worranted in quality, at Lower Prices the

H. WILLIAMS. WILLIAMS&HUESTIS, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN GROCERIES, Fruit, Glass, I ails, Woodenware,

Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Lard. &c., No. 85 Columbia strect, FORT WAYNE, IND. MERCHANTS supplied with Grocerles of all kinds, on as tavorable terms, all things considered, as can be purchased in any market

Jan, 17, 1857. A Large stock of LARD OIL.

SPERM OIL, and BURNING FLUID.

Also, Iceland Moss Paster a delice was remedy for Coughs and Colds; Gene Props. Leinhe Paster, and Spruce Gum, at WALL, MEYER & Co.'s



WHO ESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, PAINTS OILS, VARNISHES, DYESTUFFS. Patent Medicines. Surgical Instruments

Glasswore Window Glass, Brushes, Ambretype, Lallotype, Pure Wines & Brandies Marsh & Co's Perfumery Soaps, and Pancy Articles, A RE constants of it is tresh applies of a which received the articles in the Limes trees from New York and Palace Exhibition. Country Merchants and Physicians are responsibly

A Superior selection of WEDL INVL WINES and Liquers, just received a reb- 27. WALL, MINER & Co.

FOR SALE.

One indispersional per day will prevent chills and leaver to the prevent chills and leaver to the interest case is were at the prevent case is were at the state of the powers, in the prevent case is in the control of these diseases to at the state of the powers, in the prevent case of the control of these diseases to at the state of the prevent of the powers, in the prevent of the control of t I OFFER for sale on a regal terms of payment :

Out Lots in New Haven, and over 7,1400 percent variable conferred and tracing livels, on use new the Loke Edg. Walnash & St. Lovis, and Cillin & · Wayne Railroads, in the castern pieter Alte. JOSEP - R EDG RUON. Fact Wayne, Marches 1856 1 - 09

LATEST NEWS! Reported expressly for Cart a & Wehmen by the Telegraph Line The Rumor.

By the French and Germans!

Brandics-1 Compagne Brandy. 3 Cognise do of Rystean de S zarae, Proct Castellon, and Otard Dapmy.

Maraseliloo. Curnoop. Absirthe.

Rye Waiskey Manonyahia, Bourson, FEREN Charotte, Rivie.
Charotte, Rivie.
Charotte, Mideira
Musica Serry. Catawba.
Part Wileya.

Rum-Jamaica, Santa Cruz, Batavia, AGENT's to the sale of H street's celebrated Stomach Batters, and also for Greene's Arematic CLASS SARDINES, & .. &c.

May 23 1867. Stoves! Stoves!

from Unnaine Reak metal, and visite at the re the estimated in the world for slower, mode of senerter weight, and warranted mic to break its dre, beigh at low figures, and cur evaluations was 1 resp the confit COMETS. - We have six sizes of the Counct flat collets. We have six sizes of the Councillar top coeding stores-the best store selectionary or receipt to using sit council in more receipt the sale is every day increasing. No family should, without tope. We wantest the sit views in to be, the nome, with be refunded. For sit at the signs of netGolden, tore by tove, by A. D. BRANDRIFF, September 221, 1855

FINE CASTLE PARLOR and the Gem are both beautiful Stoves; for sale by BRANDRIFF. BUCKETE STATE. - We have five sizes of the No 81 Columbia street, Fort Woyne, Ind

OFFERS a large a soment of STOVES which the source of the so

> 'ronton Premium Cook tove. YOU will find sox sizes on this executiont Shove or heavy place, at BRANCRIFFS. S pt. 10.

LEVATED OVIN - This Store we go man infactured for this market, and of Hano: Keyand the only one made of the kind exclusively of the material in the United States; it has too hreschambers is a quick baker, and is the cost kind of house warmer. We have a large or antity and can afford them low, cansidering the great weight and \$10 quality, by

BRANDRIFF UNION Box Stoye-3 sizes new ratern, for sale

TIN Plate, Cooper Bottom, and Wire, for sale at BR \NDRIFF S SEVEN size- Fluted Boxes Stowers to shoap and Brandriff Indiana Six Hole Primium Cook Stove. YOU will find two sizes of this st At. of heavy plate, and a good nation of beautiful design, at

sup of the Golden State. THE 10WA - Phis is a new St ve, just out, and To Merchants be effers an assortion of the Ware Prices the Ware warranted in quality, at Long Prices the Canal Park 1 Save got up this season, and Wholes he and Retail Druggists beautiful Park 1 Save got up this season, and Williams County Street at BRANDRIPS.

HUGH B. REED & Co.,

Wholes he and Retail Druggists beautiful Park 1 Save got up this season, and will carry off the palm. For sale at BRANDRIPS.

Oyez! Oyez!! Oyez!! ATTENTION FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, Chemicals, &c.

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PHARMACEUT CAL PREPARA I IONS, as CHEMICAL FOOD,

Compound Syrup of the Super Pho phates. Used with the most gravitying ancress in many diseases heretofore of the most of fit of treatment, such as Caries. Rickets in Children. Nersons Debility Marasmus & ... &c. QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY-a most beautiful and varual preparation, and a very, palatable medicine; another triumph of science FRICE'S PURE GLYCERINE—an universal solvent, and a valuable contribution to medical

An extensive assortment from the best Manufac-Surgical Instruments, Physician's Pocket Instruments, Physician's Pocket Cases,

Dental Instruments. FRENCH. ENGLISH, and GERMAN TRUSSES. of all kinds and the very test qualities

New Patent Radical Cure Truss, which received the Prize Medil at our Crystal Hutchinson's Superior Trusses. Phelp's Trusses. Fitch's Celebrated Suporters.

Heynen's Suporters. And all the other kirds worm westing. We have one of the bet selected stacks of

wines.Liquo**rs** In well st, comprise at beast TWENTY-FIVE VARIETIES of the choicest and his Boy I, slight from the

A large stock with many new double ice from the

Montatagivine Point and Color Works of the dis-inguished and one far Mayor of New York, Daniel friently, among when we have the pleasure of Paints Ready for Use. A great regionalist to and doe do pittarn which we will

sell e a a; er man ever sout before in this market.

All the various American and French

Zimo Paints,

Div 1: Oil, and Virials LINSEED OIL, Turpentine, Japan, Patent Pryer,

COPAL AND DAMAR VARNISHES, From the diff rem and bott manufactories. A large and extrastive for of Carier & Wehmer, Paint Brushes, Varnish Brushes, and White Wash Brusnes.

Glue, Glass, Putty, Sand Paper.

Druggists' Glass Ware Kerosene Illuminating Oil The chespest and most agreeable Artificial Light known, Utili cum da'ce. Also CARBON OIL at a set april to Kirosene and superior to every through the.

> SPERM, ELEPHANIT, WHALE, LARD, AND BANK'S OILS:

KEROSENE and CARDON OIL LAMPS .:

every variety and style.

CHARRY, Habsana-National Guard-Nectar.

Solace Tobacco, Fig Tobacco, Snuff. Artists' Materials! Norme of S. c. c. n. C. vistals, Hypo S.; poster of Soda, . Cyanuret of Postess. Concentrated So charic Ether, ; Bromide and 1 cite of Cadiment, C. Forte of Gold. Fine Ostrich Fly Brushes and Parlor Dnsters.CHEMICAL SOAP for Washing Linen, A new and entailer others, chap, later and muse and p warrantel to desse.

Pro. Woon's & Mrs. Alarn's HAIR REST BRERS. After a time and angler FAMILY MEDICINES of the Day.

HAIR DYES of all kinds.

Liquorice Drops, Gum Drops, of every variety and the best que hiv. DE Paris Presson's and Migner L's relebrated FLAVORING EXTRACTS LEMON, VANILLA STRAW ERRY, NECTAR, PINE APPLE, STRAW, ETC., ETC. The finest, or we are a clearest stock of

PERFUMERY, Tollet Auticles, Gems of Art. Perhameries of the most deliente fragrance.

KIRS-ME-QU'CK disabled from Fragnase Trurs-KI-S VE QUAL L'e and all i seem counds. . Imitation . Prob bited. Vatent applied for LUBINS and other EXTRACTS. Ton Rose, New Mewn Hoy, West Euc. Up; er Ten, Jackey Corp. Magnetic Secot Cover, &c. FRANGIPANM As O i and production from the Rey of Lab ratory of Flowers French, English and German Perfume Gems. Citronella, Musk, Rose, Geranom, and Milefleur TOILET WATERS. Genuine EAU LUSTRALE, popular throughout

he world.
POWDER PUFFS, Cosmetics, Pomades, and all the FANCY TOILET SOAPS. HAIR ERUSHES of the finest qualities. TOOTH and NAIL BRUSHES, Shell, Buffalo, and India Rubber Dressing Combo of the high set fis ish and latest sivies. LADIES TRAVELLING SACKS. PORTE-MONAIES, WALLETS,

of the most elegant patterns—beauties that cannot tail to please (when well filled) To the Medical Profession and Country Dealers, Week and a general my ration code and examine

ur mile envisements stock a smedifiar we can advertiselt themegant a stock of quantachesper han they can be pushessed eige stock the West. San they can be purchased eige state in the West. We even off a templation may rear r. Pavsonan in the spire \$50, purchased in Ci ing. En coman. Toledo r Carelinat, mus restare it ten per cetet. Gratchill for the rast lib releastment it will be ur aim to avisty. I our estatumers in give their in all case. "Louine second." HUGH B. REED & Co.,

Wholestle and Retail Draggists,



describe a rate opportunity for taxes in to person-desiring property in and four Part Wayne.

I also other for sale, in last o successors. Lets and

END OF THE WAR IN PALESTINE! Jerusalem Bombarded and Taken

Wholesale Liquor Dealers, 63 Columbia St , Wert Wayne, Ind. WE just received the lorgest Drungists' Glass Ware of his selection assortment of the historical authors, which there are the respectably for Machine a number of Superior to Specimary howe in these figures than especially for Machine a number of Superior to Specimary howe in the state.

Kerosene Illuminating Oil

4 Cara ana do 5 Domestical Gin-Schiedam Shnapps.

Will have controlled a significant worth of STOVES to the delivered the about distantibetures

PARLOR COOKING STOVES - You will find turce kines of thate Stoves 1 BRANDRIFF'S.

500 Lbs. BRASS KET ILES for sile at BRANDRIFF'S. 500 Lbs. SAD IRON for sale at BRANDRIFF'S.

t is destined to meet with rapid sates in this city t is over strong the tis-nee and go at. The sign of tis-nefit in the W. have the exclusive rate of Pro-tic is town. Call at. BRANDOD Fro.

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points in the West.

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firsting leaving Fort Wasne at 1120 A M make dose confictions at Toledo with Trains of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, for Chescland

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ST LOUIS INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI,

And all places West and South- Il est,

With a great d gree of regularity and expedition

The fact that this road forms a direct and con

a sufficient guarantee that is Trans will make

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Change of Time.

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PASSENGERS TRAINS LEAVE

RESON CRICAGO | 7.00 A M | 1.30 P M

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Trains from St. Louis, I domin'ts. Commont

and Columbus make close connections a Crestin

with all r threing trains. At Port Weyne train-from St. Louis, Center! Illinois, Lotajette, and in

Pit s'mrg'i,

Crestline, FT. WAYNE,

From Chieren.

FP. WAYNE

delphia, Palit note and New Yark

Mail. | lst Express 2 40 A M | 2 15 P M

1.00 A V 10.30 P M 5.10 P M 5.30 A M

| st Papress. | Mal. | 10 (0 P | 6 10 A 11

5.15 AM 230 PM 1201 PM 813 PM

Toledo, Nov. 29 1858

VOL. 19 -No 24

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1858

WHOLE No 1330

THOMAS TIGAR "EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

PFFICE .- Corner of Pearl and Calhoun streets, Third Story, opposite P. Kiser.

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The above Companies have all the conditions of the list and have comolied with all the conditions of the list. Act of the Legislature relating to Foreign Insurance Companies, thus affording ample guarantees to

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MAXES paid for non residents Collections made. The Sand all business percenting to Read or Persona and Satate attended to promptly. AGENT for the Break Peoria Insurance Company,

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tion to the collecting and securing of debts through out the State.
Office-Cilhoun street M. NINDE, Attorney, and Counsellor at

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ion, Adjustment or S curing of Deb's, the payment GLASSWATE exceeding low strates purchase and sale of lands, and examination cheap—changer than anywhere else. fittles in any part of Indiana; Office Corner of Pearl and Calhoun streets, he Sensingl , thes. THOMAS MEEGAN,

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eian and Surgeon II. may be found at the office of Dr. Brooks, on Calhour street, in building north of Ganal Bridge, at all times when not professionally

Surgeon Dentists,

ROM Cleveland, O, inorm the Cora as of Fort Wayne and surrounding Country that they have attitue up their abode in this City for the purpose of practising their or lession. Many years experience in North & Scuth America enables meig to give en-

hapends on bronign regular set of teeth, will be care-Adulty operated on.

Alcordings ried with the latest improvements, that
will almost dely the most securin zing checreer
things moderate, and all their work warrented

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I. KNAP, M. D.,

promptly taser in 2 Teeth in full or partial sets. H's new style of raised and double backings are universally, admitted to be unri-valled in strength and beauty of

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had been condomned by Dentists of large experience more than three years previous.

El TWe have had opportunities of examining a large renumber of full, and partial sets of teeth made by Dr. Knapp, and we, unless tatingly pronounce them, in adaptation to the mouth, beauty (or naturalness)

lef expression; strength, and purity of material, to be equalled only by the best work made in eastern

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5 Fir Wien . J in 15 : 18:8

Boot and "hoe Store, 2 Phanix Block, Cathoun st. VORDERM ARK having taken
the pusiness will here been be condueted under the firm of VORDER-

O'd Best and Store Calhoun St, They keep on BOOTS & SHOES

chiefly of their own make, which they warrant to be of superior bushty. Their eastern work is bought or Cash from the best manufactories, and they can

HomeMade&CustomWork and can warrant their articles to be well and faithfully made, and of the best materials.

ROBINSON'S New Brick Store.

Tois Wholes de and Retail

AND LEATHER STORE S the most extensive establishment of the kind in

BRCW ECLER EROR added to the Disterna better stock is meanshed Also: Sole Leather, Upper, Calf Skins, Kip

For: Wayne, Int. May 15, 18 8. GOOD NEWS!

LL who want to 'uv good and CHE AP GOODS P. PIERR'S.. There they will find every thing right, in

M danses, prime article, Golden Syen ; Ter from 371 to \$1.00 per 15.

GLASSWATE exceedingly low; CROCKERY Come, come, and see. Drug Store Removed!

Title subscribe of the movet his establishment, styled APO HECARIES HALL, to No. 83 (olumbia street,

ARTICULAR attention given to the sale and directly opposite the Post Office, where he will be happy to serve his old cascomers, and as many of Deeds, Marigages. Bonds. &c., and all official v47

DRUGS. French, English and American Chemicals. . Paints, Oils, Glass, Acids,

term diate place, connect with above trains. A Forest, connections are made with trains to antrom Concinuat, Springfeld and Dayton. of foreign toportome; the with his the er Buggage checked through and o charge for

handling.

FF For tie'tets and futter information apply to A T Johnson, 'A fent, at the Great Western Railrone A T. Johnson, 'A fent, at the Change about Office, directly on the corner at the Monongahele House, Pittsburgh, or to God Parkin, Passeng 1812 tion Penn Street, between Wayne and Canal.; R.F. March, 1863, a cord Patrick. No. 30 Dearborn Street, opposite the Tree spective credentials? FREIGHT NOTICE mont House, Cheago, or to the Agents at the Sia-ATAII Trains stop at F rt Wayne 15 minutes .-

Remember above the ring time.

J J POUS FON, Gen Pas'gr Agent. D. W. BO-S. Pass'or Ac't Concard.
JOS II, MOORE, SUISBINGENT

FORT WAYNE 1834 STEAM IRON WORKS.

el aote & Le Cal Manufacturers of and Dealers in STATIONARY SEEAM ENGINES Ol every size and a briety, for Saw and Greet Mille, Railroad Cars, Car Wheels.

SAW AND GRIST MILL GEARING. Thrushing Machines, Stove, Potash & Sugar Ketiles, Plows. Plow Shears. &c.. and every other variety of Castings used in the west truth.

ern country, al. on the most improved sy'e and pattern We invite particular attention to our SHORT STROKE ENGINES and machinery for saw mills, which are the mossimple, durable, economical, and cavily managest cany built in this city, the saw dust and clabers ply

Ing abundant full.
Those wisture to purchase in our line will directly to give us a call (or address us by letter) as we are bound not to be beat in style and prices by any ests REPAIRS done with neatness and despatch.
Cash paid for old Castings and Brass. F . Wayne, October 29, 1853.

ROCKHILL HOUSE, By PHILO RUMSEY,

Corner of Broadway and Main Streets, FORT WAYNE, IND. January 20th, 1855. -- -J. W. TOWNLEY & Co.,

WHOLISALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN Dry Goods and Groceries, Corner of Columbia and Calhoun streets. FORT WAYNE, IND

F | EREBY give notice to their friends and all when EREBY give notice to their friends and all whem their shop, meanly apposite the Rockhill flouse, Doors, of the best indications of the increasing prossually in their line of business. Having the most excessive assortiment and the very best of machinery ritory, is the marked change that has taken driven by steam of any establishment in this vicinity. and at the lovest prices. Give us a call. Fori Wayne, April 11th, 1856.

BILINDS AND SASH " CHEAPEST AT HOME, "

10 m .. Cahros For sale by the package of enstern rice. II. R SCHWEGMAN.

The Indiana Senators. To the Editor of the National Intelligencer :

Toledo to St.Louis Some writer in your paper of Wednesday over the signature of 'Amicus,' is undertaking to and the face that looked up was sad.

Tindicate the truth of history, as connected with Your father will be very analy,' said an aunt Springfield, Naples, Decatur, and all the Indiana scratorial election, has falsified the who was sitting in the room with a book in her record at every step. If you will give me the use hind, of your columns. I will demonstrate it. The boy raised himself from the sofa, where writer states: "The action of the present Legis- he had been lying in tears for half an hour, and lature was based upon the idea that no election with a touch of indignation in his voice anwas made by the previous one." This is simply swere ! not true. While it may be difficult to determine

No change of Cars or Baggage between
Toledo and St. Louis.

O Vand after Muday, Notanier 52 h, 1878
Prains will leave Fort Wayne as to lows:
GOING WEST, constitutional election—at the time Bright and flat's father, now?

Fitch received 83 ont of 147 votes, and I will He started up, after the lapse of nearly ten demonstrate before I close this communication, unmutes as a so and of a bell reached his ears, that there were but 147 legally elected Secators and went to the room door. He stood there for lay break. It may also be considered as meaning line brightness of aspect and applied accordingly.

The content of the lapse of nearly ten like and was anciently given to gain born cat his was at all assuaged by an affectionate as a sound of pure love. Passengers by Mail Express go through to S Luis without change of Cats, an advantage no that there were but 147 legally elected Secators and went to the room door. He stood there for the process of aspect and applied accordingly and on the route. These trains make and Representatives when Bright and Fish were a little while, and then came slowly back, saying Bertha bright, and Altert all bright. Louisa to the Senators voted for with a disappointed air: Railroad is outly and top section. The Rulload is outly and top competent and that 23 of the Senators voted for with a disappointed air:

The Rulload is outly and equiped in the most thorough manner, and for SPEED AND COMFORT.

The Rulload is outly and equiped in the most thorough manner, and for SPEED AND COMFORT.

The Rulload is outly and equiped in the most thorough manner, and for SPEED AND COMFORT.

The Rulload is outly and equiped in the most thorough manner, and for SPEED AND COMFORT. Bright and Fitch, one other Senator voting blank. It isn't farlier I wonder what keeps him so and 60 members of the House voting for Bright late! O. I wish he vould come! and Fitch, and two members voting blank, mak. You seem anxious to get deeper into trouble,

there were three persons claiming to be Senators, I believe, aunt Phebe, that you'd like to see two of whom had no certificate of election, and me whyped,' said the boy, a little warmly upon all of whom a regular notice of contest had 'But yo' won't' ducted into their seats in volation of law and you speek of would not be out of place. It rage, and permitted to act as Sena ors. The you were my child I am sure you would not

in a'd of that clause of the constitution of the lave helped you much? United States, which says : "The times, places, IT II its ample rolling stock and equipment and manner of holding elections for Senators is prepared to transpart Passengers and and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Liegislature thereof, but Congress Philadeiphia & Pittsburgh to Chicago,

ad of the above clause, has been repeated, or ra her, on the adoption of a new constitution in good 1852, had not been re-enacted, and consequently, as before remarked, without any law pressolidated line between Pressurou and Cricaco | cribing time, place, manner, &c of holding elec tions for Senators

The new constitution of Indiana contains a certain der es.

electing United States Senators Before that iday arrived an informal opinion was given by

An enor market was the first of lows. There is no case of Mr Har'an, of lows. There is no analogy whatever between the two case. My larks was very unfortunate, she said, a little enlinening key.

Harks was declared illegally elected mainly while after Mr Gordon came in. "It was such upon the ground that the law of Inea prescrib an exquisite work of art. It was hopelessly mould be bright with goodness—There are mental soon as she is safe inside her own doors, he enough who talk. Few of them, comparatively, struts home and thinks he has really been and done it. Steep comes to him at last, with dreams and they walk home about a foot would be bright with goodness—There are mental struts home and thinks he has really been and done it. Steep comes to him at last, with dreams are mental to the man and they walk home about a foot would be bright with goodness—There are mental struts home and thinks he has really been and done it. Steep comes to him at last, with dreams are mental to the man and they walk home about a foot would be bright with goodness—There are mental struts home and thinks he has really been and done it. Steep comes to him at last, with dreams are mental to the man and they walk home about a foot and which are a subject to the man and they walk home about a foot and a part feeling as awkward as a part of goslings. case of Mr Har'an, of Iowa. There is no them. She was puzzled

prejud'ced m'nd could des're, and I fully agree with you in the expression of the opn on that three seems to set in judgment is obviously one one of our rules to get into the sanst ine as quick.

It was unneceded.

It was

that that body has determined to subscribe for some ha f dozen papers published at Indianapolis, in addition to the Sentinel and Journal, the oid fashioned and occentric Mr. Morrisette, of contensation with a proasf rend, congratulated by the following preparation with cornetive effect pulsar reporters of the Legislatine proceedings. We have always favored a subscript on by the and just like him:

Steam Doctoring.—Those who knew the good of horses, as well as raw spots, produced by the following harness, saddles, &c., are dressed of conversation with a proasf rend, congratulated by the following preparation with cornetive effect him upon his recovery, and asking him who his law two onces rock salt, two oz. copperas, two physicians was, replied, "Dr——brought me to white vitriol, eight oz of molassos, half pint through "No, no," said his frend, "God of horses, as well as raw spots, produced by the following preparation with a proasf rend, congratulated by the following preparation with cornetive effect physicians was, replied, "Dr——brought me to white vitriol, eight oz of molassos, half pint through "No, no," said his frend, "God of horses, as well as raw spots, produced by the following preparation with a proasf rend, congratulated by the following preparation with cornetive effect physicians was, replied, "Dr——brought me to white vitriol, eight oz of molassos, half pint brough "No, no," said his frend, "God of horses as well as raw spots, produced by the following preparation with a proasf rend, congratulated by the following preparation with a proasf rend, congratulated by the following preparation with a proasf rend, congratulated by the following preparation with a proasf rend, congratulated by the following preparation with a proasf rend, congratulated by the following preparation with a proasf rend, congratulated by the following preparation with a proasf rend, congratulated by the following preparation with a proasf rend, congratulated by the following preparation with a proasf rend, congratulated by the

We have always favored a sub-cript on by the and just like him:

Legislature of the two leading papers which go Some years ago a bill was up befor the Alato the expense and labor of famishing regular bama Legislature for establishing a Botanical wolf, replied he, may be he did, but I are minutes, then add four or spirits of tury on tine and one of oil of vitriel, and on to go to this expense should be supported from speakers had made long addresses in support of the State Treasury, merely because they are the bill when one Mr. Morrisette from Monroe.

The that would have his business we have the bill when one Mr. Morrisette from Monroe.

The that would have his business we have the bottle in the bottle published at Indianapolis, we cannot see. If took the floor. With mush gravity he addressed done, must either do it h mself or see to the dohe members want other parers than those which the house as follows: the members want other pareis than those which the nouse as mnows:

publish regular reports of their praceedings, they

"Mr. Speaker I cannot support this bill unles

ought to be remitted to choose each for h mself assured that a distinguished friend of mine is ing our estates, but by contracting our desires. Indianapolis or elsewhere. We have none but college wishes to make for us a regular root.

The great are under as much difficulty to ex- Republicans a cut directly by saying: "There the kindest feeling for our brethren of the press doctor, and will suit the place exactly. He be- pend with pleasure as the means to labor with his been a great deal of capital sheared from

by steam of any establishment in this vicinity, record to execute all orders with dispatch the prepared to execute all orders with dispatch the lovest prices. Give us a call.

Wayne, April 11th, 1856.

Y41

Formerly it was made up exclusively of Taber
Yes, said the man, I drove him to the mill this and an oyster: the one watches till the other

u star dang e reulation. The amount mucdoem receds of the Farmer's and Trad r's Bank o nd and ohs are also exhausted. Its outstandgereabstup svery small-less, than that a e Captol. The proceeds of the Bank of chester are also exhausted. The amount offstand of corenation is unknown but canthe sery large. The issues of each of themee banks are worthless · 12: -]

Into the Sunshine. 'I wish father would come home.'

The voice that said this had a troubled tone,

The Mail Express leaving Fort Wayne at 6 in May Connected to the Legishouse for a week, and who was neither very phia, from the Greek, means wisdom. Caroline would tend to make the punishment more endurant to the lattre, if they all had been present and voting, amiable nor very sympathizing toward children. It is one of the best, of our female names. So, those under about a matter life, AM, connects at Peru with Morning Train of the of 19 of all the members elected to the Legishouse for a week, and who was neither very phia, from the Greek, means wisdom. Caroline would tend to make the punishment more endurant to the lattre, if they all had been present and voting, amiable nor very sympathizing toward children. I describe the lattre, if they all had been present and voting. The hor's fault had provoked her, and she continued. Juliette described with his own to be absorbed with his own Peru and indimapolis tentrone, or I have specified, it they are not need present and today, and of I alianop dis with all the Reads leading from a they had a full and fair opportunity of being. The box's fault had provoked her, and she contract that point and as it was their duty to have done. It is true sidered him a subject fit for punishment.

been duly and legally served; but at the moh "I must confess," replied aunt Phebe, that arganization of the Service these three men were I think a little whelesome discipline of the kind

la eral issues and so strict as to require but few! I am not your chi'd I den't want to be word- and but little space to make it plain and Lather is good and loves me.

here was no law on the statute book of the state considerate boy. His goodness don't seem to Hush, will you ? ejaculated the boy, excited to anger, by this unkindness of speech? Phebe

It was the boy's mother who now spoke for the fi s' time. In an under tone she added: . You are wrong; Richard is suffering enough, and you are doing him harm rather than

Again the bell rang, and again the boy left the sofit and went to the s tting room door. And he went gliding down stairs.

'Ab, Richard, was the kindly greeting, as Mr Gerdon took the hand of his boy.

ator. When the day arrived, as before stated had been sent home only the day before, and set Danton Gazette 21 out of 47 legally elected Senators, with their them on a table before his father, over who of Lieutenant Governor, their constitutional pre- countenance came instantly a shadow of re-

sitt ng-room with his father Aunt Phebe look-

jubilitate, passed beyon the stage of revision of gratoial, and, it may be, a little triumphant; for and backed beans. They will rise with the lark, propriety, having been one of the eighty-three hard for a boy's patience to endure.

They will exercise. They will try on the wash the corn, or any other mild form of greaces, with the fingers for about five norther too.

[The above communication being a'so flom a cit zen of Ind'ana, we give it a place in our columns—Nat Intel]

Subscribing f r Papers by the Legislature—
We concur in the views of the New Albary Ledger, expressed in the following paragraph:
Ledger, expressed in the following paragraph:
Ledger expressed in the Senate

[Ledger the sunshine as quickly as possible, so that them is different."

Old Master Brown brought his ferule down—his lace was angry and red. "Now Anthony Clair go seat you there, along with the gals," to a growth, and is pushed appared and his chin diagn down to his breast, crept tour be right with our children.—East Beston loved him best.

**Now Anthony Clair, with mortified and his chin diagn down to his breast, crept slowly away, and sat all day by the gals that loved him best.

**Co ked Hofs, and wounds on of horses, as well as raw spots, pre
**To Co ked Hofs, and wounds on of horses, as well as raw spots, pre-

HUMPHRLY & HURD acknowledge that they possess claims to public him \$20 to complete his elucation. He bought patronage greater than the press of the "rural a book, sir, and read the chapter of fevers, and innocen". By doing nothing we learn to do ill. tat was enough. He was called to a sick woman once, so he tucked his book under his arm, and Rather pay wages to a servant than accept

and seldem an advertisement. Now, we observe, for your wife. The woman turned her head placency of temper in a wife, outlive all the he feelings of your wife. CITEAPEST AT 110 ME.

and seigen an agreement from, we enserve, for your wife.

AKERS of Blinds in Toledo and other places it displays a full page of varied advertisements, away, and the astonished man inquired it somethe charms of a fine face, and make the decays the charms of a fine face, and make the decays of it invisible.

The man "that hath no music in his soic" should use a pair of boots that squeak. his wife, it dont mean a sorrel sheep or horse, ment, peaker, amid t the roars of the House, unless

> ad es to state. Mrs. Speak'es says the best veg table pill ye ented is an apil dumpling; for destroying gnaw ng at the stomach, it is pill which may

ways bo relied on.

The second second

Names of Women and their Meaning .-Mary the commone t of all females names, is also one of the sweetest given to women. It is

anot strange that it prevails so universally. It ric's signifies e alted; Maria and Marie - the latter French, are only other forms of Mary, and of We suppose that the first severe trial a boy course have the same meaning. Martha signi-thas to undergo is to submit his will to the old fies bitterness; Anne, Anna, Hannah, and pro-man, whem he is taught to cons der his father. bible Nancy, are from the same source, and sig- to be restrained in doors at night, to be forbid-

in French Louise-is the feminine of Louis, and signifies one who protects. Fanny or Frances, zed by a cruel master to sit with girls at school. means frank or free Catherine, pure or chaste. This usually comes before the development of

That E count -Yne e'ep'rant that got lasse been obliged to sit up c'ose, with b g Rachel, from the menagery in Messissipi, the other day, laughing and blasting the wearne to hate her and was shot in the head with a M'ssissippi riffe o mr. We wonder where the overgrown fromand d'ed tery sudden'y and easily, after terribly creature is now, and what the condition of

righ Southron's account. It says:
Passing through his plantation, the high this first long-tailed coat without a sense of sname.

On the first twists his back half off looking at it in beast come across two stacks of folder. One the glass, and then when he steps out of deors to the stacks he devoued instantly, while he is seems to him as if all creation was in a broaddlefter him, a shield for him, he matched on in turn to look at him; shere are faces at at every window; his very shadow mocks him. When their dinner, when the unusual sight which met dares not look up for his life. The very boards white! When the refers subsided finding that

All Trains make close connections at CREST the Judges of the Supreme Country the State of the State of the Judges of the United States D strict Court by the Judge of the United States D strict Court but his lips quived Then be turned away, Ice, from Henry Country, concluded to get mark torney General of the State in favor of the and opening the door of the cabinet, brought field together and they did so, all three, with place after hophood has passed away, yet a multiplicative before the limitative before the limitative before the land on the same time.

Woman—The female of man in the order of with them. Then comes the pinch, and the nature, but sometimes the male in the order of boy that has the most plack makes up to the

Phebe was rebiked; while Riel and looked and commence partiking liberally of roast beef lates, night and morning for a week.

rel. There sir. Why doctor, said the man and mighty with endless suggestions of improve- to swap horses.

dong with his grammar lesson? He surpasse my pupil that I ever had! In what does he chiefly excel, sir? In stup, by sir,

A woman appeared at the Comty Court a Louisville, recently to be appointed guarder or her child, when the following colloquy e

"Chills and fever, pleas yer boner."

A Loy's Trials

The Springfield Republican has a capital arric'e on this subject. Here are some catracts : His Regulations with the 'O'd Man.

he had been lying in tears for half an hour, and with a touch of indignation in his voice answere!

The had been lying in tears for half an hour, and with a touch of indignation in his voice answere!

The had been lying in tears for half an hour, and hill kink or gracious; Elen was originally den to go in swimming five times a day, or to deal hill be sorry, not angry. Father never gets and the sorry, not angry. Father never gets and the sorry, not angry. Father never gets and the sorry had then had been been and the sorry way injurious to the facilities. And then when were gets and the sorry way injurious to the facilities. And then when were gets and the sorry way injurious to the facilities.

S tling with the Gerls. The next great tainl of that bay is to be obli-

and Juliatta, are the same as Julia: Agnes delighted with his own ineffable pleasantry as means chaste; Amelia, and Amy and Am's, he to give the little boys licease to laugh aloud. loved; Clara clear or bright; E'anor, all truth, and to be placed by the side of a g ri who had Grase, favor; La ma, a laurei; Matildi, a me no handkerchief and no knowledge of the use-ble or brave mid. Pheby, light of life of that article is we submit, a trial of no mean; of that article is we submit, a trial of no mean nagainate. Yet we have been there and have

. The first Long-ta led Coul. 2000

We do not believe that any boy ever put oa Passing through its princation, and rings He first twists his back hair on to acing acid in beast cumo across two stacks of folder. One the glass, and then when he steps cut of doors their eyes so frightened them that all turned white! When the r fears sub-ided, finding that they were all whire men and women, they declies and the ole pair of pantalons that stop a liberately wa'ked off and left their owner of the plantation without a solitary darkey!

the plantation without a solitary darkey!

the plantation without a solitary darkey!

the trial assumes its most terrific stop. His

and opening the door of the eatinet. Which their brides, standing up at the same time. prace after noymous has passed away, yet a mut look the tragments of a broken statuette, which their brides, standing up at the same time. presentable It is a great trial either to a ten-

Five minutes later, and Richard entered the society. There are old women of both sexes. | prettiest girl, his heart in his throat, and his tongue cluging to the roof of his month, and A man that astonishes at first soon makes per- crooking his clow, stammers cut the words:

appeal; yet I felt that I might with the greatest propriety, having been one of the eighty-three who discharged what I regarded as a high constitutional daty on the occusion of this election, claim your columns to assert the supremiety of that the better philosophy? It is selfishing truth.

W. F. S.

[The above communication being also from a las been committed. Let us get the offender of lad one of lad

it is a growth, and is pushed upward and outward

A sensible darkey at a recent concent of of co'ored men in New York, gave the B'ack. our wool, but we have got none of the profits,

Clerical Happiness - A person preaching a tire-ome sermon on happiness or bliss, when he had done, a gentleman to'd him he had forgotten one sort of happiness: "happy are they

A trog under a barrow is not supposed to b) in the enjoyment of entire peace of mind. . . Tine gallantry graps an instrument of hus-

What proof bare we there was sewing in the one of David ? Because he was hemmed in 'on-

Why is crinoline like an obstinate mand

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Fort Wayne, Oct. 30, 1851.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTAGY PUBLIC.

· Capital \$500,000. " " A Pitt Office over Feelinger's Shoe Store, Photnix entrasted to their care, and will give special atten-

M. NINDE, And Calle and Pearl streets under Office - Corner of Calleon and Pearl streets under W.W. CARSON, Attorney and Counsellor V at Liw.

• at Law, and Master in Chincery.
Office -Clinton street, two doors south of H. BRACKENRIDGE, Jun., Attorney and Core sellor at Law, will not not to the Coffee

"A Fart Wayne, July 7th. HOMEOPATHY M. LEONARD, M. D., respectfully tenders, his professional services to the citiz as of W. R. R.

Fort Wayne and vicinity, as Homospathic Paysi-

DENTISTRY. Drs. MAWSON & HALLIWELL.

they have the latest improvements in Deutristry v z for inserting from h ; v z Volcan zid India rubber, Porcolum C coplaster, excusive or golf and salver plates.
Filling to the Crestal gold lott, Gold toll Exameled.
Coment Turboil &

or Teeth cleansed, Ex ract r and all operations approximing to their profession performed with skill and ease. Cillach's Teeth, where every thing defined on beging result and ease to be sured.

Fort Wayne, August 25 1858.

Surgeon - Dentist, : Office, - Bank Branch Buildings, . : Lat 5 FORT WAYNE, IND. PR. KNAPP has facilities for promptly inser in a feeth in

TeethFilled with care and fidelity. OF all styles and prices just open a at the Boston Dr. Good Store W. T. ABBOTT. I have lately examined Teeth for rather more

Having employed D 'K lanta my family being fundance with his force to other his larke pleasure to come tag man of a may require don't op allou-

VORDERMARII & Co.'s

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

MARK & CO, at the well known

ell on the lowest terms.

Being practical workmen, they will give particular

Calf and Kip Boots, Stogics, Brogans, and Ladies wear of all kinds,

kept on hand or make to measure. July 30th, 1858 .. At the Old Stand in Fort Wayne.

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.

My Retail Room sometons and wel file from the styles of the White fatm. B or ze Farrer Kid, and Toda S ipper, to the Faver Griffs and Stoga Book. Merchants & Shoe Dealers can be suighted as fow as they can only be Eistern Jorban. Hences, as I on these officer from the Manifesturers in Letter Villages where it e Jobbers by their stock; and when any own

Skins, Linings, Bindings, Lusts, Pegs and Findings. Cash raid for Hides & Skins JAMES II ROBINSON.

Coff v, 121 cents per th.
So the very low, and or me article.
Call and smille yourse to fihe trath.

Due Woods, et BRANDIES AND WIN_S

MROUGH receipts will be given by the Indian-Western Railroad Companies, for the transportation of freights via Peru and Lettenapolis, between Cincinnati & Fort Wayne,

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Mark Goods via P & I R. R. and deliver at the
D pas of the Ind. & Cin. R. R. Cin.—for through
course to Cuccin part call at the freight effice or on
Mr SIDNEY RIVE, N > 66 3 d S; and a Fort
Wayne, at the efficient W & W. R. R.
Useers, KIMBALL & EDS LL, at that coint, will
the and any day of the properties and charge only

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Fort. Wiene, Feb. 13 h. 1838 C. ORFF,

WHEELER & WILSON Mauft. Co., - The b st SEWING MACHINE In the world.

Call and see a sample. If you want a nice present or your wife go to OUFFS and order a SEWING MACHINE. SUGAR. 20 Bots Crushed and Craeminted Sugar, 150 Bots New Orleans Sugar, for sale by July 10 1858. J. W. TOWNLEY & Co. Doors, Blinds and Sash. A VERY LARGE LOT OF DOORS, BL NDS AND WINDOW SAHI on many, and for said

We are prepared to execute all orders with despatch, at the lowest price.
FRONFIELD & TODD Fort Wayne, April 17m, 1853. NAPKINS AND TABLE LINEN

chap for CA-tl at our old stan , a few rods North

the City Mills

NEW PROVISION STORE, For Sale the following Articles: Java and Prime Rio Coffee, Brown Sugar of all kinds, Powdered, Crushed and Ceffee Sugar, N. O. Molasses and Syrup do... Smoking and Ciewing Tobacco, Itams Sugar Cured. Pork and Dried Beef, Dried Apples and Peaches, Nuts et all kinds, Fish of all kindi,

Pickles Confectionaries,

Ganiles, and Soaps, Western Reserve Cheese, English do. Figs, Raisios, Curren's Spices, and Vinegar.
W.Joden Ware, Stone Ware, &c., &c.
Sept. 1st, 1858 y-10 JOHN BROWN. Having availed outselves of Dr. Knapp's Professional services, and seen much of his work, we cerdially concur in the above statements?

C. SCHMIZ, M. D.

H. WEHDER, M. D.

B. S. WOODWORTH, M. D.

J. BRICKER, W. D.

W. H. BRICKER, W. D.

W. H. BRICKER, W. D.

B. ROWN, M. D.

B. ROWN, M. D.

B. ROWN, M. D.

B. ROWN, M. D.

TECKER'S FARINA Food Tables. Pearl S. 1.

> RON & STEEL Survey Protoin to Course in Burnings, within a survey for the retirent force in the National Course of the Course in the Course of the Course of

of personal 25 m + Cat m to s. d. what ideas such an organization as the present angry?

Legislature of Indiana may have acted upon or For a few morents the aunt boxed at the boy

istory of this case can be stripped of all col- esc per

may at any time, by lan, appoint a different day." The law of Indiana, passed in 1831, in

clau e requ'r ng the members of the General As. semb'y to meet in joint contention to perform After the meeting of this convention it was odjourned, according to the custom and usage of the State to a distant day, for the purpose of sat down still holding Richard's hand

abelia March. 1861. and the lafter until the 4th of good!

By March. 1863, according to the tener of their re An effort has been nade to liken this to the ed up for two shadowed faces; but did not see

tions of United States Senators had been reglated. R chard was leaning against his father when over allow their talk to open into action his aunt said this. Mr Gordon only smiled and The late news about the Paris fashion I know that an editorial in the lot-lig mer drew his arm closely around his boy. Mrs Cor-

Formerly it was made up exclusively of Taber- Yes, said the man, I diore him to the mill this nach sermons and exhortations, occasional morning. Well said the doctor, he must be opens his mouth, that he may eat him up scraps of deggerel, with a few official notices, killed immediately, and some soup made of him.

An involable fidelity, good humor, and com-

cheaper than any made here. To those in want of successions and results are conspicious. It has also a considerable with any made abroad and respectfully into the time with any made abroad and respectfully into the time with any made abroad and respectfully into the time with any made abroad and respectfully into the time with any made abroad and respectfully into the time with any made abroad and respectfully into the time with any made abroad and respectfully into the time with any made abroad and respectfully into the time with any made abroad and respectfully into the time with any made abroad and respectfully into the time with any made abroad and respectfully into the time with any made abroad and respectfully into the time with any made abroad and respectfully into the time with any made abroad and respectfully into the time with any made abroad and respectfully into the time with any made abroad and respectfully into the time with a first constitution of editions and foreign, a large proportion of editions and foreign, a large proportion of editions and foreign, a large proportion of editions and foreign at large proportion of editions and domestic and toreign, a rarge proportion of ear so, and if you don't believe it, I will read it to read first he would have annoyed the Al-Death on the pale horse, he would banter him Look Out -- The Indianapolis Journal says the but ... Weil I know what I am about, interpreted of the Bank of the Capito', Indianapolis appeal the doctor; that's the way we read it de exhausted, and nothing is left to redeem its and we understand it. Now, continued the very smal - not reaching, \$300 perhaps. The my soriel doctor can be one of the professors. and vote against this bill The blow most effectually killed the bill, it i

hing the inhabitants and doing considerable her head is ! when the Legislature of Indiana met in 1857, well, you must be very ungrateful or a very in-burgh Southron's account. It says: damage in other respects, utterly toined one

> The Madison County (Ind.) Journal re- legs get all mixed up with embarra-sme it, and Mr. Gerdon took the hand of his boy. But lates a Miracutous occurrence in the place of its the flep of the daugling appendage is felt upon what's the matter, my son? You do not look location. Anderson which has hardly been partition, thought by the wind of his own ag tation: happy.'
>
> 'Won't you come in here?' And R'chard that three young ladies of that town, excellent, a badge of disgrace. It is a happy time for him sat down still holding Richard's hand
>
> sat down still holding Richard's hand
>
> sat down still holding Richard's hand
>
> when he gets to church and sits down with his iminutes, turned into "ICE," last week, at the coat tank under him; but he is still apprehenlaffeled siree the days of Lot's wife. It says he could feel worse were it a disheloth, worn as You are in trouble, my son. What has hap- Davis House. The minute was performed by a site with thinking of the Sunday school, and

Well. Mr. Richard, how does my son get

"Jodge, what estate has your child?" " Pleas yer honor, I don't understand you." "Judge, I say, what has she got !"

NewspaperARCHIVE®

L'entender d'riegally elected Seanters, with their bleme on a table before his father, over who e siding efficer, atterded saal convention and vot ed. 62 out of 100 legally elected Represent actives were present and voted. They had the certificates of the providing efficer of each House, and of Secretary of the State and Guirernor of State, certifying and verifying the constitutional ray and valuity of their election; and on the final hearing of this case in the United States Senate, they had the vote of 30 out of 55 Senators who are the sole Judges of the election of the members of their own body, and who after a thomoghy and sea, chang; massed the following resolution, i.e.:

"Resolved, That Granian N, Frich and Jisse, To. Butten, Senators who have the State of Indiann, and collecting his date the broken pieces away. You have had senators all award to increase your pain."

"Resolved, That Granian N, Frich and Jisse, To. Butten, Senators which they now hold in the Senate as such Senators and such the following resolution, i.e.:

"Resolved, That Granian N, Frich and Jisse, To. Butten, Senators which they now hold in the Senate as such Senators and the said cheefully.

"All the while Mr. Gardon sat controlling himiself and the provided with the provided

The late news about the Paris fushions is marring and find, the drors of life open to him, I know that an editorial in the localing near drew his arm closely around his boy. Alrs Corof the 1st in tant presents this case to the public don threw upon her sister a look of warning, but
somewhat startling. Fat is the rage. Ladies and the pigs squaling for breaklast.

> loom and parts adjoining; the object of the buck--k n is to protect the corn from pressure In a very short time the corn will become printess, and will sub-equently fall out itself, as

a day, and dry it with a hot shovel.

who d.d not hear your sermon."

andry oftener chan a sword or a rifle.

Danto's fataous line, "All hope abandon, re sho en'er here?' has been recommended as a netto for American railroad cars.

and we should not be damb before the shearers

e cry side. There are people who have learned, as the oct exhorts them, to laber and to wait; but, infortunitely, they want a great deal more than

Because it often stands out it care of

" the best quality, a 83 Contaction of F. MAX SEED and all kinds or Medfourst R . CHL RIDE of Low and C 1 ride of Sods, of b against he light our ter process, 5 27 WALL, GEYER & Co. Apothecories Hart 83 Colombia st C DEEEE-Old G. o. Tray 6 p. Tray distances Just nece ved

SATURDAT, DECEMBER 11, 1858.

Messrs Rounds & Langdon, 155 Randolph in that c'ty to receive subscriptions and orders an article from that old and sterling republican what has been done there. The Union says:for advertisements in the Sentinel.

Christmas Eve Festival.

invite their friends and the public generally to a Republican. The Intelligencer says: -Feetival, in Colerick's Hall, on the evening of Friday, December 21th.

Admittance 10 cents.

The Young Ladies of Trinity Church (P.E.) will give a SUPPER at Colorick's Hall. Thursday evening, December 30.h, 1858, to which they respectfully invite the citizens The object in view is the purchase of a library and other accessaries for the Church Sunday School Admittance 10 cents. Supper 25 cents

To give us more space for general news we issue the President's Message and the Delinquent List on extra sheets. Next week we shall also issue the Delirquent List on an extra, which will complete the term of its publication.

.The President's Message, which we laid be fore our readers in an extra on Thursday, is an able, well written, and excellent document, givgreat country. It gives a full statement of course on the Lecompton matter to have been dictated solely with a view to the early settlement of that much rexed question. The Utah matter is also dwelt upon at some length, and the policy of the course pursued by the government clearly demonstrated. The grievances we have against Spain are alluded to, and a recommendation made that we should purchaseCuba, as essential to the security of our gulf coast and commerce. and as the only means of putting a final stop to the slave trade, Cuba being now the only country where that iniquitous traffic is tolerated. The necessity of taking possession or assuming a protectorate over portions of northern Mexico i strongly urged as a measure of self protection for our exposed frontiers; and a suggestion the transit routes across the Isthmus.

are eminently wise and statesmunlike: although we cannot say that we fully endoise his proposition to substitute specific for ad valorem dutes in certain cases. He recommends a re-We have not space to notice all the points in

will be abundantly satisfied with it. LEGISLATURE.-We do not see much of gen-

eral interest in the proceedings of our Legislative Soions this week A proposal to adjourn this day was voted down. Divers new resolutions have been introduced, and some progress. made in matters previously introduced. A bill has been introduced prescribing the mode of electing U S. Senators. . It provides for a concurrent vote of both Houses, instead of by joint ballot. The change we look upon as enwise and uncalled for, and one that will lead to much trouble and inconvenience, if adopted, as it has done in other states where it is in force. If one branch of the Legislature happens to be Republican and the other Democratic, it is plain they could never agree and concur in the elcetion of a candidate. All kinds of intrigues. bargain, sale, and corruption would be the consequences. We do hope this feature of the bill ; may be changed.

The House, by a vo'e of 85 to 11, repealed the prohibitory Maine Liquor Law of 1852. A reexpenditures for the current year was adopted

be proceeded with.

The Indiana Senators On our first page will be found a communi-

ention, copied from the National Intelligencer, in relation to the election of Messrs Bright and Fitch. It is a plain and clear statement of the of judging, had decided the case, finally and engineer, Mr. J Locks, a fireman, named Shurmajority of the Legislature, and the only illegalparticipate in it, by the ve y men who now so clamorously contend against the right of our Senators to their seats. We think the farce is played out, and the actors had better rest on the'r pretending to hold another election. We notice the Republican at this place insists

that our Legi-lature having declared the seats vacant, must proceed to fill them and vindicate the outraged dignity and sovereignty of the state | themselves the especial friends of Mr. Douglas, This is mere twaddle. The sovereignty and dig- who are doing more to destroy his political n'ty of our state were outraged, not by the U.S. prospects than all his enemies combined could Senate, but by the course taken by the Republi- ever accountlish. They denounce the President, cans in our state Senate in refusing to perform oppose regular democratic neminations, have their duty by attending the election, and is now | Leen the means of defeating us in several confurther outraged by the childish course taken by gressional and legislative districts, and are doing the same party and their wretched allies in the their utmost to destroy the democratic ascendpresent Legislature. If they nust elect new ency in the state. Such of them as were elected Senators to vindicate the state dignity, we hope to the Legislature have openly coalesced with College, six negroes, and five fug t vos, for resis. they will select our dignified neighbor as one of the republicans in opposition to the democrats the persons to visit Washington on this fool's er- and vate with them on all occasions! These rand. He would certainly bear his blushing men are mostly disappointed office scekers, and honors in the most dignified manner.

Legislature has seen fit to question the right of true friends of that distinguished politician owe our Senators to their seats, therefore they must it to themselves and to Mr Douglas to disavow have another election, though they know the U. the course pursued by these brawlers, and to .S. Senate neither can nor will disturb the settle- place him right before the democracy of Indiana ment of the question made last winter, is simply If this be not done-if these lolters are to conpreposterous. What d es it amount to? Mere- time their factious course, and still to be reply this; that some 70 or 80 persons holding cognized as the friends of Mr Douglas and the mats in our Legislature, have, instead of attend peculiar exponents of his views-no democrat ing to their duties, formed hemselves into a who is anxious to maintain the integrity of the and void With this thestate has nothing to do; him as any longer belonging to the democratic years ago last May, he was at Gillmore, Ohio, it is simply the opinion of these men-for Legs. | party. lators, notwithstanding the exalted opinion some of them entertain of themselves, are but men- be understood as applying to the hundreds of and rather sorry specimens, too, many of them good democrats who admire Mr Douglas or have We could easily get up a meeting of twice differed with the President on the Lecompton armany better men, who would resolve that question They are intended solely for those Bright and Fitch were legally elected, and that who have distinguished themselves by their bitter their opponents in first refusing to go into an hostility to the democratic party and their

Fort Canne Sentinel. without seeming to be able to comprehend what which their course is calculated to throw upon they were sent there for, or what the people his fealty to the party. Perhaps no politician

journal, the Washington National Intelligencer which it will be seen takes altogether a different The Ladies of the First Presbyterian Church, view of the matter from that indulged in by the Senate came in the premises must be held and con

As, by the Constitution of the United Sat spach in September, 1850, and it "was sought to be House of Confuss is made the 1 dge of the electio s made an engine by his friends for the exclusive returns and a tablications of its own members." sidered final and conclusive. Whatever question may ce till rais d in the minds of many with regard to eative of the Senate to settle the firster in dispute on the express terms of the Umsh ution, is verifice by the most elementary p i e ples attaching to the orprivate in their nature and object, since on any acter could not be maintained.

case, as a settled one, because we observe that a recer t declaration has been made by a majority of bo h January, 1852, notwithstanding the superhuman off or that the election of Masts Bright and Fitch, tional and void, and that, the refere, the State of Indiana is not at this time legal y and constitutionally question upon which the presen L gislature assume ing a clear and lucid view of the affairs of this it had not, as a resadjudicata passed leyond the stage w s designed to b effect of by the passage of this res-Kansas matters, and explains the President's of then than to make a public expression of clisser

majort y of the Legi lature is the premises, If the Senate has decided the question improperly office no occasion for any Legis'ative proceedings peaching the conclusiveness of the decision itself We therefore, are inclined to doubt the accuracy of this recent resolution, the G neral Assembly wil Bright and Fitch—a proceeding which would be base g in the Legis'oture of Indiana to determine on the ctions, returns and qualifications of the members y whom that State should be represented in the Se are of the U. S-Nat Intelligencer, Dec 1

Dreadful Catastrophe.

Fall of a Building-Four Persons Killed!

During the high wind on Sunday morning last, made that we should send such an armed force | between 7 and 8 o'clock, the walls of the upper as may be requisite to preserve the security of story of the large three story building in course of crection by Mr Philip Hahlstein, baker, oppo-The President's view on the revenue question site the court house, were blown down, and falling to which he replied that he had understood that on the one story frame building adjoining, oven. Douglis would not be a cand date at the National pie I by Mr II and his family, totally demolished it, bu tying the unfortunate inmates in the ruins. Mr Hahlstein heard the walls cracking and politician, was e'ected one of the Sena:orial modification of the tariff and such an increase of sterping out to see what was the matter, had Delegates, and at the Cincinnati Convention was duties as will produce a revenue sufficient for the just reached the street when the walls fell. He one of the most violent advocates for the nomin wants of the government; and at the same time providentially escaped; but his wife and chi'd, ation of Judge Douglas upon the ground, and urges the strictest economy in our national ex- and her brother Wm Vegel were instantly killed. This delegate was an accurate type of the A little boy, son of Jacob Doelker, who was class which supported Judge Douglas at tha buying some crackers, was so dreadfully injured | Convention." this admirable document, but recommend all that he expired next day; a young woman who our readers to peruse it for themselves, and they was serving him, fortunately got under the counter, and escaped with slight injury. The wreck that it was to his 'friends," more than to any was speedily cleared away, and the bodies re- defect in his own character and conduct, that he moved. Mrs Hahlstein and her brother being has been shipwrecked. If, indeed, he is right most dreadfully mangled.

> pleted the previous evening; the bricks having of legislative bovers'- 'e'lows who are after jobs' been saturated with wet from the rain and snow, presented the mostar from setting, and there piracy, the land plunder interest, and all kindred being no roof or cross-beams to tie the walls to- schemes-and, if a National Bank project were g-ther they were unable to withstand the fury brought forward, with any prospect of success of the blast which prostrated them the unhappy inmates into eternity.

Mr Doelker, and the unhappy widew of Mr his untimely end

Break in the Canal .- The heavy rain on Saturday night last, and the rapid melting of the snow, caused so heavy a rush of water into the canal, that the banks, unable to withstand it, gave way at a spot between the planing mills of resolution providing for a loan to meet the State Mr Tower and Oakley & Andrews. The water rushed out in a resistless torrent, washing out a portion of Water street, carrying away the fail No elections have yet been had. There is race of Walliams & Hoagland's mill, and flowing said to be a snarl in the unholy alliance, as to through Mr Wheeler's c air factory (formerly the proper distribution of the spoils-the Re Work's Tannery) swept out the rear wall, carried publicans claiming the lion's share, which their off a large amount of lumber, and did consider-

balance of power anti-lecompton allies are un- able damage to turning lathes and other machiwilling to submit to. Until this important matter nery. There was great danger that the foundais adjusted, it is probable the elections will not tions of the plaining mills would be undermined this Company convened at the effice of the comand the buildings destroyed, but by active and pany in this city, yesterday, for the purpose of judicious labors the force of the current was electing a Board of Directors, &c. The following turned from them and the buildings saved. Mr were unanimously elected Directors, viz: Azariah Wheeler's less is said to be upwards of \$1,000. Boody. Joseph B Varnum, Edward Whitehouse,

true facts of the case and the law governing it, | boiler of the locomotive of a freight train on the | Wayne; George Cecil, Logansport; James Spears' showing the legality of the election, and also that Pitts. Ft. Wayne, and Chicago Railroad, exthe U. S. Senate, the only legal tribunal capable poled a short distance west of Bucyrus. The Fam Kent, Williamsport irreversibly. They were duly elected by a clear man Kerner, son of Mr. W. W. Kepner, of Columbia, and a brakeman, whose name we ity about the election was the factious refusal to have not Leard, were severe'y scalded. Locks was so dreadfully injured that he could not be removed; he died at Bucyrus on Thursday af ternoon, leaving a widow who resides in this PIERCE." city. Kepner died at his father's residence in laurels, without further stultifying themselves by Columbia yesterday morning. The brakeman is in a fair way of recovery.

> Douglas and his so-called Friends There are certain men in this state, calling

we believe are only using Douglas' name as a The idea, that because a small majority in our screen to hide their hatred to democracy. The

In making these remarks we do not wish to

election, and then pretending to choose others in shaffeless cooperation with the republicans their places, had violated their oaths and their Such men are no longer democrats, and in our duty, and were deserving the execration and opinion the field of that gentleman owe to him and the would be far more in accordance with the facts free friends of that gentleman owe to him and the and be entitled to as much respect as the opin- democratic party, at once to disavow the course Philadelphia. It is spoken of by the press as one

"Mr Douglas has already suffered two deaths at the hands of his friends, and it appears his destiny to suffer one more." In 1850, Judge Douglas appeared in Ohio as

Presidential aspirant. The State Fair was held

purpose of promoting his ambition. He came into the State attended by a large retinue of ad herents from Illinois and Indiana, and they, as well as those who were in his interest in Ohio labored assiduously, night and day, and using all the appliances promises and blandishments which politicians by trade are in the habit of supposing are so availing, in order to compass the great end. But that movement, like the present one, was memature, and most inoportune." The triends of William Allen, 'indignant at the extraordinary invasion from Illinois resolved that Allen should be a candidate. The consequence was, that the State Convention of efforts of the friends of Senator Douglas, contained a large majority of Allen men. The friends of Judge Douglas were powerless to secure any showing for him, although they were enabled to form a combination of sufficient power to defeat the resolution instructing the delegates at Baltlmore in favor of Al'en.

The Union proceeds: 'In December, 1855, a few weeks prior to the

meeting of the 8th of January State Convention of 1856, Judge Douglas again appeared in our State. He was at Columbus several days, and we believe at Cleveland when the State Convention assembled, and remained in that city during its session. Having ascertained the utter hopelessness of his poospocts, his friends, determined to carry the State by a coup d'etat. Those who were known to be in his confidence, solemnly asseverated that he was not a candidate-that he was entirely "out of the ring." One active politician who was a candidate for Senatorial Delegate, and who has lost what character and position he once possessed, in consequence of his having become a mere political broker; buying friend or foe, where he could buy cheapest, and selling triend or foe in that market where he could sell highest; this economical politician was by a delegate from the Northwest, put to a the meeting of the Convention, touching his preference as to the Presidential candidates He avowed himself unequivocally in favor o Buchanan. His interrogator informed him that it was alleged that he was the friend of Douglas: o" as trances like these, th's buying and selling the most bitter in his opposition to Buchanan. "How far Judge Douglas may be really re-

s; onsible for the character of his friends, we are unable to say. But we have always believed himself, he has been exceedingly unfortunate in having had the advocates he has. Throughout The building of the walls had only been com- the country they have generally been composed at Washington, or before State legi-latures-who are enlisted in the service of the Ocean Steamer 'Anything to win-anything to make money'is their motto. If Judge Douglas could purge This is perhaps the most shocking calamity his ranks of his class, as General Cass did in that has ever happened in our city, and has ex- 1848, and enlist under his banner the live and cited the deepest sympathy for Mr Hahlstein, rad'cal Demacracy of the country, although, by virtue of his age, his public service, and his num erous defeats, he is no lorger Young America, Vogel, who is left with a young child to deplore but has become a 'fogy.' he may yet reach the goal of his ambition. Unless he can do this, the radical Domocracy of the West, we are free to say, will cast about for another representative."

> We commend this extract to the especial notice of the real democratic friends of Mr Douglas, and hope the good advice it contains able and powerful man, and we have no disposition to see him sacrificed by the miserable political outcasts who under the guise of friendship are using his name to wreak their vengeance allowed a life-long tenure of office.

Toledo & Wabash Railway Co - The Toledo Blade of yesterday says :- "The Stockholders of The break in the canal bank has been repaired. Edwin C Litchfield, Henry A Kent, New York; Albert H Tracy, Buffalo; Warren Colburn, Wil-Locomotive Explosion .- On Monday last, the | liam Baker, Toledo; Robert Brackenridge, Fort Albert S White, J N Drummond, Lafayette; Wil-

Upon the organization of the Board, the follow ing persons were elected officers of the Company. viz : President-Azarian Boody ; Vice President -WARREN COLBURN ; Treasurer-J R OSBORN Secretary-J N DRUMMOND; Superintendent-G H Burrows: Transfer Agent, N. Y .- Chas H

The net earnings of this Company for the

nonth of November, were as follows. \$19,232 67 From Passengers From Freight 40,401 78 From Mails and Express 3,316 66 \$62,951 11 Same month, 1857 57,874 06 \$ 5,077 05

Terrible Excitement in Oberlin .- Indictment of Negroes and Professors -The grand jury of the U S District Court have indicted Rev H Peck a Professor in the noterious Oberlin amalgamation College, several others connected with the ting the U S Marshal and rescuing a fugitive slave. Altogether 37 rersons of all shades and colors are indicted The Marshal is after them "with a sharp stick," and a rich time may be

BURNHAM and TENANT, two of the Noble Co. dealers in bogus coin, arrested by the Regulators, have been convicted in the U S. District Court at Indianapolis, and each sentenced to 2 years imprisonment in the penitentiary. Information Wanted of CHRISTOPHER CLARK

about 30 years of age, who formerly lived a Zanesville, Ohio, afterwards at Columbus, then at Fort Wayne. When last heard from, two dead and has left him some property, and his brother is anxicus to hear from him. If this meets his eye, he is requested to come to Fort Wayne immediately Any person knowing anything of him is requested to communicate this Learing as the excess of the to him, or address James Clark. Fort Wavne

Editors in Ohio and Illinois will confer a favor by copying this.

fons of the very hendrable gentlemen who are of these demagogues, disclaim all connection with of the best works of this justly celebrated author- Making structing their brief hour in our Legislative halls (them, and remove from Mr Douglas the doubts ess. See advertisement in another column, The la

Brilliant and Cheap Light.

Messrs. Wall, Meyer, & Co, have presented in our country has ever suffered so much from us with one of their fiew Kerosine Lamps, for of the old State Bank. This is truly a magni-To show the light in which the matter is viewed injudicious friends as the Little Giant. In Ohio burning the Kerosive or Coal Oil; which we ficient sum to promote so important an object, by the more rational men among the republicans | their course has been but little better than in have used with much satisfaction. It burns with and the people of the State should see to it that and as an offset to Brother Bailey's tirade about this state. The Ashland (O.) Union, edited by a clear steady light, more neatly resembling the fund is properly invested well managed and Street, Chicago, are our only authorized agents the sovereignty and dignity of our state, we copy Mr. Knapp, a sterling democrat, thus shows up gas, than any other light with which we are less that the sovereignty and dignity of our state, we copy Mr. Knapp, a sterling democrat, thus shows up gas, than any other light with which we are less that the sovereignty and dignity of our state, we copy Mr. Knapp, a sterling democrat, thus shows up gas, than any other light with which we are less that the sovereignty and dignity of our state, we copy Mr. Knapp, a sterling democrat, thus shows up gas, than any other light with which we are less than the sovereignty and dignity of our state, we copy Mr. Knapp, a sterling democrat, thus shows up gas, than any other light with which we are less than the sovereignty and dignity of our state, we copy Mr. Knapp, a sterling democrat, thus shows up gas, than any other light with which we are less than the sovereignty and dignity of our state, we copy Mr. Knapp, a sterling democrat, thus shows up gas, than any other light with which we are less than the sovereignty and dignity of our state. acquainted. The expense is not greater than the financial skill, which directed the managecandles, while the light is at least three times | ment of the affairs of the Bank : better : and there is no danger of it exploding as most of the burning fluids do. To those who still ergaged in their respective duties in concannot avail themselves of gas, these lamps will nection with the State Bank and her Branches prove an excellent substitute.

Messrs. Wall. Meyer, & Co. have made arrangements with the Manufacturers of the on hand, and the difficulty heretofore experien- and funding their profits, can be found in any sed in obtaining it will now be at an end. They degree favorable to compare with such beneficihave a large and nice selection of Coal O.1 at results to the State. Lamps, which they are selling much lower than heretofore

They also keep for sale a new kind of Oil for Lubricating purposes that will outdo in durability, and hence in economy, anything hereto-

By an advertisement in another column it will shop to the room over Lunceford's saddle shop, cor er of Columbia and Clinton Streets. Starkey is an excellent workman, and in fancy painting favor of Mr. Letcher. There is an immerse graining, imitations of marble, bronzing &c. has crowd in the convention and the applause is few equals. Those wanting anything in his line frequent and tumultuous. A ballot can hardly would do well to give him a call.

As the Prosecuting Attorney of the district composed of the counties of Allen and Adams, I feel it my duty to notify all persons soon as Mr Wise concludes. interested, that I shall proceed to perform the duties assigned by law to me, without favor or partiality. Therefore, I hereby request all the magistrates of the said Counties, who have failed to make their semi annual reports concerning fines and unclaimed fees, as required by Sec. 21, Page 500, Vol. 2 Revised Statutes, to make the same by the 1st day of January, 1859, ing. Mr. Letchers friends are in costacies. and to have those reports for July and January made to cover all fines and unclaimed fees in their hands for the benefit of the School Fund. and in case they have no funds in their hands the law compels them to report that fact, A neglect of this admonition will compel me to prosecute informations against them for defaults, And I hereby caution venders of liquors from ted persons and minors, and particularly from selling on the Sabbath. Persons breaking the law in this respect may think that they can elude its consequences; but I feel that the law has invested me with power to detect them, and bring them to public justice. Yours Respectfully, J. COLERICK.

[From tle Cincinnati E: quirer.] FORT WAYNE, IND., Dec- 1.

In the Cincinnati Gazette of to day I find communication, without signature, headed "Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette" dated Indianapolis, lad, Nov. 29, which contains the " Graham N. Fitch has been so exceedingly

ccessful in the management of political affairs n Missouri State that he continues to interfere with those our sister. Illinois. He was met at Attica, a day or two since, as he was returning from a visit to Messrs Martin & Caughey, Demeratic Senators holding over in that State. As here was, for a long time, a question as to their feelings regarding the reelection of Douglasas Fitch is well known in connection with inhis visit happened to be on those men. ont of 23 | wak. Senators elected, there can be little doubt as to the nature of his business. Fitch remarked that he had lately seen his great leader, Bright. Possibly, and most likely, that self nominated candidate for Presidential honors is upon a sim-

I visited Illinois last week (leaving home one day and returning the next) on private business hacing no connection whatever with politics, or with any election, past or prospective. I do not know Messrs. Martin and Caughey, never saw them to my knowledge, and know not where they reside. I have not interfered, directly or indirectly with Illinois elections, and have not seen or heard from Mr. Bright from three G. N FITCH.

ing Funk.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, con sisting of Messrs E Dumont, President; Beattie McClelland, John F. Carr, P. M Parks, and J V. Bemusdaffer, under date of the 15th of Nov. on the democratic party, because they are not make an interesting report of the Legislature upon the origin of this fund and its present conlition. The Commissioners say : This fund was provided for in the character of

the State Bank of Indians, for accumulating profit on the expected income of the State. from er investment in the stock of the Bank, from which, and the return of the capital of such investment, to discharge the debt incurred by the State in that behalf, and to realize from the residue a " permanent fund, appropriated to the cause of Common School education, in such manner as the General Assembly should thereafter direct." The loan of the State for banking \$1.**390.0**00 00

purposes was To which add premiums received

in sales of the bonds above par, &s, after deducting expenses.

These means we e invested thus In stock of the State. in State Bank

In Ioans to Stockholders, in mortgages, 255,009 05 1,135.000 95 Leaving the Sinking Fund, as the nuc-

leus of her means Un to January 1st, 1857, the earnings of the Fund were only \$13.457 33 aside from the income derived from the profits of upon the States interest of the State in the Bank. The report

It may be regarded that, substantially, the Bank, have been, for the period of twenty years being from the 1st of January, 1837, to the 1st of January, 1837, to the 1st of January, 1857, when the Bank ceased to do business; and and since then, without such aid from the earnings of the Pank, for two years less two months, up to the first of November, 1858.

and the Fund, for the State, have been as follews, up to the 1st day of Nov. 1858 The means of the Fund are:

Loans on Mortgages, on Real Es-Indiana and other State Stocks 722,806 43

Loans to the State for general expenses and internal improvement debt, (principal) Cash advanced as temporary loan to the State for July interest,

1867. Banking house purchased from Indianapolis Branch

The only debt with which the Fund is chargeable, is the remaining bonds, of the \$1,390, 000 issued by the State, for banking purposes, after deducting the \$411.000 thereof, which the Sinking Fund has redeemed by puschase and concealed,

meanz of the Fund above its

There is however, to be added to this sum, the interest accumulated, and to be paid by the State on the amounts withdrawn by her from the Fund, which, even at 6 per cent per annum, as is stipulated in the law of February 6, 1841 is computed at

manent fund appropriated to the cause of common school education, being the profits accumu-

It is manifestly due, as well to those who are and in the sinking fund, to consider whether ally in the experience of States entrusting their money and credit to the management of indi-Coal or Kerosine Oil to have a supply constantly viduals, in a corporate capacity, for banking

Virginia Democratic Convertion. PETERSBURGH, VIRGINIA, Dec 3.

The convention met this morning. The Hall vas more crowded even than it was vesterday. Mr. Barbour and Culpepper nominated Hon. J Letcher for Governor, when Timothy Rives of Prince George immediately took the floor, and began to pour hot shot upon Letcher. A great sensation has been created Mr. Prvor is takbe seen that O L STARKEY has removed his paint ing notes and wil reply on Rives this afternoon

remarks at 4 o'clock and was succeeded by Mr Pryor, who is now making a powerful speech in tremendous applause. He was followed by Mr.

Wm N Treadway for Letcher, and Mr. O J Wise, also for Letcher. The latter speaking at 10 o'clock The ballotting will commence as December 4-The convention got through with the 1st ballot at 4 o'clock in the morning The interest manifested was intense, the crowd

remaining till the close. The candidates presented were Messrs Letcher, Hopkins, Edmundson, Smith, of Green Briar, Brockenbrough and J R Tucker Mr. Letcher was nominated by about 225 votes over all the others. The Convention adjourned at 11 o'clock this morn-Four Days Later from Europe-Arrival

of the City of Washington. ST, JOHNS, N. F. Dec 8.

The stepmship City of Washington, with dates from Liverpool to the 24th ult., four days later than previous advices, was intercepted of Cape Race yesterday afternoon, and the following advices obtained : It was reported in London that Lord Napier is to be recalled. It is rumored that he will be

succeeded by Mr Lyons, from Florence There was still no tidings of the steamship ndıan Empire, Later advices from India and China had been received at London.

A hurricane at Statford wrecked twenty vessels, but there were no American vessels among An insurance was effecting on the steamship

ndian Empire, at twenty five guineas. The

steamship Ariel was unable to reach Bremen, owing to ice, and she returned to Southampton. The London Post (anti-Ministeria) announces the recall of Lord Napier and the promotion of action on the part of the Government is Napier's wil stick there until the Pain has vanished. tendency to favor the Monroe doctrine. Globe (also anti. Ministerial) confirms the report, but says that Lord Napier has been trans-

course of promotion, the Government being perfectly satisfied with his course The Independence Be'ge says that the English Cabinet has notified the Government of Holland erference to prevent that re-election, and as or its refusal to assume the protectorate of Lara-

ferred to some European mission, in the regular

The trial of Montalembert commenced

More Bogus.-Another shinplaster mill has been started at Cannelton, Indiana. The Evansville Jonrnal says of this attempt to swindle:

A bank has been opened at Cannelton, Perry county, under the name of the Farmers' and Merchants' or Farmers' and Mechanics Bank of Cannelton, the managers of which are all strangers in this section of the State. As yet none of its bills have made their appearance in the vicinity of the bank, and consequently, no test of its ability to redeem its i sues has been had It is reported that large amounts of its bills have been circulated in the North-west. may not be thrown away Mc Douglas is an Report of the Commissioners of the Sink- Its bills are quoted at the mercenary Bank Note List as good, and at a half and one per cent. discount. As the bank is unauthorized by law. and nothing is known of the responsibility of the owners and managers, it will be well for the public to be cautious in giving currency to its promises to pay.

> Aquilla Jones, of Indianapolis, Indiana, declines the office of Agent of the State, which t was expected he would be elected to. That's well; and if all the Democrats would decline any office from the present Legislature of that State, it would be to their credit. There are some Arti-Lecompton Democrats in Indiana that will not do to bet on. They differ with somy of their party on the Lecompton question; but if they are Democrats, they differ essentially with Republicans. In this state of the case, how happens it that they act, not with the Domocrats, but with Republicans? If they think so much of principle that they can't act with Democrats, how come they to think so little of it. that they can act with Republicans —Lou sville

The Republicans of the Indiana Senate, and Legislature not only propose to elect Senators to contest the seat of Bright and Fitch, but some of them would also elect a successor of Fitch, whose term expires after the next meetof the Legislature. We suggest an improvement. Let them make two Republican Senators for life, by electing them for five or six terms ahead. This would put all risks out of the question as to the Senatorial representatives in that State. We might, with a little skill, and by the consent of the United States Senate, fix that body for life.-Louis Dem.

The new cent recently issued from the United States mint is getting into circulation -The coin is neater than the first issue of the smaller coin, but the only alteration in the inscription is the substitution of a well-designed Indian head instead of the "buzzard" eagle on

Killed by Ridicule - The bill which passed the Legislature of Vermont, ' prohibiting slave holding in that State," and nullilying the Fu-The result of such earnings by the Bank, and gitive slave Law, failed after all. It passed the House, but was indefinitely postponed in the Senate by a vote of nineteen to eight. The Ridicule to which the bill was subjected from every quarter made the Republicans afraid to \$1,589.116 97 pass it although it was their intention when it was introduced. This result shows that the slavery agitation can be carried too far, even in Vermont, and is a healthy sign of the times.

Big Game - The remains of an immense

Mastodon were found in a swamp near Defiance Ohio, a few days since, by some hunters after maller game. The bones of the leg below the 165,000 00 knee measured six and a half feet in length, and one of thum weighed 56 pounds. One of the bones above the knee was 10 feet in length, and weighed about 100 pounds. The ribs ranged from 12 to 16 feet in length, and a tooth from the lower jaw, is said to weigh 14 pounds. Judging from the proportions of these specimens which were sound and in a good state of preservation, the pondeous animal must have been nearly or quite 30 feet high when living and roaming about through the primely forests. What rare game could our sportsmen have now if they could bring down these beasts of prey, one of them weighing as much as twenty cattle

Minnesota voted \$5.000.000 for aiding certain railroads in that State. same secured by first mortgages on the roads, but the Supreme Court of Minnesota has just decided that the agreement between the rail road companies and the State can warrant no such understanding, and that the former are under no such legal obligation Hence the companies issue those bonds to Tom, Dick & Co., and the State must love a tax to pay both inter.

I that the State should have its bonds for the same and attinulating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach such as Dearness. Partial Blindness, Neuralgia and Nervous Irritability, Derangements of the Liver and Kidneys, Gout, and other kindred complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach such as Dearness. Partial Blindness, Neuralgia and Kidneys, Gout, and other kindred complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach such as Dearness. Gout, and other kindred complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach such as Dearness. Gout, and other kindred complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach such as Dearness. Gout, and other kindred complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach such as Dearness. Partial Blindness, Neuralgia and Kidneys, Gout, and other kindred complaints which is would not be supposed they could reach such as Dearness. Partial Blindness, Neuralgia and the state of the body, or obstructions of its tunctions. They are thest Purgative M dicing were discovered, and you will but need to use them of the supposed they could reach such as Dearness. Partial Blindness, Neuralgia and the supposed the Liver and Kidneys, Gout, and other kindred complaints which is would not be supposed they could reach such as Dearness. Partial Blindness, Neuralgia and the hard with a supposed to the body, or obstructions of its tunctions. They are thest Purgative M dicing the supposed to the body, or obstructions and the supposed to the body, or obstructions of its tunctions. They are the supposed to the body, or obstructions are the supposed to the body of the liver and the State must levy a tax to pay both inter-Making \$2,780,604 63 est and principal, or perhaps they may get into The latter sum of \$2,980,604 36 is the peran otion to repudiate.

Hon Henry Bedinger, ex-minister to Den. mark; died very, suddenly at his residence in Shepherdstown, Virginia, on the 26th inst. He returned hoirie from Europe a few weeks ago, in good health, and since then partook of a complimentary dinner tendered him by his fellow citizen. Mr Bedinger it as formerly a member of Congress, and distinguished for the ability ers pay the following deserved compliment to and energy he brought to the discharge of all his public duties. His loss will be mourned by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

> came down 'severe' on Mr Ceffroth. Would it not show more fair play on the part of the editor gation presents two sides to the case? As yet he swearing has all been done on one side, and strained as have been their efforts, they have failed to prove in the slightest degree that there were frands committed on the ballot box; but there is one thing they have proved, and that is -a great many Republicans have swore that hey voted the "straight Republican ticket," who do not know half the names on the ticket. When the evidence is taken on the other side, the Republican will be the last paper to give a synopsis f it as it has of that already taken The editor talks with as much familiarity about stuffing the ballot box, as if he had "been there." He has a lively imagination, and does his little dirtr work of misrepresentation with alacrity. He is an "A No. 1" Black Republican editor, and it is to be hoped that his labors will be fully appreciated by the motley crew that follow him.-Hun!ington Democrat.

Fort Wayne Railroad Time Table.

The Toledo & Wabash Trains, leave the Depot at Fort Wayne:-Going West:

Mail Express, at 6 10 A.M. Freight with Passenger Car, at 7.15 A.M. Going East:

Mail Express, at 11 20 A.M. Freight with Passenger Car, at 2.00 A.M. Pillsburgh, Fort Wayne, & Chicago Trains

Going West : Mail Passenger, 8.40 P.M. Cincinnati Express, 3 37 PM. Express Passenger, 5.27 A.M. Freight 9.25 P.M.

Going Eat: Mail Passenger, 11.50 A.M. Cincinnati Express, 1.00 A. M. Express Passenger, 2.00 A M. Freight, 5.14 A.M.

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Debility, Nervousness, Neutalgia, Dyspepsia, Coughs

even to Corns, are IMMEDIATELY RELIEVED, and, with a little patience, PERMAEENTLY CURED, by the magical influence of the MAG the delicate woman, and the feeble infint. To each the delicate woman, and the feeble infint. To each Wnies, &c. and all it will prove a Balm and a Bie-sing Its use In removing stoppages or obstructions of the is agreeable, and without arm syance or troub'c. Ite in price is within reach of a'l-rich or poor; all may have it; and all should have it who are sick, and to drictions.

FARMERS shoul be diways ampplied with th's invaluable PLASTER. It will be the Good Physician in any household, ready at all times, and at Putup in air-tight iin boxes. Each box will make

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March 30th, 1858 Dear Sir :- A few weeks since I was suffering inder a severe cold, which, like the old "Tyler Grip," took complete possession of my system, racking me with pains in the joints, headache, sore hroat, and a feeling of general languor and debility, fl xion that it was only a common cold, and would soon pass off I took no remedy for it; but it rajidiy became worse, and I was compelled to make some effires to chebk its progress. I therefore bought a balle of your Balsamic Cordial, and 1 am happy to say that its effects were almost 'magical: in three day's time the "grip" was loosened, and by the end of the week I was completely cured. I should now unhesitatingly recommend your Cordial to all simi-

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Street, Philadelphia, and for sale by D uggists and Storekeeper : throughout the Thited States and Canada. Price 75 cents per bottle, Professor Wood, the renowned discoverer of

Yours t.uly.

larly will.c .d.

the invaluable "Hair Restorative," still continues universally admitted by the American press to be far superior to all others for causing the kair, on the and inxuriance as when blessed with the advantages f couth. There can be no doubt, if we place credit has in his possession, that it is one of the greatest discoveries in the medical world. It restores, permanently, gray hair to its original color, and makes it assume a beautiful silky texture which has been desirable in all oges of the world. It frequently appens that cil men marry beautiful and amiable young ladies, and not unfr. quently crusty old maids make victims of handsome, good natured, young gentlemen, and by what process, it has never be in determined, until lately, when it was attributed to the use of this invaluable Har Restorative -[Lasalle Journal. Sold by all Druggists. AYER'S CATHARCTIC PILLS!

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Simeon Brown, Lieut. Gov. of Mass.

E M. WRIGHT, Secretary State of Mass.

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Prof. John Torret, of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City of the U. ired States MEN THAT AREMEN.

Among the diseases this Pill has cured with aston-What rare game could our sportsmen have now f they could bring down these beasts of prey, ne of them weighing as much as twenty cuttle.

Five: Million Loan.—The good peop's of linearity states and pain arising therefrom, Flattleney, Loss of Appellia, all Illegroup and Cutaneous Discount Countries and Cutaneous Discount Countries and Cutaneous Discountries. Loss of Appetite, all Ulcerous and Cutaneous Dis

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The Fort Wayne Republican of last week Dr. Roback's Scandinavian Remedies. devoted a large portion of its editorial columns Every mail brings grateful letters from persons eared by Dr. Robacks Blood Parifier and Blood Pills Many of these certificates are f.om irdividuals who have been sick for years. The sceds of disease were in their blood, and could only be recched by these wonderful vegetable artiseptics, which act czc'usive ly upon the fluids of the system, expelling every parc'e of corrupt matter, and removing all disorders of the stomach, kidneys, lungs throat, liver, jak'n and

> A CARD TO THE LADIES. Dr. Duponco's Golden Periodical Pills FOR FEMALES.

glande. Se Advertisement.

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mildness would prevent any injury to health; other-

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"J Duponco," is upon each box-you, will nature, "J Duponco," is upon each box—you; then obtain a medicine that may be reli d upon. Sold also by Morehead & Cox, Indianapolis. Lawrence & Son, Lulayette; and by one Druggist in every City in the United States. y-9

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all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise. headache, rain in the side, ra'pita'ion of the heart, whiles, all netvous affections, hysterics, fa igno, prin in the back and limbs, etc; cisturbed sleep, which arise from interrupt ion of nature. TO MARRIED LADIES Dr Checsemun's f'ills are invaluable, as they will bring on the monthly reriod with regularity. other pills can rlace the utmost confilence in Dr.

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thing frjuts xi're directions, which should

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menses, from whatever causes, they are infallible. The suppression, so common, is speedily relieved, and there will be no recurrence, it used according

There are time suchen the Hackish or Percie Pills should no

thle effect they have upon the eye, imparting to it strongth, clearnes: and brilliancy, (which is not transiant or injurious, but highly beneficial and lasting.) increase g its power of fascination to an eminent degree; and this fact, in connection with their certainty in remeving obstructions, &c , indis-

putably proves that they contein properties and effects never before obtained. Full dir ctions accompany each hox and package. Price, \$1 25 per bax; half box, 75 cts. Sold by Wall, Meyer & Co., J. U. Winslow, SWITH & BRACKENLIDGE. H. II WAGNER. C. NILL and H. B Reed, First Wayne; and by Druggists generally throughout the country. Will be sent by

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Barley60a70; Rye 60a70 Beans75a1 00Potatoes 70 a 75; Sweet-- a -; Onions 50; Butter 15 a 16 : Cheese 8 ; Eggs 15 a 16 ; Salt 1 75 ; Bacon 8 ; Lard 8 a 9 ; Hams 10 ; Pork 3 a 5 504 75; Beef 3 a 34; Flaxseed 75 a 87; Clover' 4 50 : Timothy 1 25 a 1 50 , Apples, green, 1 25 a 1 50; dry,1 75a 200; Wool, common, 22a 26; fine, 28 a 34; white fish h.-bbl 4 50; pickets? 4 25; trout 4 25; lake herring 4 00; Bass 4 00; Cranberries 2 50 a 2 75; Maple Sugar 10

Corn 65 a - ; Buckwheat 35 ; Oats, 50 s - ;

MARRIED .- On the 9th instant, at .the Hedekin House, in this city, by Samuel H. Bloombuff, J. P., Mr. Samuel Siberts, to Miss EMMA WITTINGTON, both of Adams township, Allen County.

Working Men's Institute. THE Annual Meeting for the Election of Officers will be held on Friday evening, December 17th. Full attendance requested.

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THOSE who have subscribed for the purpose of keeping our Free Schools going during the present year hardly need to be told that they are desent year hardly need to be told that they are dependent entirely upon that subscription for their support, there being no public money that can be be appropriated in that way. All, therefore, who are is dibted on said subscription are earneally requested to pay the same to Mr. M. F. Barcous, at once, as the same is greatly needed to paytachers, & By order of the board of Trustees.

JOHN C. DAVIS, Clerk.

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NEWSPAPERHACHIVE®

Fort Wayne, December 8th, 1859'

1 KNAPP. Sec'y.

Feltow Ortizens of the Senate and House of Repres eculaticis:
When we compare the condition of the country at the present day with what it was one year ago, at the meeting of Congress, we have much reson for gratitude to the Almighty Providence which has never failed to interpose for our relief at the most critical period of our history. One year ago the sectional strife between the North and the South on the dangerous subject of Slave ty had again become so intense as to threaten the peace and perpetuity of the confederacy. The application for the admission of Kansas as a State into the Union lostered this unhappy agitation, and brought the whole subject once more before Congress. It was the desire of every patriot that such measures of legislation might be adopted as would remove the excitement from the States, and would remove the excitement from the States, and confine it to the Territory where it legitimately belonged. Much has been done, I am happy to say, towards the accomplishment of this object, during the last session of Congress.

The Supreme Court of the United States had previously decided that all American critizens the control with the territories.

have an equal right to take into the Territories whatever is held as property under the laws of any of the States, and to hold such property there under the guardianship of the federal constitution shall retion so long as the Territorial constitution shall re-

This is now a well established position, and This is now a well established position, and the proceedings of the last session were alone wanting to give it practical effect. The principle has been recognized, in some form or other, by an almost unaumous vote of both Houses of Congress, that a Territory has a right to come into the aUnion either as a free orgalave State, according to the will of a majority of its people. The just equality of all the States has thus been vindicated, and a fruitful source of dangerous dissension cated, and a fruitful source of dangerous dissension whilst such has been the beneficial tendency of

your legislative proceedings outside of Kansas, their influence has been nowhere so happy as within that Territory itself. Left to manage and con-tiol its own allairs in its own way, without the pressure of external influence, the revolutionary Topeka organization and all resistance to the territorial government established by Congress, have heen finally abandoned. As a natural consequence, that fine Territory now appears to be tranquil and prosperous; and is attracting increasing thou-sands of immigrants to make it their happy

The past unfortunate experience of Kansas has enforced the lesson so often already taught, that resistance to lawful authority, under our form of government, cannot fail in the end to prove dis-astrous to its authors Had the people of the territory yielded obedience to the laws enacted by their Legislature, it would at the present moment their Legislature, it would at the present monitoring thave contained a large additional population of industrious and enterprising citizens, who have been deterred from entering its borders by the existence of civil strife and organized rebellion. THE CAUSES OF THE KANSAS TROUBLES.

It was the resistance to rightful authority and the persevering attempts to establish a revolutionary government under the Topeka constitu-tionary government under the Topeka constitu-tion which caused the people of Kansas to com-mit the grave error of refusing to note for dele-gates to the convention to frame a Constitution under a law not denied to be fair and just in its provisions. This refusal to vote has been the proline source of all the evils which have follow. ed. In their hostility to the Territorial government they disregarded the principle absolutely es sential to the working of our form of government, that a majority of those who vote-not the majority who may remain at home, from whateve, cause-must decide the result of an election. For this reason seeking to take advantage of their own errors they denied the authority of the convention

thus elected to frame a constitution.

The convention, notwithstanding, proceeded to adopt a constitution unexceptionable in its general features, and providing for the submission of he slavery question to a vote of the people, which, in my opinion, they were bound to do under the Kansas and Nebraska act This was the all-important question which had alone convulsed the Territory, and yet the opponents of the lawful government, persisting in their first error, re-frained from exercising their right to vote, and preferred that Slavery should continue rather han aurrender their revolutionery Topcka organ-A wiser and better spirit seemed to prevail be-

fore the first Monday of January last, when an election was held under the constitution. A majority of the people then voted for a Governor and other State Officers, for a member of Congress, and was warmly contested by the two political parties in Kansus, and a greater vote was polled than at any previous election. A large majority of the members of the Legislature elect belonged to that party which had previously refused to vote. The anti-slavery party were thus placed in the ascendinto the Union under the Lecompton Constitution, the Legislature might at its very first session, have submitted the question to a vote of the people, whether they would or would not have a conven tion to amend their constitution either on the slavery or any other question, and have adopted all necessary means for giving speedy effect to the will of the majority. Thus the Kausas question would have been immediately and finally settled. THE PRESIDENT JUSTIFIES HIS COURSE IN REGARD TO THE LECOMPTON CONSTITUTION.

Under these circumstances, I submitted to Conficers already elected necessary to put the State government into operation, accompanied by a strong recommendation in favor of the admission of Kansas as a State. In the course of my long prolic life I have never performed any official act which, in the retrospect, has afforded me more heartielt satisfaction. Its admission could have inflicted no possible injury on any human being, whilst it would, within a brief period, have restored peace to Kansas, and harmony to the Union.— In that event the slavery question would ere this have been finally settled, according to the legally expressed will of a majority of the voters, and popular sovereignty would thus have been vindicated in a constitutional manner.

With my deep convictions of duty, I could have

pursued no other course. It is true that, as an in dividual, I had expressed an opinion, both before and during the session of the convention, in favor of submitting the remaining clauses of the consti-tution, as well as that concerning slavery, to the people. But, acting in an official character, neither myself nor any human authority had the power to prejudge the proceedings of the convention, and declare the constitution which it had framed, and declare the constitution which it had framed, to be a nullity. To have done this would have been a violation of the Kansas and Nebraska act, which left the people of the Territory "perfectly tree to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States." It would equally have violated the great principle of popular sovereignty, at the foundation of our institutions, to deprive the people of the power, if they thought proper to exercise it, of confiding to delegates elected by themselves the trust of framing a constitution, without requiring them to subject their stitution, without requiring them to subject their censtituents to the trouble, expense and delay of a second election. It would have been in opposition to many precedents in our history, commencing in the very best age of the republic. of the admiof Territories as States into the Union, without a previous vote of the people approving their con-

It is to be lamented that a question so insignificant when viewed in its practical effects on the people of Kansas, whether decided in one way or he other, should have kindled such a flame of exeitement throughout the country. This reflection may prove to be a lesson of wisdom and of warn-ing for our future guidance Practically considered, the question is simply whether the that Territory should come into the Union and then change any provision in their constitution not agreeable to themselves, or accomplish the very same object by remaining out of the Union and framing another constitution in accordance with their will. In either case the result would be precisely the same. The only difference in point of fact is, that the object would have been much sooner attained, and the pacification of Kansas more speedily effected, had it been admitted as a State during the last session of Congress.

My recommendation, however, for the immediate administration of Kansas, failed to meet the approbation of Congress. They deemed it wiser to adopt a different measure for the settlement of the question. For my own part, I should have been willing to yield my assent to almost any constitutional measure to accomplish this object. I therefore cordially acquiesced in what has been called the English Compromise, and approved the 'Act for the admission of the State of Kansas into the Union' upon the terms therein

Under the ordinance which accompanied the Lecompton Constitution, the people of Kansas had claimed double the quantity of public lands, for the support of common schools which had ever been previously granted to any State upon entering the Union; and also the alternate sec tions of land for twelve miles on each side of two railroads, proposed to be constructed from from the eastern to the western boundary of the which I have just referred, for the admission of cedent that a majority of the, people thereof, at | Lordered a detachment of the army to accompa-'an election to be held for that purpose, should, in them to Utah. The necessity for adopting most ever since the period of the revolution, to have been annoyed by a succession of irritating

which they had demanded under the ordinance, accept such grants as has been made to Minnesota and other new States. Under this act, should a majority reject the proposition offered them, it shall be deemed and held that the peo-Union with said constitution under the condtions set forth in said proposition.' In that event the act authorises the people of the Territory to elect delegates to form a constitution and State government for themselves, 'whenever, and not before it is ascertained by a census, duly and legally taken, that the population of said Territory equals or exceeds the ratio of representation required for a member of the House of Repreentatives of the Congress of the United States," The delegates thus assembled "shall first determine by a vote whether it is the wish of the people of the proposed State to be admitted into the Union at that time, and, if so, shall proceed to form a constitution, and take all necessary steps for the establishment of a State government in confrmity with the federal constitution "-After this constitution shall have been formed, Congress, carrying out the principles of popular sovereignty and non intervention, bare left "the mode and manner of its approval or ratification by the people of the proposed State" to be "prescribed by law," and they "shall then be admitted into the Union as a State, under such constitution thus fairly and legally made, with or without Slavery, as such constitution may prescribe.' THE ELECTION IN AUGUST LAST AND ITS RESULT.

An election was held throughout Kansas, in pursuance of the provisions of this act, on the second day of August last, and it resulted in the rejection, by a large majority, of the proposition mitted to the people by Congress. This being the case, they are now authorized to form another constitution, preparatory to admission into the Union, but not until their number, as ascertained by a census, shall equal or exceed the ratio required to elect a member to the House of Representatives.

It is not probable, in the present state of the ease, that a third constitution can be lawfully framed and presented to Congress by Kensus before its population shall have reached the designated number. Nor is it to be presumed that. after their sad experience in resisting the Terri torial laws, they will attempt to adopt a constitution in express violation of the provisions of an act of Congress. During the session of 1856, much of the time of Congress was occupied on the question of admitting Kansas under the To peka constitution. Again, nearly the whole of the last session was devoted to the question of ts admission under the Lecompton Constitu ion Surely it is not unreasonable to require the people of Kansas to wait before making a third attempt, until the number of their inhabitants shall amount to ninety-three thousand four hundred and twenty. During this brief period the harmony of the States, as well as the great business interests of the country demand that the people of the Union shall not for a third time be convulsed by another agitation on the Kansas question. By waiting for a short time, and acting in obedience to law, Kansas will glide into the Union without the slightest impediment. This excellent provision, which Congress have

applied to Kansas, ought to be extended and rendered applicable to all Territories which may creafter seek admission into the Union.

Whilst Congress possesses the undoubted powr of admitting a new State into the Union, howver small may be the number of its inhabitants, yet this power ought not, in my opinion, to be exercised before the population shall amount to the ratio required by the act for the admission o Kansas. Had this been previously the rule, the country would have escaped all the evils and misfortunes to which it has been exposed by the Kansas question.

Of course, it would be unjust to give this rule a etrospective application, and exclude a State which, acting upon the past practice of the government, has already formed its constitution, e?ected its legislature and other officers, and is now prepared to enter the Union.

The rule ought to be adopted, whether we consider its bearing on the people of the Territories or upon the people of the existing States Many of the serious dissensions which have prevailed in Congress and throughout the country, would have been avoided had this rule been es. tablished at an earlier period of the government-THE DUTY OF PERSONS FRIGRATING TO NEW TERRI-

TORIES. Immediately upon the formation of a new termembers of the State Legislature. This election ritory, people from different States and from foreign countries rush into it, for the laudable puruse of improving their condition. Their first duty to themselves is to open and cultivate farms, to construct roads, to establish schools, to erect places of religious worship, and to devote their ant, and the political power of the State was in the energies generally to reclaim the wilderness and their own hands. Had Congress admitted Kansas to lay the foundations of a flourishing and prosperous commonweal h. If in this incipent condition, with a population of a few thousand, they should prematurely enter the Union, they are oppressed by the burden of State taxation, and the means necessary for the improvement of the Territory and the advancement of their own interest are thus diverted to very different purposes. The féderal government has ever been a lib eral parent to the Territories, and a generous contributor to the uselful enterprises of the early settlers. It has paid the expenses of their government and legislative assemblies out of the common treasury, and thus relieved them from a heavs change. Under these circumstances nothing can be better calculated to retard their material progress than to divert them from their useful employments by prematurely exciting angry political contests among themselves for the benefit of aspiring leaders It is surely no hardship for embry o governors, senators and members of Congress, to wait until the number of inhabi tants shall equal those of a single of Congression al district. They surely ought not to be permitted to rush into the Union with a population less than one half of several of the large counties in the interior of some of the States. This was the condition of Kansas when it made application to be admitted under the Topeka constitution. Besides, it requires some time to render the mass of population collected in a new teraitory at all homogeneous, and to unite them on anything like a fixed policy. Establish the rule, and all will look

> THE POLICY TO BE PURSUED IN THE ADMISSION OF TERRITORIES AS STATFS. But justice to the people of the several States requires that this rule should be established by Congress. Each State is entitled to two Senator and at least one representative in Congress .--Should the people of the States fail to elect a Vice President, the power devolves upon the Senate to elect this officer from the two highest candidates on the list. In case of the death of he President, the Vice President thus elected by the Senate, becomes President of the United States. On all questions of Legislation, the Sen ators from the smallest States in the Union have an equal vote with those from the largest The same may be said in regard to the ratification of treaties, and of Executive appointments. All this has worked admirably in practice, whilst it conforms in principle with the character of a government instituted by sovereign States. I resume no American citizen would desire the lightest change in the arrangement. Still, is it not unjust and unequal to the existing States to invest some forty or fifty thousand people colected in a territory with the attributes of sovereignty, and place them on an equal footing with Virginia and New York in the Senate of the United States. For these reasons I earnestly recommend the

forward to it and govern themselves accordingly.

passage of a general act, which shall provide that, pon the application of a territorial Legislature, lecturing their belief that the Territory contains a number of inhabitants which, if in a State, would entitle them to elect a member of Congress, it shall be the duty of the President to cause a census of the inhabitants to be taken, and if found sufficient, then by the terms of this act to authorize them to proceed "in their own way" to frame a State constitution preparatory admission into the Union . I also recommend that an appropriation may be made to enable the President o take a census of the people of Kansas.

BY THE PRESIDENT. The present condition of the Territory of Utah when contrasted with what it was one year ago, is a subject for congratulation. It was then in a state of open rebellion, and cost what it might, the character of the government required that this rebellion should be suppressed and the Mormons compelled to yield obedience to the constitution and the laws In order to accomplish this object, as I informed you in my last anthe northern to the southern boundary, and musl message, I appointed a new Governor infrom the eastern to the western boundary of the stead of Brigham Young, and other federal offi-State. Congress, deeming these claims unreal cers to take the place of those who, consulting sonable, provided, by the act of May 4, 1858, to their personal safety, had found it necessary to withdraw from the Territory. To protect these the State on an equal footing with the original civil officers, and to aid them as a posse comita States, but 'upon the fundamental condition pre- tus, in the execution of the laws in case of need

On the 15th of September, 1857, Gorennor and dangerous questions, threatening their friend-Young rested his proclamation, in the style of an ly relations. This has partially prevented the full independent sovereign, annour ong his purpose to i developen ent of those feelings of mutual friendresist by force of arms the entry of the United States troops into our own territory of Utah By n'e of Kausis do not desire admission into t'e this he required all the forces in the Territory to "hold themselves in readiness to march at a mo-ment's notice to repel any and all such invasion," und established martial law from its date throughout the Territory. These proved to be no idle threats. Forts Bridger and Supply were vacated and burnt down by the Mormons to deprive our troops of a shelter after their long and fatiguing march. Orders were issued by Daniel H. Wells, styling himsolf "Lieutenant Goner al, Nauvoo Le-gion," to stampede the animals of the United States troops on their march, to set fire to their trains, to burn the grass and the whole country before them and on their flanks, to keep them from sleeping, by night surprises, and to block ade the road by felling trees and destroying the fords of rivers, &c., &c.

> nous captured and burned on Green river three jucts were the more injurious and annoying as of our supply trains, consisting of seventy-five these waters are traversed by a large portion of wagons loaded with provisions and tents for the army, and drove away several hundred animals. This diminished the supply of provisions so materially that Gen. Johnston was obliged to reduce the ration, and even with this precaution there was only sufficient left to subsist the troops until the 1st of June. Our little army behaved admirably in their encampment at Fort Bridger under these trying these violations of our rights of sovereignty, and

privations. In the midst of the mountains, in a freaty, unsettled and inhospitable region, more than a thousand indes from home, they passed the severe and inclement winter without a murre'ief from their country in due season; and in his they were not disappointed,

The Secretary of War employed all his energies to forward them the necessary supplies, and o muster and send such a military force to Utah is would render resistance on the part of the Mormons hopeless, and thus terminate the war without the effusion of blood. In his efforts he as efficiently sustained by Congress. They grant d appropriations sufficient to cover the defiiency thus necessarily created, and also provided for raising two regiments of volunteers, "for the purpose of quelling disturbances in the Ternitory of Utah, for the protection of supply and emigrant trains, and the suppression of Indian hostilutes on the frontiers." Happily there was to occasion to call these regiments into service. If there had been, I should have felt serious embarassment in selecting them, so great was the number of our brave and patriotic citizens anxtous to serve their country in this distant and apparently dangerous expedition. Thus it has ver been, and thus may it ever be.

The wisdom and economy of sending sufficient reinforcements to Utah are established not only by the event, but in the opinion of those who, from their their position and opportunities, are the most capable of forming a correct judg-ment. General Johnston, the commander of the forces, in addressing the Secretary of War from Fort Bridger, under date of October 1857, expresses the opinion that "unless a large force is sent here, from the nature of the country, a protracted war on their (the Mormons') part is inevitable," This he considered necessary, to terminate the war "speedily and more economically than if attempted by insufficient means."

In the meantime, it was my anxious desire that the Mormons should yield obedience to the constitution and laws, without rendering it necessary to resort to military force. To aid in accomplishing this object, I deemed it advisable in April last to dispatch two distinguished citizens of the United States—Messrs. Powell and Mc Culloch-to Utah, They bore with them a proclamation addressed by myself to the inhabitants of Utah, dated on the 6th day of that month, warning them of their true condition, and how hopeless it was on their part to persist in their rebellion against the United States, and offering all those who should submit to the laws, a full pardon for their past seditions and treasons. At the same time, I assured those who should persist in rebellion against the United States, that they must expect no further lenity, but look to be vigorously dealt with according to their deserts. The instructions to these agents as well as a copy of the proclamation, and their reports, are herewith submitted. It will be seen by their report of the 3d of July last, that they have fulv confirmed the opinion expressed by General Johnston in the previous October, as to the ne here and the large additional force that had been ordered to this Territory, were the chief inducements that caused the Mormons to abandon the idea of resisting the authority of the United States. A less decisive policy would probably have resulted in a long, bloody and expensive

It also affords me great satisfaction to state that Governor Cumming has performed his duty in an able and conciliatory manner, and with the happiest effect. I can not, in this connection, refrain from mentioning the valuable services of Col. Thomas L. Kane, who, from motives of pure benevolence, and without any official character or pecuniary compensation, visited Utah during the last inclement winter, for the purpose of contributing to the pacification of the Territory.

I am happy to inform you that the Governor and other civil officers of Utah are now performing their appropriate functions without resistance. The authority of the constitution and the laws has been fully restored, and peace prevails throughout the Territory.

A portion of the troops sent to Utah are now encamped in Cedar Valley, forty-four miles southwest of Salt Lake City, and the remainder have been ordered to Oregon to suppress Indian hos

The march of the army to Salt Lake City, through the Indian Territory, has had a power ful effect in restraining the hostile feelings against the United States, which existed among the Indians in that region, and in securing emigrants to the Far West against their depredations .-This will also be the means of establishing military posts and promoting settlements along the

I recommend that the benefits of our land aws and pre-emption system be extended to the office in that Territory.

OUR RELATIONS WITH CHINA - THE TREATIES OF THE FOUR POWERS. I have occasion, also, to congratulate you on he result of our negotiations with China You were informed by my last annual message

that our Minister had been instructed to occupy a neutral position in the hostilities conducted by Great Britsin and France against Canton. He was, however, at the same time directed to coperate cordially with the British and French Ministers, in all peaceful measures to secure by treaty those just concessions to foreign commerce which the nations of the world had a right to demand. It was impossible for me to proceed further than this on my own authority, without usurping the war making power, which, under the constitution, belongs exclusively to Congress. Besides, after a careful examination of the na ure and extent of our grievances, I did not believe they were of such a pressing and aggrava-ted character as would have justified Congress in declaring war against the Chinese Empire, without first making another earnest attempt to adjust them by peaceful negotiation. I was the more inclined to this opinion, because of the severe chastisement which had then but recently been inflicted upon the Chinese by our squadron in the capture and destruction of the Barrier Forts, to avenge an alleged insult to our

The event has proved the wisdom of our neu trality. Our minister has executed his instructions with eminent skill and ability. In conjunction with the Russian plenipotentiary, he has peacefully, but effectually, co-operated with the English and French plenipotentiaries; and each of the four Powers has concluded a separate treaty with China, of a highly satisfactory character. The treaty concluded by our own plenipotentiary THE MORMO'S REBELLION AND THE COURSE PURSUED will immediately be submitted to the Senate. A NEW TREATY CONCLUDED WITH JAPAN.

I am happy to announce that, through the en ergetic yet conciliatory efforts of our Consul-General in Japan, a new treaty has been concluded with that empire, which may be expected materially to augment our trade and intercourse in that quarter, and remove from our country-men the disabilities which have heretofore been imposed upon the exercise of their religion. The treaty shall be submitted to the Senate for approval without delay. SETTLEMENT OF THE RIGHT OF SEARCH QUESTION

WITH ENGLAND, It is my earnest desire that every misunder standing with the government of Great Britain

ship between the people of the two countries, so natural in themselves and so conducive to their common interest Any serious interruption of the commerce between the United States and Great Butain would be equally injurious to both In fact, no two nations have ever existed on the face of the earth which could do each other so

bly adjusted. The claim on the part of Great Britain, foreibly to visit American vessels on the high -cas in time of peace, could not be sustained under the law of nations, and it had been overruled by her own most eminent jurists -This question was recently brought to an issue by the repeated acts of British cruisers in board-These orders were promptly and effectually ing and searching our merchant vessels in the obeyed On the 4th of October, 1857, the Mor-Gulf of Mexico and the adjacent scas. These the commerce and navigation of the United States, and their free and unrestricted use is es sential to the security of the coastwise trade between different States of the Union Such vexatious interruptions could not fail to excite the feelings of the country and to require the interposition of the government. Remonstrances were iddressed to the British government against a naval force was at the same time ordered to the Cuban waters, with directions "to protect all ves sels of the United States on the high seas from search or detention by the vessels of war of any mur. They looked forward with confidence for other nation." These measures received the unqualified and even enthusiastic approbation of the American people. Most fortunately, however, no collision took place, and the British government promptly avowed its recognition of the principles of international law upon this subject, as laid down by the government of the United States, in the note of the Secretary of State to the British Minister at Washington, of April 10, 1858, which secure the vessels of the United States upon the high seas from visitation or search in time of peace, under any creumstan-ces whatever The claim has been abandoned in a manner reflecting honor on the British government, and evincing a just regard for the lar of nations, and cannot fail to strengthen the amicable relations between the two countries. The British government at the same time proposed to the United States that some mode

much good or so much harm.

between the two governments, in relation to the

question of visitation and search, has been amica-

should be adopted, by mutual arrangement between the two countries, of a character which may be found effective without being offensive, for verifying the nationality of vessels suspected on good grounds of carrying false colors. They have also invited the United States to take the initiative, and propose measures for this purpose. Whilst declining to assume so grave a responsibility, the Secretary of State has informed the British government that we are ready to receive any proposals which they may feel disposed to offer having this object in view, and to consider them in an amicable spirit. A strong opinion is however, expressed that the occasional abuse of the flag of any nation is an evil far less to be deprecated than would be the establishment of any regulations which might be incompatible with the freedom of the seas This government has yet received no communication specifying the manner in which the British government would propose to carry out their suggestion; and I am nclined to believe that no plan which can be devised, will be free from grave embarrassments .-Still, I shall form no decided opinion on the subject until I shall have carefully and in the best spirit examined any proposals which they may

THE CLAYTON BULWER TRATY. I am truly sorry I cannot also inform you that he complication bet veen Great Britain and the United States, arising out of the Clayton and Bulwere treaty of April 1850, have been finally ad-

iusted. had reason to hope that, emancipating themselvefrom further unavailing diccussion, the two governments would settle the Central American question in a practical manner, alike honorable and satisfactory to both, and this hope I have not yet abandoned In my last annual message, I stated that overtures had been made by the Brit ish government for this purpose, in a friendly spirit, which I cordially reciprocated. Their pro posal was to withdraw these questions from dicessity of sending reinforcements to Utah. In this they state that they are firmly impressed ments; but to accomplish the same object, by a negotiation between the two governments each of the Central American republics whose teritorial interests are directly involved. The settlement was to be made in accordance with the general tenor of the interpretations placed upon the Clayton and Bulwer treaty by the United-States, with certain modifications. As negotiations are still pending upon this basis, it would not be proper for me now to communicate their present coudition. A final settlemnt of these questions is greatly to be desired as this would wipe our the last remaining subject of dispute between the two countries.

Our relation with the great empires of France and Russia, as well as with all other governments on the continent of Europe, except that of Spain continue to be of the most friendly character. OUR DIFFICULTY WITH SPAIN.

With Spain our relations remain in an unsatisfactory condition. In my message of December last I informed you that our, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Madrid had asked for his recall; and it was my purpose to send out a new minister to that court, with special instructions on all questions pending between the two governments, and with a determination to have them speedily and amicably adjusted, if that were possible. This purpose nas been hitherto defeated by causes which I

need not enumerate The mission to Spain has been entrusted to a distinguied citizen of Kentucky, who will pro ceed to Madrid without delay, and make anotherand a final attempt to obtain justice from

that government. Spanish officials, under the direct control of the Captain-General of Cuba, have insulted our national flag, and in repeated instances have from time to time inflicted injuries on the persons and property of our citizens. These have given birth people of Utah, by the establishment of a land to numerous claims aginst, the Spanish govern ment, the merits of which have been ably discussed for a series of years, by our successive diplo matic representatives. Notwithstanding this, we have not arrived at a practical result in any single instance, unless we may except the case of the B'ack Warrior under the late Administration and that presented an outrage of such a character as would have justified an immediate resort to war. All our attempts to obtain redress have been baffled and defeated. The frequent and oft-recurring changes in the Spanish Ministry. have been employed as reasons for delay. We have been compelled to wait, again and again, until the new Minister shall have had time to in vestigate the justice of our claims.

THE CUBAN CLAIMS. . Even what have been denominated "the Cuban claims," in which more than a hundred of our citizens are directly interested, have furnished no exception. These claims were for the refunding of duties unjustly exacted from American vessel at different custom houses in Cuba, so long ago as the year 1844. The principles upon which they rest are so manifestly equitable and just, that after a period of nearly ten years, in 1854, they were recognized by the Spanish government -Proceedings were afterwards instituted to ascertain their amount, and this was finally fixed according to their own statement (with which we were satisfied) at the sum \$128,635 54. Just at the moment, after a delay of 14 years, when we had reason to expect that this sum would be repaid with interest, we have received a proposa offering one-third of that amount, but without interest, if we would accept this as full satisfaction. The offer is accompanied by a declaration that this indemnification is not founded on any reason

of strict justice, but is made as a special favor. THE WAY THEY SHOULD BE SETTLED. One alleged cause for procrastination in the examination and adjustment of our claims, arises from an obstacle which it is the duty of the Span-ish government to remove. Whilst the Capiainish government to remove. Whilst the Capiain-General of Cuba is invested with general despote authority in the government of that island, the power is withheld from him to examine and redress wrongs committed by officials under his control, on citizens of the United States. Instead of making our complaints directly to him at Havana, we are obliged to present them through our Minister at Madrid. These are then reterred back to the Captain General for information; and much time is thus consumed in preliminary investigatime is thus consumed in preliminary investiga-tions and correspondence between Madrid and Cu ba, before the Spanish government will consent to proceed to negotiation. Many of the difficulties between the two governments would be obviated, and a long train of negotiation avoided, if the Cap tain General were invested with authority to settle questions of easy solution, on the spot, where all the facts are fresh, and could be promptly and sat

to Spain will again be instructed to urge this subject on their notice. In this respect we occupy a different position from the Powers of Europe. Cuba is almost within sight of our shores; our com-merce with it is far greater than that of any other nation, including Spain itself, and our citizens are in habits of daily and extended personal intercourse with every part of the island. It is, therefore, a great grievance that, when any difficulty occurs, no matter how unimportant, which might be readily settled at the moment, we should be obliged to resert to Medical especially when the obliged to resort to Madrid, especially when the very first step to be taken there, is to refer it back Entertaining these sentiments, I am granfied to inform you that the long pending controversy

OUR POSSESSION OF CUBA THE ONLY EFFECTUAL WAY TO STOP THE SLAVE TRADE.

The truth is, that Cuba, in its existing colonial condition, is a constant source of injury and an-noyauce to the American people. It is the only spot in the civilized world where the African slave rade is tolerated; and we are bound by treaty with Great Britain to maintain a naval force on the coast of Africa, at much expense both of life and treasure, solely for the purpose of arresting slavers bound to that i land The late serious dif ficulties between the United States and Gt. Britain respecting the right of search, now so happily terminated, could never have arisen if Cuba had not afforded a market for slaves. As long as this market shall remain open, there can be no hope for the civilization of benighted Africa. Whilst the demand for slaves continues in Cuba, wars will be waged among the petty and barbarous chiefs in Africa, for the purpose of seizing subjects to supply this trade. In such a condition of affairs, it is impossible that the light of civilization and religior can never penetrate these dark shodes WE WANT CUBA BY PURCHASE OR UNDER THE IMPERA

TIVE AND OVERRLLING LAW OF SELF PRESERVATION. It has been unde known to the world by my pre ecessors, that the United States have, on several occusions, endeavored to acquire Cuba from Spain by honorable negotiation. If this were accomplished, the last relic of the African slave trade would instantly disappear. We would not, if we could, acquire Cuba in any other manner. This is due to our national character. All the territory which we have acquired since the origin of the government, has been by fair purchase from Spain France, and Mexico, or by the five and voluntary act of the independent State of Texas, in blending her destinies with our own. This course we shall ever pursue, unless circumstances should occur, which we do not now appropriate very destines of the state of t which we do not now anticipate, rendering a de parture from it clearly justifiable, under the imperattre and overruling law of self preservation. GEOGRAPHICAL AND OTHER ADVANTAGES OF CLBA TO THE UNITED STATES.

The island of Cuba, from its geographical position, commands the mouth of the Mississippi, and the immense and annually increasing trade, for eign and coastwise, from the valley of that noble river, now embracing half the sovereign States of the Union. With that island under the dominion of a distant foreign Power, this trade, of vital importance to these States, is exposed to the danger of being destroyed in time of war, and it has hither to been subjected to perpetual injury and annoyance in time of peace. Our relations with Spain, which ought to be of the most friendly character, must always be placed in jeopardy, whilst the existing colonial government over the island shall remain in its present condition. main in its present condition

Whilst the possession of the island would be of

vast importance to the U. States, its value to Spain is, comparatively, unimportant. Such was the reeon transferred Louisiana to the United States .-Jealous, as he ever was, of the national honor and interests of France, no person throughout the world has imputed blame to him for accepting a pecuniary equivalent for this cession. EGOTIATIONS FOR THE PURCHASE OF THE ISLAND, The publicity which has been given to our for-

mer negotiations upon this subject, and the large appropriation which may be required to effect the purpose, render it expedient, before making another attempt to renew the negotiation, that I should lay the whole subject before Congress This is especially necessary, as it may become indispensable to success that I should be intrusted with the means of making an advance to the Spanish government immediately after the signing of the treaty, without awaiting the ratification of it by the Senate. I am encouraged to make this suggestion by the example of Mr. Jefferson previous to the purchase of Louisiana from France, and by that of Mr. Polk inview of the acquisition of Territory from Mexico, I refer the whole subjeco Congress, and commend to their careful consid-

THE AMISTAD CASE.

I repeat the recommendation made in my mess age of December last, in favor of an appropriation "to be paid to the Spanish Government for the purpose of distribution among the claimants of the Amistad case." President Polk first made a similar recommendation in December, 1847, and it was repeated by my immediate predecessor in December, 1853. I entertain no doubt that indem nity is fairly due to these claimants under our treaty with Spain of the 27th October, 1795; and whilst demanding justice we ought to do justice An appropriation promptly made for this pur-pose, could not fail to exert a favorable influence on our negotiations with Spain.

CONDITION OF APPAIRS IN MEXICO.

Our position in relation to the independent States south of us on this continent, and especially those within the limits of North America is of a peculiar character. The northern boundary of Mexico is coincident with our own southern boundary from cean to ocean; and we must necessarily deep interest in all that concerns the well being and the fate of so near a neighbor. We have always cherished the kindest wishes for the suc cess of that republic, and have indulged " the hope that it might at last, after all its trials, enjoy peace and prosperity under a free and stable govern ment. We have never hitherto interfered, directly or indirectly with its internal affairs, and it is a or indirectly with its internal analys, and it is a duty which we owe to ourselves to protect the integrity of its territory, against the hostile in terference of any other power. Our geographical position, our direct interest in all that concerns fexico, and our well-settled policy in regard to the North American continent, render this an in-

Mexico has been in a state of constant revolution almost ever since it achieved its independence.-One military leader after another has usurped the government in rapid succession, and the various onstitutions from time to time adopted have been set at naught almost as soon as they were proclaimed. The successive governments have afforded no adequate protection, either to Meixcau citizens or foreign residents, against lawless vio-lence. Heretofore a seizure of the capital by military chieftain has been generally followed by at least the nominal submission of the country to his rule for a brief period; but not so at the present crisis of Mexican affairs. A civil war has been raging for some time throughout the Republic, between the central government at the city of Mexico, which has endeavored to subvert the constitution last framed by military power, and those who maintain the authority of that Constitution. The antagonist parties each hold possession of dif-ferent States of the Republic, and the fortunes of the war are constantly changing. Meanwhile the most reprehensible means have been employed by both parties to extort money from foreigners, as well as natives, to carry on this ruinous contest. The truth is, that this fine country, blessed with a productive soil and a benign climate, has been reduced by civil dissension to a condition of almost hopeless anarchy and imbeculity. It would be vain for this Government to attempt to enforce payment in money of the claims of American nitizens, now amounting to more than ten milon dollars, against Mexico, because she is destitute of all pecuniary means to satisfy these de-Our late Minister was furnished with ample

powers and instructions for the adjustment of all pending questions with the Central Government of Mexico, and he performed his duty with zeal and ability. The claims of our citizens, some of them arising out of the violation of an express provision of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and others from gross injuries to persons as well as property, have remained unredressed, and even unnoticed. Remonstrances against these grievances have been addressed without effect to that Government. Meantime, in various parts of the Reder, imprisonment and plunder of our citizens by different parties claiming and exercising a local jurisdiction, but the Central Government, although repeatedly urged thereto, have made no effort en-ther to punish the authors of these outrages to prevent their recurrence. No American citizen can now visit Mexico on lawful business without imminent danger to his person and property.— There is no adequate protection to either; and in his respect our freaty with that Republic is almost a dead letter.

This state of affairs was brought to a crisis in May last by the promulgation of a decree levying a contribution pro rata upon all the capital in the republic, between certain specified amounts, whether held by Mexicans or foreigners. Mr. Forsyth, regarding this decree in the light of a "fored loan," formally protested against its application to his countrymen, and advised them not to psy the contribution, but to suffer it to be forcibly exacted. Acting upon this advice, an Amerhis property was seized by armed men to satisfy the amount. Not content with this, the governnent proceeded still further, and issued a decree nanishing him from the country. Our Minister mmediately notified them that if this decree should be carried into execution he would feel it to be his duty to adopt "the most decided measures that belong to the powers and obligations of the representative office." Notwithstanding his warning, the banishment was enforced, and Mr. Forsyth promptly announced to the government the suspension of the political relations of his legation with them, until the pleasure of his own government should be ascertained.

This government did not regard the contribution imposed by the decree of May 18th last to be should be amicably and speedily adjusted. It has been the misfortune of both countries, almost ever since the period of the revolution, to have been annoyed by a succession of irritating large amount: our some of these rest upon plain questions of easy solution, on the spot, where an is strictness a "forced loan," and as such prohib- appear by the papers herewith communicated principles of justice, and the facts are fresh, and could be promptly and sate to the principles of justice, and the facts are fresh, and could be promptly and sate of the strictness a "forced loan," and as such prohib- from the State Department. The principal objection seems to have been to the provision and it rust successful effort, will be made by our upon the Captain General, and our Minister to procure their final adjustment.

on foreigners was considered an unjust and oppressive measure. Besides, internal factions in other parts of the republic were at the same time levying similar exactions upon our citizens, and interrupting their commerce. There had been an entire failure on the part of our Minister to secure redress for the wrongs which our citizens had endured, notwithstanding his perseverving efforts. And from the temper manifested by the Mexicun government, he had repeatedly assured us that a favorable change could be expected until the United States should "give striking evidence of their will and power to protect their citizens," and that "severe chastening is the only earthly remedy for our grievances." From this statement of facts, it would have been worse than idle to direct Mr. Forsyth to retrace his steps and resume diplomatic relations with that government; and it was, therefore, deemed proper to sanction his withdrawal of the legation from the ity of Mexico.

treaty; yet the imposition of the contribution up-

esort to hostilities against the government still holding possession of the capital. Should ther succeed in subduing the constitutional forces, al reasonable hope will then have expired of a peaceful settlement of our difficulties. On the other and, should the constitutional party prevail and their authority be established over the republic there is reason to hope that they will be animat ed by a loss unfriendly spirit, and may grant that icdiess to Americ in citizens wihch justice requires so far as they may possess the means. But for this expectation, I should at once have recommended to Congress to grant the necessary pow er to the President to take possession of a sufficient portion of the remote and unsettled territo rv of Mexico, to be held in pledge until our injuries shall be redressed and our just demands be satisfied. We have already exhausted every milder means of obtaining justice. In such a case, this reinedy of reprisals is recognized by the law of nations, not only as just in itself, but as means of preventing actual war. A TEMPORARY PROTECTORATE RECOMMENDED.

But there is another view of our relations with

Mexico, arising from the unhappy condition of

Abundant cause now undoubtedly exists for

effairs along our Southwestern frontier, which demands immediate action. In that remote region, where there are but few white inhabitants, large bands of hostile and predatory Indians toam promiscuously over the Mexican States of Chihuahua and Sonora and our adjoining Territories. The local governments of these States are perfectly helpless, and are kept in a state of constant alarm by the Indians. They have not the power, if they possessed the will, even to restrain lawless Mexicans from passing the border and committing depredations on our remote settlers. A state of anarchy and violence prevails throughout that distant frontier. The laws are a dead letter, and life and property are wholly insecure For this reason, the settlement of Arizona is ar rested, whilst it is of great importance that a chain of inhabitants should extend all along its southern border, sufficient for their own protection and that of the United States mail passing to and from California. Well-founded apprehensions are now entertained, that the Indians and wandering Mexicans, equally lawless, may break up the important stage and postal communica tion recently established between our Atlantic and Pacific possessions. This passes very near to the Mexican boundary, throughout the whole length of Arizona, I can imagine no possible remedy for these evils, and no mode of restoring hw and order on that remote and uncettled frontier, but for the government of the United States to assume a temporary protectorate over the no-thern portions of Chihuahua and Sonora, and to establish military posts within the same, and this I carnestly recommend to Congress. This protection may be withdrawn, as soon as local governments shall be established in these Mexican States, capable of performing their duties to the United States, restraining the lawless and preserving peace along the border.

I do not doubt that this measure will be view ed tn a friendly spirit by the governments and people of Chihuahua and Sonora, as it will prove equally effectual for the protection of their citizens on that remote and lawless frontier, as for citizens of the United States.

A TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT FOR ARIZONA ALSO RECOMMENDED.

And in connection permit me to recall your attention to the condition of Arizons The population of that Territory, numbering, as is alleged, more than ten thousand souls, are practically without a government, without laws, and without any regular administration of justice. Murder and other crimes are committed with impunity. This state of things calls loudly for redress; and l, therefore, repeat my recommendation for th establishment of a Territorial government over Arizona. THE 18THMUS TRANSIT ROUTES AND THE QUESTIONS

CONNECTED THEREWITH. The political condition of the narrow isthmus of Central America through which transit routes pass, between the Atlantic and Pacific o eans. presents a subject of deep interest to all commercial nations. It is over these transits that a large proportion of the trade and travel between the European and Asiatic continents is destined

to pass. To the United States these routes are of incalculable importance, as a means of communication between their Atlantic and Pacific possessions. The latter now extend throughout seventeen degrees of latitude on the Pacific coast. embracing the important State of California and the flourishing Territories of Oregon and Washington. All commercial nations, therefore, have a deep and direct interest that these communications shall be rendered secure from interruption. If an arm of the sea, connecting the two oceans, penetrated through Nicaragua and Costa Rica, i could not be pretended that these States would have the right to arrest or disturb its navigation, to the injury of other nations The transit by land over this narrow isthmus occupies nearly the same position It is a highway which they themseives have little interest, when compared with the vast interests to the rest of the world .--Whilst their rights of sovereignty ought to be respected, it is the duty of other nations to require that this important passage shall not be interrupted by the civil wars and revolutionary outbreaks which have so frequently occurred in that region. The stake is too important to be left at the mercy of rival companies, claiming to expect no more than this, and they will not be move all our existing causes of complaint against satisfied with less. They would not, it they could New Granada on the subject of claims. derive any advantage from the Nicaragua transit, not common to the rest of the world. Its neutrality and protection, for the common use of all nations is their only object. They have no objection that Nicaragua shall demand and receive i fair compensation from the companies and individuals who may traverse the route; but they insist that it shall never hereafter be closed by any arbitrary decree of that government. If disputes arise between it and those with whom they may have entered into contracts, these must be adjusted by some fair tribunal provided for the purpose, and the route must not be closed

pending the controversy. This is our whole polce, and it cannot fail to be acceptable to other nations. All these difficulties might be avoided if, consistently wite the good faith of Nicaragua, the ise of this transit could be thrown open to general competition; providing at the same time for the payment of a reasonable rate to the Nicaraguan government, on passengers and freight. In August, 1852, the Accessory Transit Company made its first interoceanic trip over the Nicaraguan route, and coultinued in successful operation with great adventage to the public,

the 18th February, 1856, when it was closed, and the grant to this company, as well as its charter, were summarily and arbitrarily revoked by the government of President Rivas. Previous to this date, however, in 1854, serious disputes concerning the settlement of their accounts had arisen between the company and the government, threatening the interruption of the route at any moment. These, the United States in vain endeavored to compose. It would be useless to narrate the various proceedings which took place ican citizen refused to pay the contribution, and between the parties, up to the time the transit his property was seized by armed men to satisfy was discontinued. Suffice it to say that since February, 1856, it has remained closed, greatly to the prejudice of citizens of the United States. Since that time the competition has ceased between the rival routes of Panama and Nicaragua, and, in consequence thereof, an unjust and unreasonable amount has been exacted from our citizens for their passage to and from California. A treaty was signed on the 16th day of Nov. 1857, by the Secretary of State and Minister of Nicaragua, under the stipulations of which the use and protection of the "ransit route would have been secured, not only to the United States, but equally to all other nations. How and on what pretext this treaty has failed to receive the

ratification of the Nicaraguan government will

stipulation, and one essentially necessary not only for the security of the route, but for the safety of American citizens passing and repassing to and from our Pacific possessions. Were such a stipulation embraced in a treaty between the United States and Nicaragua, the knowledge of this fact would of itself prevent hostile parties from committing aggressions on the route, and render our actual interference for its protection THE ACCESSORY TRANSIT COMPANY AND ITS OPE-

RATIONS. The executive government of this country, in

keep the route open, in case Nicaragua should

fail to perform her duty in this respect. From the feebleness of that republic, its frequent

changes of government, and its constant internal

dissensions, this had become a most important

its intercourse with foreign nations, is limited to the employment of diplomacy alone. When this fails, it can proceed no further. It cannot legitimately resort to force, without the direct authority of Congress, encept in resisting and repelling hostile attacks. It would have no authority to enter the territories of Nicaragua, even to prevent the destruction of the transit and protect the hves and property of our own citizens on their passage It is true that on a sudden emergency of this character the President would direct any armed force in the vicinity to march to their relief, but in doing this he would act upon his own responsibility. THE PRESIDENT RECOMMENDS THE PASSAGE OF AM

ACT AUTHORIZING THE EMPLOYMENT OF THE LAND AND NAVAL FORCES TO KEEP OPEN THE TRANSIT ROUTF.

Under these circumstances I earnestly recommend to Congress the passage of an act authorizing the President, under such restrictions as they may deem proper, to employ the land and naval forces of the United States in preventing the transit from being obstructed or closed by lauless violence, and in protecting the lives and property of American citizens traveling thereupon, requiring at the same time that these forces shall be withdrawn the moment the danger shall have passed away. Without such a provision out citizens would be constantly exposed to interruption in their progress, and to lawless vioence.

A similar necessity exists for the passage of uch an act for the protection of the Panama and THE PANAMA AND TEHUANTEPEC ROUTES.

In reference to the Panama route, the United

States by their existing treaty with New Granada expressly guarantee the neutrality of the Isth-mus, "with the view that the free transit from the one to the other sea may not be interrupted or embairassed in any future time while this In regard to the Tehuantepec route, which has ocen recently opened under the most favorable

suspices, our treaty with Mexico of the 30th of December, 1853, secures to the citizens of the United States a right of transit over it for their persons and merchandize, and stipulates that neither government shall "interpose any obstacle" thereto. It also concedes to the United States the "right to transport across the Isthmus, in closed bags, the mails of the United States not intended for distribution along the line of the communication; also the effects of the United States government and its citizens which may be intended for transit, and not for distribution on the Isthmus, free of Custom House or other charges by the Mexican governmentl" These treaty stipulations with New Granada

and Mexico, in addition to the considerations applicable to the Nicaragua route, seem to require legislation for the purpose of carrying them OUTRAGES ON AMERICAN CITIZENS IN COSTA RICA

AND NICARAGUA. The injuries which have been inflicted upon our citizens in Costa Rica and Nicaragua during the

last two or three years, have received the prompt

attention of this government. Some of these injuries were of the most aggravated character .-The transaction at Virgin Bay, in April, 1856, when a company of unarmed Americans, who were in no way connected with any belligerent conduct or party, were fired upon by the troops of Costa Rica, and numbers of them killed and wounded, was brought to the knowledge of Congress by my predecessor soon after its occurrence and was also presented to the government of Costa Rica, for that immediate investigation and redress which the nature of the case demanded. A similar course was pursued with reference to other outrages in these countries, some of which were hardly less aggravated in their character than the transaction at Virgin Ray. At the time however, when our present Minister to Nicaragua was appointed, in December, 1857, no redress and been obtained for any of these wrongs, and no reply even had been received to the demands which had been made by this government upon that of Costa Rica, more than a year before .-Our Minister was instructed, therefore, to lose no time in expressing to those governments the deep regret with which the President had witnessed this inattention to the just claims of the United States, and in demanding their prompt and satisfactory adjustment. Unless this demand shall be complied with at an early day it will only remain for this government to adopt such other measures as may be necessary, in order to obtain for itself that justice which it has in vain attempted to secure by peaceful means from the governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica. While it has shown, and will continue to show, the most sincere re-

neglect, on their part, of what is due to the gov-.. ernment and citizens of the United States. . CLAIMS OF OUR CITIZENS UPON NEW GRANADA.

gard for the rights and honor of these republics,

t cannot permit this regard to be met by an utter

Against New Granada we have long standing causes of complaint, arising out of the unsatisled claims of our citizens upon that republic; and to these have been more recently added the outreges committed upon on citizens at Panama in April, 1856. A treaty for the adjustment of these difficulties was concluded by the Secretary of State, and the Minister of New Granada, in September, 1856, which contained just and acacceptable provisions for that purpose. This treaty was transmitted to Bogota, and was ratified by the government of New Granada, but with certain amendments. It was not, however, hold conflicting contracts with Nicaragua. The returned to this city until after the close of the commerce of other nations is not to stand still last session of the Senate. It will be immediateand await the adjustment of such petty contro- by transmitted to that body for their advice and versies. The government of the United States | consent; and should this be obtained, it will re-

> Questions have arisen between the two governments as to the right of New Granada to levy a tonnage duty upon the vessels of the United States in its ports of the Isthmus, and to levy a passenger tax upon our citizens arriving in that country, whether with a design to remain there or to pass from ocean to ocean by the transit route, and also a tax upon the mails of the United States transported over the Panama railroad. The government of New Granada has been in formed that the United States would consider the collection of either of these taxes as an act of violation of the treaty between the two countries and as such would be resisted by the United States. At the same time, we are prepared to discuss these questions in a spirit of amity and justice, and with a sincere desire to adjust them in a satisfactory manner. A negotiation for that purpose has already been commenced. No effort has recently been made to collect these taxes, nor is any anticipated under present circumstances.

> OUR RELATIONS WITH BRAZIL. 434 With the empire of Brazil our relations are of the most friendly character. The productions of the two counties, and especially those of an agricultural nature, are such as to invite extensive mutual exchanges. A large quantity of American flour is consumed in Brazil; whilst more than treble the amount in value of Brazil ian coffee is consumed in the United States. -Whilst this is the case, a heavy duty has been levied, until very recently, upon the importations of American flour into Brazil. I am gratified, however, to be able to inform you that in Sep tember last this has been reduced from \$1,32 to about 49 cents per barrel, and the duties on other articles of our production have been diminish-

ed in nearly the same proportion, I regret to state that the government of Brazil still continues to levy an export duty of about 11 Sct. on coffee, notwithstanding this article is admitted free from duty in the United States. This is a heavy charge upon the consumers of coffee in our country, as we purchase half of the entire sur-plus crop of that article raised in Brazil. Our Minister, under instructions, will reitrate his efforts to have this export duty removed; and it is hoped that the enlightened government of the Emperor will adopt this wise, just and equal policy.—In that event there is good reason to believe that the commerce between the two countries will great-

The claims of our citizens against the govern-ment of Brazil are not, in the aggregate, of very large amount: but some of these rest upon plain

on the 2d of June last, Congress passed a joint

resolution authorizing the President "adopt such measures and use such force as, in his judgment may be necessary and advisable," "for the purpose of adjusting the differences between the U. States and the republic of Paraguay, in connection with the attack on the United States steamer Water Witch, and with other measures referred to" in his annual message. And on the 12th July follow ing, they made an appropriation to defray the expenses and compensation of a commissioner to that and seventy-three thousand eight hundred and republic, should the President deem it proper to make such an appointment.

In compliance with these enactments, I have appointed a commissioner, who has proceed to Paragusy, with full powers and instructions to settle these differences in an amicable and peaceful manner, if this be practicable. His experience and discretion justify the hope that he may prove sucressful in convincing the Paraguayan government that it is due both to honor and justice that they should voluntarily and promptly make atonement for the wrongs which they have committed against the United States, and indemnify our injured citizens whom they have forcibly despoiled of their

after a sincere and carnest effort to accomplish the object of his mission, then no alternative will remain but the employment of force to obtain "just satisfaction' from Paraguay. In view of this con tingency, the Secretary of the Navy, under my di-rection, has nited out and despatched a naval force to rendezvous near Buenos Ayres, which, it is belieted will prove sufficient for the occasion. It my earnest desire, however, that it may not be found necessary to resort to this last alternative. THE FINANCIAL REVULSION OF 1858 NO ITS EFFECTS. When Congress met in December last, the basi-

ness of the country had been crushed by one of those periodical revulsions which are the inevitable consequence of our unsound and extravagant system of bank credits and inflated currency .-With all the elements of national wealth in abundance, our manufacturers were suspended, our useful public and private enterprises were arrested, and thousands of labors were deprived of employment and reduced to want. Universal distress prevailed among the commercial, manufacturing and mechanical classes. This revolution was felt the more severely in the United States, because similar causes produced the like deplorable effects throughout the commercial nations of Europe. All were experiencing sad reverses at the same moment. Our manufacturers everywhere suffered severely, not because of the recent reduction in the tariff of duties on imports, but because there was no demand at any price for their productions. The people were obliged to restrict themselves in their purchases to ar icles of prime necessity. In the general prostration of business, the iron mrnufacturers in different States probably suffered more than other class, and much destitution was inevitable consequence among the great number of workmen who had been employed in this useful branch of industry. There could be no supply where there was no demand. To present an example, there could be no demand for railroad iron after our magnificent system of railroads, extending its benefits to every portion of the Union had been brought to a dead pause. The same consequences has resulted from similar causes to many other branches of useful manufactures. It is self-evident that where there is no ability to purchase manufactured articles, these cannot be sold, and consequently must cease to be produced.

No government and especially a government of such limited powers as that of the United States, could have prevented the late revulsion. The whole commercial world seemed for years to have been rushing to this catastrophe. The same ruinous consequence would have followed in the United States, whether the duties on the foreign imports had remained as they were under the tar iff of 1846, or had been raised to a much higher standard. The tariff of 1857 had no agency in the result. The general causes existing throughout the world could not have been controlled by the legislation of any particular country. The periodical revolutions which have existed

in our past history must continue to return at interrals so long as our present unbounded system of bink credits shall prevail. They will, however, probably to the less severe in future; because it is not to be expected, at least for many years to come, that the commercial nations of Europe, with whose interests our own are so materially involv But this aubject was treated so much at large in my last annual message that I shall not nou sue it further. Still, I respectfully renew the recommendation in favor of the passage of a uniform bankrupt law applicable to banking institu-tions. This is all the direct power over the subject which, I believe, the federal government possesses. Such a law would mitigate it, though it might not provent the evil. The instinct of self preservation might produce a wholesome restraint upon their banking business, if they know, in advance, that a suspension of specie payments would produce their civil deaths.

But the effects of the revulsion are now slowly but surely passing away The energy and enter prise of our citizens, with our unbounded resources, will, within the periond of another year, restore a state of industry and trade Capital has again accumulated in our large cities. The rate of interest is there very low. Confidence is gradually reviving, and so soon as it is discovered that thas capital can be profitably employed in commercial and manufacturing entesprises, and in the constructions of railroads and other works of public and private improvements, prosperty will again smile throughout the land. It is vain, an inflation in other countries whose manufactures come into competition with our own, must ever produce disastrious results to our domestic manufactures. No tariff, short of absolute prohibition, can prevent these evil consequences. FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE UNITED STATES.

In connection with this subject, it- is proper to refer to our financial condition. The same cause which have produced pecuniary distress throught the country, have so reduced the amount of imports from foreign countries, that the revenue has proved inadequate to meet the necessary expenses to the government. To supply the deficiency, Congress, by the act of the 28 of December, 1857, authorized the issue of \$20. 000,000 of treasury notes; and, this proving in adequate, they authorized, by the act of June 14, 1858, aloan of \$20,006,000, "to be applied to the payment of appropriations made by law. THE TRUE FINANCIAL POLICY OF THE COUNTRY HOW THE REVEUE SHOULD BE RAISED.

No statesman would advise that we should go on increasing the national debt to meet the ordinary expenses of the government. This would be a most ruinous policy. In case of a war our credit must be our cheif resource, at least for the first year, and this would be greatly impaired by having contracted a large debt in time of peace. It is our true policy to increase our revenue so as to equal our expenditures. It would be ruinous to continue to borrow. Besides, it may be proper to observe that the incidental protection thus afforded by a revenue tariff would, at the present moment, to some extent increase the confidence of the manufacturing interests, and give a fresh impulse to our reviving business. To this,

surely, no person will object. 10 In regard to the mode of assessing and collecting duties under a strictly revenue tariff, I I have long entertained and expressed the opin ion that sound policy requires this should be done by specific duties, in cases to which these can be properly applied. They are well adapted to commodities which are usually sold by weight or nexture, and which, from their nature, are of equal or of nearly equal value. Such, for examyle, are the articles of iron of different classes,

raw sugar, and foreign wines and spirits. In my deliberate judgment, specific duties are the best, if not the only means of securing the revenue against false and fraudulent invoices, and such has been the practice adopted for this purpose by other commercial nations. Besides, medific duties would afford to the American manufacturer the incidental advantages to which he is fairly entitled under a revenue turiff. The present system is a sliding scale to his disadvantage. Under it, when prices are high and busi ness prosperous, the duties rise in amount when he least requires their aid. On the contrary, when prices fall, and he is struggling against adversity, the duties are diminished in the same

proportion, greatly to his injury. Neither would there be danger that a higher rate of duty than that intended by Congress, could be levied in the form of specific duties. It would be easy to ascertain the average value of any important article for a series of years; and instead of subjecting it to an ad valorem duty at a certain per centûm, to substitute in its place an'

equivalent specific duty.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury vill explain in detail the operations of that department of the government. The receipts into the Treasury from all sources during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1858, including the reasury notes authorized by the act of Decemsixty-nine dollars and fifty nine cents, (70,273,-869 59,) which amount, with the balance of seventeen million seven hundred and ten thousand one hundred and fourteen dollars and twentyseven cents (17,710,114 27) remaining in the Treasury at the commencement of the year, made an aggregate for the service of the year of \$87,983,983 86.

The public expenditures during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858, amounted to \$81,585,667-76, of which \$9,684,537 99 were applied to the payment of the public debt, and the redemption of treasury notes with the interest thereon, leaving in the Treasury on July 1, 1858, being the commencement of the present fiscal year, \$6,-

The receipts into the treasury, during the first quarter of the present fiscal year, commencing the 1st of July, 1858, including one half of the loan of twenty millions of dollars, with the premium upon it, authorized by the act of 14th June, 1858. were \$25,230,879 46, and the esti mated receipts for the remaining three quarters to the 30th June, 1859, from ordinary sources, are\$28,500,000,making an aggregate of \$70,129,-

104 56. The expenditures, during the first quarter of the present fiscal year were \$21,708,190 51; of which \$1,010,142 37 were applied to the payment of the public debt and the redemption of treasury notes and the interest thereon. The stimated expenditures, during the remaining bree quarters to 30th June, 1859, are \$52,357. 698 48, making an aggregate \$74,065,896 99, peing an excess of expenditure, beyond the esimated receipts into the treasury from ordinary ources, during the fiscal year to the 30th June, 859, of \$3,986,701 43. Extraordinary means are placed by law within the command of the Secretary of the Treasury, by the re-issue of treasury notes redeemed, and by negotiating the balance of the loan authorized by the act of 14th June, 1858, to the extent of eleven millions of lollars, which, if realized during the present fiscal year, will leave a balance in the treasury, on the first day of July, 1859, of \$7,053,298 57.

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES FOR 1860. The estimated receipts during the next fiscal ear ending 30th June, 1860, are \$62,000,000, hich with the above estimated balance of \$7. 063,298 57, make an aggregate for the service of the next fiscal year of \$69,063,298 57. The es timated expenditures during the next fiscal year, ending 30th June, 1860 are \$73,139,147 46, which fleaves a deficit of estimated means, compared with estimated expenditures for that year, commencing on the 1st of July, 1859, of \$4,075,-

In addition to this sum, the Postmaster General will require from the treasury, for the service of the Post Office department \$3,838,728 as ex plained in the report of the Secretary of the freasury, which will increase the estimated deficit on the 30th June, 1860, to \$7,914,578 89. To provide for the payment of this estimated deficiency, which will be increased by u happropriations as may be made by Congress, not es imated for in the report of the Treasury Department, as well as to provide for the gradual redemption, from year to year, of the outstanding Treasury notes, the Secretary of the Treasury recommend such a revision of the present tariff as will raise the required amount. After what I have already said, I need scarcely add that I concur in the opinion expressed in his report—that the public debt should not be increased by an additional loan, and would therefore strongly urge upon Congress the duty of making, at their present session, the necessary preparation for meeiting

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The public debt on the 1st of July, 1858-the commencement of the present fiscal year-was

During the first quarter of the present year, the sum of 10,000,000 has been negotiated of the loan authorized by the act of 14th of June, 1858 -making the present outstanding public debt, exclusive of treasury notes, \$85.155,977 66 -There was on the 1st July, 1858, of treasury notes issued by authority of the act of December 28, 1857, unredeemed, the sum of \$19,754,800making the amount of actual indebtedness, a that'date, \$54,910,777 66. To this will be added \$10,000,000 during the present fiscal year-thibeing the remaining half of the loan of \$20,000,

000 not yet negotiated. The rapid increase of the public debt, and the necessity which exists for a modification of the tariff, to meet even the ordinary expenses of the government, ought to admonish us all, in our respective spheres of duty, to the practice of rigid economy. The objects of expenditure should be limited in number, as far as this may be gracticable, and the appropriations necessary to carry them into effect ought to be disburse under the strictest accountability. Enlightened economy does not consist in the refusal to aphowever, to disguize the fact from ourselves, that | propriate money for constitutional purposes, es a speculative inflation in our currency, without a sential to the defence, progress and prosperity of the republic, but in taking care that none of this money shall be wasted by mismanagement, in its

application to the objects designated by law. Comparisons between the annual expenditure at the present time, and what it was ten or twenty years ago, are altogether fallacious. The rapid increase of our country in extent and population renders a corresponding increase of expenditure to some extent, unavoidable. This is constantly creating new objects of expenditure, and augmenting the amount required for the old. The true questions, then, are, have these objects been unnecessarily multiplied? or, has the amount expended upon any or all of them, been larger than comports with due economy. In accordance with these principles, the heads of the different executive departments of the government have been instructed to reduce their estimates for the next fiscal year to the lowest standard consistent with the efficiency of the service; and this dury they have performed in a spirit of just economy The estimates of the Treasury, War, Navy and Interior departments have each been in some degree reduced; and unless a sudden and unforeseen emergency should arise, it is not anticipated that a deficiency will exist in either within the present or the next fiscal year. The Post Office Department is placed in a peculiar position, different from the other departments, and to this I

shall hereafter refer. THE EXPENSES TO BE REDUCED IF POSSIBLE. I invite Congress to institute a rigid scrutiny to ascertain whether the expenses in all the depart ments cannot be still further reduced; and I promise them all the sid in my power in pursuing the

nvestigation. I transmit herewith the reports made to me by the Secretaries of War, of the Navy, of the Interior, and of the Postmaster General. They each contain valuable information and important recom mendations, to which I invite the attention of Con-

ADDITIONAL SMALL STRAMERS NECESSARY. In my last annual message I took occasion to recommend the immediate construction of ten small steamers, light draught, for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of the navy. Congress responded to the recommendation by authorizing the construction of eight of them. The progress which has been made in executing this authority is state. ed in the report of the Secretary of the Navy. oncur with him in oninion that a greater number of this class of ve-sels is necessary for the purpose of protecting in a more efficient manner, the perons and property of American citizens on and in foreign countries, as well as guar ing more effectually our own coasts. I accord

ingly recommend the passage of an act for this THE DEPARTMENTS OF THE SECRETARY OF THE IN-

TERIOR AND THE POSTMASTER GENERAL. The suggestions contained in the report of the secretary of the Interior, especially those in regard to the disposition of the puplic domain, the pension and bounty land system, the policy toward the Indians, and the amendment of our patent laws, are worthy of the serious consideration of Congress.

The Post Office Department occupies a position very different from that of the other departments. For many years it was the policy of the Government to render this a self-sustaining department; and if this cannot now be accomplished in the present condition of the country, we ought to make as near approach to it as may be prac-

Equivalent specific duty.

By such an arrangement the consumer would not be injured. It is true, he might have to pay a little more duty on a given article in one year; but if so, he would pay a little less in another, and in a series of years these would counterbal ance each other, and amount to the same thing, so far as his interest is concerned. This inconvenience would be trifling, when contrasted with the additional security thus afferded against frauds upon the revenue, in which every consumer is directly interested.

I have thrown out these suggestions as the fruit of my was the consumer would for the law face and so they are they will amount to \$6.250,000 for "compensation for the arnual appropriation of the two floures of Congress, fruit of my was the consumer would be trifling, when contrasted with the additional security thus afferded against frauds upon the revenue, in which every consumer is directly interested.

I have thrown out these suggestions as the fruit of my was therefore the following the satisfied by the susting laws. He is obliged to carry these into effect. He has no other alternative. He finds the hash or other without heavy de mands up not the result of the bar, that he had received two however, that the cannot be done without heavy de mands up not the result of the same thing from year to year until they amounted for the last fiscal from year to year until they amounted for the last fiscal from year to year until they amounted for the last fiscal from year to year until they amounted for the last fiscal from year to year until they amounted for the last fiscal from year to year until they amounted for the last fiscal from year to year until they amounted for the last fiscal from year to year until they amounted for the last fiscal from year to year until they amounted to the fiscal from year to year they will amount to \$6.250,000 to the will be a made and a bail of dollars; whilst it is e timated that it is with our good intentions as with our dishers.

It is with our good intention

in their better judgment, will give such weight as they may justly deserve.

RECEIPIS AND EXPLUSES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury

of 1859 it is estimated that it will amount to more than \$10,000,000.

The receipts of the Post Office Department can be made to approach or to equal its expenditure only by means of the legislation of Congress. In applying any remedy care should be taken that the people shall not be deprived of the advantages which they are fairly entitled to enjoy from the Post Office Department. The principal remedies recommended to the consideration of Congress by the Post Master General, are to restore the former rate of postage upon single letters to five cents; to substitute for the franking privilege the delivery to those now entitled to enjoy it, of post office stamps for their correspondence, and to direct the department, in making contracts for the transportation of the mail, to confine itsel to the payment of the sum necessary for this single purpose, without requiring it to be transported in post coaches or carriages of any particular description. Under the p esent system, the expense of the Government is greatly increased, by requiring that the mall shall be carried in such selicles as will accommodate passengers. This will be done without pay from the Department, over all roads where the travel will remunerate the Contractors. These recommendations deserve the grave consideration

THE PACIFIC HAILROAD. I would again call your attention to the construction of Pacific Railroad Time and reflection have but served o confirm me in the truth and justice of the observations hich I made on this subject in my last annual message,

which I made on this subject in my last annual message, to which I beg leave respectfully to refer.

It is freely admitted that it would be inexpedient for this government to exercise the power of constructing the Facific railroad by its own immediate agents such a policy would increase the patronage of the executive to a dangerous extent, and introduce a system of jobbing and corruption which no vigiliance on the part of federal officials culd either p event or detect. This can only be done by the keen eye and active and careful supervision of individual and private in crest. The construction of this road ought, therefore, to be committed to companies this road ought, therefore, to be committed to companie

this road ought, therefore, to be committed to companies incorporated by the States, or other agencies whose pecuniary interests would be directly involved Congress might then assist them in the work by grants of land or of money, or both, under such conditions and restrictions as would secure the transportation of troops and munitions of war free from any charge, and that of the United States mail at a fair and reasonable price.

The progress of events since the commencement of your last session has shown how soon difficulties disappear before a firm and determined resolution. At that time such a road was deemed by wise and patriotic men to be a visionary project. This great distance to be overcome, and the intervening mountains and deserts in the way, were obstacles which, in the opinion of many, could not be surmounted. Now after the lapse of but a single year, these obstacles, it has been discovered, are far less formidable than they were supposed to be; and mail stages with pasobstacles, it has been discovered, are far less formidable than they were supposed to be; and mail stages with pas-sengers now pass and repass regularly twice in each week; by a common wagon road, between San Franciaco and St. Louis and Memphis, in less than twenty-five days.— The service has been as regularly performed as it was in

The service has been as regularly performed as it was in former years between New York and this city.

Whilst disclaiming all authority to appropriate money for the construction of this road, except that derived from the war making power of the constitution, there are important collateral considerations urging us to undertake the work as speedily as possible.

The first and most momentous of these is, that such a road would be a powerful bond of union between the states east and west of the Rocky Mountains. This is so

road would be a powerful bond of union between the states east and west of the Rocky Mountains. This is so self evident as to require no illust ation.

But again in a commercial point of view I consider this the great questi n of the day. With the east en front of our republic stretching along the Atlantic, and its western front along the Pacific, if all the parts should be united by a sale, easy and rapid intercommunication, we must necessarily command a very large proportion of the trade of both Europe and Asia. Our recent treaties with China and Japan will open these rich and populous empires to our commerce; and the history of the world proves that the nation which has gained possession of the trade of eastern Asia has always become wealthy and powerful—The peculiar geographical position of California and our Pacific possessions invites American capital and enter prise into this fruitful field. To reap the rich harvest, hower, it is an indispensible pre-requisite that we shall first have a railroad, to convey and circulate its products throughout every portion of the Union. Besides such a railroad through our temperate latitude, which would not be impeded by the frosts and snows of winter, nor by the travel and the trade of all nations passing between Europe and Asia.

the travel and the trade of all nations passing between Europe and Asia.

THECASE OF THE SLAVER PUTHAM.

On the 2ist of August last, Lieut. J N. Maffit, of the United States brig Dolphin, captured the slaver Echo, (formerly the Putnam of New Orleans,) near Kay Verde, on the coast of Cubs, with more than three hundred African negroes on board. The prize, under the command of Lieutenant Biadford, of the United States Navy arrived at Charleston on the 2ith of August, when the negroes three bundred and ist in number, were delivered. lived at Charleston on the 21th of August, when the negroes, three hundred and six in number, were delivered into the custody of the United States Marshal for the District of South Carolina They we cfirst placed in Castle Pinckney, and afterwards in Fort Sumter for safe keeping, and were detained there until the 19th of September, when the survivors, two hundred and seventy-one in number, were delivered on board the United States steamer Niagara, to be transported to the coast of Africa, under the charge of the agent of the United States, pursuant to the provisions of the act of the 8d of Marce, 1819, "in addition to the acts prohibiting the slave trade." Under the second section of this act, the President is "authorised to make such regulations and arrangements as he may deem expedient, for the safe keep resident is a she may deem expedient, for the safe keeping, support and removed beyond the limits of the United tates, of all such negroes, mulattoes or persons of color," aptured by vessels of the United States, as may be derespicted by research of the district into which they are brought: "and to appoint a proper person or person residing upon the coast of Africa, as agent or agents for receiving the negroes, mulatters, or pe sons of color, de-livered from on board vessels seized in the prosecution of the slave trade by commanders of the United States arm-

A doubt immediately arose as to the true construction of this act It is quite clear from its terms that the President was authorized to provide "for the safe keep ing, support and removal" of these negroes up till the time of their delivery to the agenton the coast of Africa; but no express provision was made for their protection and support after they had reached the place of tion and support after they had reached the place of their destination. Still, an agent was to be appointed to receive them in Africa; and it could not have been supposed that Congress intended he should desert, them at the moment they were received, and then turn them loo-eon the phospitable coast to perish for want of food, or to become again the vict ms of the slave trade. Had this been the intenti n of congress, the employment of an agent to receive them, who is required to reside on the coast, was unnecessary, and they might have been landed by our vessels anywhere in Africa, and left exposed to the sufferings and the fate which would certainly await

the sufferings and the fate which would certainly await ti em
Mr. Monroe, in his special message of 17th December,
1819, at the first session after the act was passed, announced to Congress what, in his opinion, as its true
construction. He believed it to be his duty under it, to construction. He believed, it to be his duty inder it, to follow these unfortunates into Africa, and make provision for them there until they could be able to provide for themselves. In communicating this interpretation of the act of Congress, he stated that some doubt had been entertained as to its true intent and meaning, and he entertained as to its true' intent and meaning, and ne submitted the question to them, so that they might, "should it be deemed advisable amend the same before further proceedings are had under it". Nothing was done by Congress to explain this act, and Mr. Mouroe proceeded to carry it into execution according to his own interpretation. This, then, became the practical construction. When the Africans from on board the Echo were delivered to the Marshal at Charleston, it became my drive to consider what disnostion must to be made of duty to consider what disposition ought to be made of them under the law. For many reasons, it was exduty to consider what disposition ought to be made of them under the law. For many reasons, it was expedident to remove them from that locality as speedily as possible. Although the conduct of the authorities and citizens of Charleston, in siving countenance to the execution of the law, was just what might have been expected from their high character; yet a prolonged continuance of three hundred Africans in the immediate vicinity of that city could not have failed to become a source of inconvenience and anxiety to its nihabitants. Where to send them was the question. There was no portion, of the, coast of Africa to which they could be removed with any regard to humanity, except to Libella. Under these circumstances, an agreement was entered into with the Colomistion Society, on the 7th of September last, a copy of which is herewith transmitted, under which the Society engaged, for the consideration of forty-five thousand doi; law, to receive these Africans in Liberia from the agent of the United States, and furnish them during the period of one year thereafter with comfortable shelter, clothing, provisions and medical a tendance, causing the children to seve schooling and all, whether children or adults, the area of civilized life, with the contracted in the parts of civilized life, with the contracted in the parts of civilized life, with the contracted in the parts of civilized life, with the contracted in the parts of civilized life, with the contracted in the parts of civilized life, with the contracted in the parts of civilized life, with the contracted in the parts of civilized life, with the contracted civilized life ee we schooling and all, whether children or adults be instructed in the arts of civilized life, suitable t to be instructed in the arts of civilized life, suitable to heir condition. This agaregate of forty-five thousand dollars was based upon an allowance of one hundred and fifty dollars for each individual; and as there had been considerable mortality among them, and may be more before they reach Africa, the Society have agreed, in an equitable spirit, to make such a deduction from the amount as under the circumstances may appear just and reasonable. This cannot be first until we shall ascertain the actual number which may become a charge to the

the actual number which may become a charge to the Society

It was also distinctly agreed that, under no circumtances, shall this government be called upon for any addition-The agents of the Society manifested a laudable desire to conform to the wishes of the Government throughout the transaction. They assured me that after a careful calculation they would be required to expend the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars on each individual, in com-

one nunored and mix doclars on each monitous, in com-plying with the agreement, and they would have nothing left to remunerate them for their care, trouble and re-sponsibility. A all events, I could make no better ar-rangement, and there was no other alternative. Dur-ing the period when the Governme t it elf, through its own agents, undertook the task of providing for cap-tured Negroes in Africa, the cost per head was very much There having been no outstanding appropriations applicable to this purpose, I could not advance any money on the agreement. I therefore recommend that an appropriations are the second of the second

n may be made, of the amount necessary to carry priation may be made, or the should account it into effect.

Other captures of a similar character may, and probably will, be made by our Naval forces; and I carneatly recommend that Congress may amend the second section of the act of March 8d, 1819, so as to feelts construction from the ambiguity which has so long existed, and render the duty of the President plain in executing its provisions.

S 2112 THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. I recommend to your favorable regard the local interests of the District of Columbia. As the residence of Congress and the Executive Departments of the Government, we cannot fail to feel a deep concert in its welfare. This is heightened by its high character and the peaceful and orderly conduct of its resident inhabitants.

cannot conclude without performing the agreeable kindly responded to the recommendation of my last an-nual Message by affording me sufficient time before the close of their late session for the examination of all the bills presented to me for approval. The change in the practice of Congress has proved to be a whotesome re-form. It exerted a beneficial influence on the transaction form, it exerted a beneficial induced on the transaction of legitimate business, and elicited the general approbation of the country. It enabled Congress to adjourn with that dignity and deliberation so becoming to the representatives of this great Republic, without having crowded into general appropriation bills provisions foreign to their pature, and of doubtful constitutionality and expediency.

Let me warmly and strongly commend this precedent, established by themselves, as a guide to their proceedings during the present session.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 .- SENATE .- Mr. Wilson gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to appropriate one million acres of the public the District of Columbia.

notion was not in order, Mr. Gwin notified the

Mr. Seward gave notice of a motion for a pension to the widow of General Persifer F. Smith; and Mr. Seward gave a similar notice in behalf of Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines.

Several uninteresting petitions were presented and the Senate adjourned till Thursday.

House.-The House took up the resolution equesting the President to take such steps as may be in his judgement best calculated to effect the speedy abrogation of the Clayton Bulwer Treaty. This resolution was at the last session eported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Mr. Ritchie, of Pa., moved to lay the resolution on the table—negatived—90 against 93.— The resolution was then referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union

Mr. Billinghurst, of Wisconsin, moved to re consider the vote by which, yesterday, Mr. Curtis's bill for the Central Pacific Railroad was referred to the select committee on the subject .-He said that that Committee, composed of gents from various sections, had come to no conclusion, being divided in sentiment, and hence some othor Committee should have the subject.

Mr. Curtis, of Iowa, replied that no matter be fore the House was of more importance. This required a greater share of deliberation and argument. Although the Committee were divided there was almost a general concurrence that something ought to be done for the Railroad; but when the subject of the route was brought up they found themselves embarrassed. He did not despair of final success on the Select Committee, but thought if they compromised in any route it will be on the Central route.

Mr. Billingharst's motion was disagreed toreas 48-nays not counted. Mr. Ottero, of New Mexico, introduced a bill to grant lands to New Mexico, Kansas and Mis-

ouri for Railroads therein. Mr. Bernheisel, of Utah, offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to enquire into the expediency of refunding to Utah the expenses incurred by said Territory in suppressing Indian hostilities in 1853; also, instructing the same Committee to inquire into the expediency of constructing a military road from Bridger's pass

to Salt Lake City. Mr. Stephens, of Washington Territory, offer ed a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to enquire into the expediency of constructing a wagon road from Fort Arbuckle to Seatle Puget's Sound, Washington Territory, and the survey of the Upper Missouri and Columbia Rivers for Military purposes.

Adjourned until Thursday.

From Washington.

Washington, December 7 .- The practice ship Plymouth has arrived in the Potomac at Kettle tow her up to the city. She will again be sent out to the Gulf Squadion.

Orders went out by the last Pacific steamer to the commander of the Department of the Pacific, General Clark, to send two Companies to Lieut. Beale at the point where his road crosses the Colorado River.

The Democratic Senators in caucus this morning agreed on Charles S. Jones, long in the employ of the Senate, as successor to Isaac Holland, deceased, late door-keeper.

. The adjournment until Thursday was to enable them in the meantime to arrange the Standing

The Standing Committees of the House will be announced on Thursday, to which time an adjournment took place to enable the speaker meanwhile to arrange them. According to the usage, the Committees of the first session are continued to the second, with such alterations as may be necessary to fill vacancies.

The Democrats generally in the House to day voted against laying the resolution to repeal the Clayton'Bulwer Treaty on the table. The sending it to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union was to give an opportunity

The number of registered seamen as returned to the State Department is 6,889; of whom 310 are naturalized citizens. To Maine 1,309 are ussigned; Massachusetts 3,143; to New York 624; to Pennsylvania 546; Maryland 33; Rhode Island 160, and the remainder are distributed

New York City Election. NEW YORK, Dec. 8 .- The election has passed

off without disturbance of moment. The vote is light and much split up. It is impossible to tell yet who are chosen, The report is that In the first place Toledo is on the direct line cast-Hawes, the Republican, American and People's Candidate for Comptroller, is elected by at least 500 majority. Purser, the Tammany Candidate! is said to run behind Russell, the Anti-Tammany Candidate in almost every Ward.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7 .- The returns in show the election of Hawes, the Republican, Ameican and | nearer to its point of destination. People's nominee for Comptroller, by a decided plurality. The Alms House Governor is in doubt. Very trifling returns yet as to other officers.

Accident at the Ferry.

NEW YORE, December 7 .- An accident occurred at the New York side of the Brooklyn South Ferry this afternoon. The ferry-boat Atlantic came with great force against the bridge in consequence of her engine stopping on the centre, tearing up the planking from the platform and severely injuring Mr. Duryea, mohogany dealer of Brooklyn, badly in the leg; Miss Tineran, of 10th Avenue, New York, side much injured; Miss Park, of 27th street, New York, leg much bruised, and a man unknown also badly bruised.

Douglas Meeting in New Orleans. NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 6 .- The Douglas Mass Meeting held here to-night was the largest and most enthusiastic ever witnessed in New Orleans. At the Odd Fellow's Hall thousands were unable to gain admission, and the Hall was jammed before organization. Mr. Soule was President.

Lafayette Square and the street adjoining the

Hall were crowded. . Attempt to Sail without a Clearance. passengers and well provisioned, without a clearance, under pretence of being bound on a coasting voyage. Before reaching Mobile point she was overhauled by an armed boat from the Cutter McLelland and stopped. The passengers on board the Susan threatened the Cutter men with iolence and refused to allow them to hoard her A pert young lawyer once boasted to an Our Collector is awaiting instructions from the Treasury Department, and much indignation is manifested by the Fillibusters and their friends. The Government spy, Wilson of Ohio, has left the city very suddenly on discovering on the part of some a disposition to administer to him a coat

"Mr. Withers, our present Mayor, has been re-

Toledo and Wabash Bailway.

We have ever claimed that the Toledo and Wabash Railroad considered in reference not only to its own position, but with a view also to lands for the support of the free public schools of its numerous connections with their arms ex- ular vote is begining to be looked upon as the tending in every direction over the rich prairie Mr. Gwin moved to take up the Pacific Rail | regions of the South and West-levying tribute Road bills; but Mr. Pearce objecting, that the upon thousands of miles of Territory which the slightest exertions of men render as fertile as correct data, because in the Southern States, Senate that he would eall it up at an early any "land beneath the sun"-is blessed with a three-fifths of their slaves are counted in the brighter promise for the future than any other that terminates at this point This promise is that terminates at this point. This promise is pared with the large male population of the New not brighter for the Company which controls States, where about one-third of the entire poputhe road, than for Toledo.

Already the outpourings of the products which come from the varied soil and favorable climate over and through which the road passes as been sufficient to astonish even those most sanguine in their expectations of its prospects .-In the beginning its business was small-because its connections were imperfect, and it was left to depend wholly for its support upon a local ousiness drawn from a country the developement of whose resources had yet scarcely commenced, and compelled to divide even this with the caual. The result was that the smallness of ts receipts sent a chill of disapointment to the hearts of those who had expended their means and devoted their energies to secure its construction. But as its connections began to be available—as one after another new tributaries poured their trade into the lap of this great central line-bringing to it the productions of the prairies of Illinois, the valleys of Indiana, and the broad plantations of Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee and Louisiana, the hopes of its friends began to revive, and the largely increased business which it has done during the season just passed shows that the largest calculations ever made in regard to its importance are likely soon to be more than justified, and the hearts of thousands made to rejoice in its great prosperity, and use-Amongst the most important of the connec-

tions of this road—perhaps the most important of any which it now has are those at St. Louis and Naples, at the former of which it forms connections with the Mississippi, and at the latter with the Illinois river. From these channels come an mmense freight-brought from regions of country yet sparsely settled, but even now yielding a suplus which gives assurance of their vast capability, when millions of hands shall apply their powers, where but thousands at present put forth their energies. But the bright promise of the future is not all to be realized from these important connections, or any others already madewider field is to be opened-new harvests are in store, and the hand is already grasping the sickle to gather them in. Within a year the Pike county road will be completed from Naples to Haunibal. This is but an extension of the main line of road nestward, and though not of great length is of the highest importance for two reasons. The first of these is, that it will tap the Mississippi about one hundred, and fifty miles above St. Louis, thus bringing in closer proximity the producing regions which now send their surplus to St. Louis, with the Lake region. But the greatest consideration in this extension, is that it is a link in the great line which is to penetrate the most distant regions of the far West, and find no halting place until it brings up at the base of the Rocky mountains or perhaps finds its terminus the great Pacific coast, The line completed to Hannibal, it will connect with the Hannibal and St. Joseph Bailroad, 68 miles of which are already completed, being about one half of its entire length and extending into the heart of Northern Missouri. When the other half of this line shall have been completed it will connect us with the great Missouri river, at an important point, and bring to us the trade of its rich valley as well as place us in direct connection with Kansas and Nebraska. At the same point too

will center the productions of Western Iowa. But we need not go further in our specification of the importance to the country and to Toledo, of the great through line of railroad of which we have been speaking which is to connect Lake Erie at Toledo with the great plains at the base of the Rocky Mountains, and is to open up to us the rich trade of the vast country lying between these points. Of this "backbone" line the Toledo and Wabash Railway is the principal linkbeing the longest one in the chain, and the most important because from its being at the eastern end-in the direction which nearly all the surplus produce of the west takes, it must 'receive the accumulations of all the links and branches of which we have spoken, besides many others we have not time to mention. That the importance of this as a through line is beginning to be appreciated even by those whose interests are not in connection with it, we refer to an extract pub lished by us yesterday from the letter of a correspondent of the Chicago Press and Tribune .-From that it will be seen that the business of that portion of Illinois reached by its connections. comes much more largely to Toledo than to Chition to both cities. This preponderance of the trade to this city is due to several circumstances ward-or toward the commercial center of the country-the merchants of our city have not cained for themselves the name of being so exorbitant in their charges as those of Chicagoand lastly property is delivered here -s cheaply as at Chicago, and when so delivered is much

New York City Election.

New York. Dec. 8 .- Our election yesterday 11,000 for, Russell, anti-Tammany Democrat .--Round numbers of the nine Aldermen voted for and elected, five are Republicans and four Tammany men. Charles Bruninghauser, Republican, and Isaac Townsend, Democrat, are chosen Alms House Governors. Of the School Officers a maority are Republicans. Councilmen vote too meagre to indicate result.

Southern Pacific Railroad. LOUISVILLE, Dec. 7 .- The Stockholders of the Southern Pacific Railroad here and at St. Louis are generally paying up as required by the recent Convention. No shares are surrendered .--President Fowlkes has let out 50 miles more road. The friends of the road are sanguine of

New York Items.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8 .- The Africa sailed at 10 o'clock with 60 passengers and nearly \$200,000 in specie. The Police Commissioners received information last evening that an attempt was to establishes the fact of a formidable gang of Pirates Mobile, Dec. 6.—The schooner Susan, Captain | be made by certain individuals to burn the Marcy, sailed from this port yesterday with 140 | Comptroller's Office. A large force of policemen were on guard all night.

> Minnesota Items. From the Winona Republican of Nov. 31, we glean the following items: The Mississippi was yet open although some

inches of snow had fallen. Deer and Bear are very plenty and great numlynxes. One of the men in a, fight with Bruin succeeded in being divested of all his clothes and receiving quite a gash upon his hip.

The grading on the Cedar Valley Rail Road between Northfield and Minnespolis is being ac-I tively prosecuted.

The census of the United States is taken every ten years, under the auspices of the Federal Gov We are now approaching the time of the next census (in 1860) so nearly, that the popindex of the number of our population. The Pittsburgh Journal, in considering the subject. justly remarks that a popular vote of the States as returned from the elections, are not always of the season; it seems as if death were in the 1 atio of representative; also, in the Atlantic States | death, of the resurrection, and of immortality; the excess of females who have no vote, comlation are voters, affect this result.
Without troubling our readers with statistical

details that are exceedingly dry, ne think the folowing will show about the number of votes in 1858 polled in each Congressional District: In the Southern States, eight to twenty thousand votes are polled in each district. In the Northern Atlantic States, twelve to eventeen thousand votes are polled in each

In the Middle Western States, so to speak from seventeen to twenty-five thousand votes are polled in each Congressional District. In the extreme North Western States, from

wenty-five to forty-five thousand votes have been polled in some of these Districts. The next census of 1860 will very considerably increase the political power of the North studded with gems of frost sparkling like dia-West. This increase will not enter into the next election, because the returns cannot be made in time. Each State will have its present 'number of electors, and in case the election goes to the House, the new Congress just elected will decide the question.

This same tending of political power rapidly to the West and gradually to the North, is also shown by what is called the centre of the Union, determined not by surface, but by pop-

This point in 1800 was about Washington City, but has been moving nearly on a straight line in the direction of Culumbus, Ohio, and Peoria, Illinois, and Council Bluffs, Iowa. The present center is said to be near the South Western corner of Pennsylvania, and the next will probably be near Zanesville, Ohio. We suppose that after ten or twenty years more, his line will run nearly due West, on about the 40th parallel of latitude. This would carry it near Springfield, in Illinois, through Northern Missouri and Kansas.

The whole of the elements entering into this problem are too complex for popular comprehension, but the great fact involved that our centre of population has been for half a century moving apidly Westward, and slightly Northward, all can comprehend. Every decennial census demonstrates that "Westward the Star of Empire takes its flight."

Female Conversation. Every woman, and every young lady, whose heart and mind have been properly regulated, is capable of exering a saluatry influence over the gentlemen with whom she associates-a fact which has been acknowledged by the best and wiscat of men, and seldom disputed, except by those whose capacities for judging have been singularly perverted. A young lady should always seek to converse with gentlemen into whose society she may be introduced, with dignified deli cacy and simplicity, which will effectually check, on their part, any attempt at familiarity; but never should anything be said or done that may lead them to suppose that an attempt is being nade to solicit their notice. An instance can scarcely be recalled of a lady, either by direct or indirect means, attempting to storm a man's

heart into admiration, who did not thus effectually defeat her purpose. If a gentleman approach a lady with the words of flattery, and with profuse attentions, especially after a short acquaintance, no encouraging amiles or words should be extended—for a flatterer can never be otherwise than an unprofitable companion. It is better, by a becoming composure, to pass unnoticed, than, with smiles and blushes, to disclaim flattery, since these are frequently considered-as they are also too often intended-as encouragement for further effusions of these "painted words." Such - delicate attentions as well-bred and refined gentlemen are desirous of paying, may be accepted, but they should never be expected. Ladies, not unfre quently, as a kind of matter of course, extend their hand to take a genteman's arm, before he has made an offer of such civility, but it is a mark of familiarity not in keeping with the best taste .- Cin. Gaz.

STYLE OF DRESS FOR YOUNG LADIES. Situation in the world determines among ladies those differences which, though otherwise well marked, are becoining less so every day. Every one knows that whatever be the fortune of a young lady, her dress ought always, in form as well as ornaments, to exhibit less of a recherche appearauce, and should be less showy than that of married ladies. Costly cashmeres, very rich furs, and diamonds, as well as many other brilliant ornaments, may with good taste be kept from the person of a young lady; and those who act con trary to these rational marks of propriety, evince a love of luxury which is far from becoming.

All ladies cannot use indiscriminately the privilege which marriage confers upon them in this respect, and the toilet of those whose fortune is moderate, should not pass the bounds of an attractive simplicity. Considerations' of a more elevated nature, also, as of good domestic order, the dignity of a wife, &c., come in support of the law of propriety,-for the matter concerns morality in all its branches. It sometimes is the case, that a young lady in moderate position in life, desiring to appear decently in some splendid assembly, makes sacrifices of consistency in order to embellish her modest attire. But these sacrifices are necessarily inadequate; a new and brilliant article of dress is placed by the side of an old or very inferior one, and thus the toilet cago, although there is easy railroad communica. | wants harmony, which is the soul of elegance as well as of beauty. A medium attire, with perfect neatness, is far preferable.

LAKE PIRATLS .- The numerous burglaries which have been committed during the last twelve months on warehouses at Buffalo, Cleveland and Detroit, and the heavy goods disposed of, has suggested that there was a systematic Piratical Gang on the this country, resided at Northampton, felt himself Lake, who stole property at night, put it on board | constrained to deal plainly with him, and tell him vessels, and run it off to Canada. Recent devel- wherein he thought he cired, and though Whiteopments at Detroit renders it probable that such schooner called the Prairie Flower, and the train I recollect, too, as I was once traveling through of developments bids fair to unravel the whole Virginia, to have been told by a son of the late mystery. The Prairie Flower is schooner built, Dr. James Waddall, that his father whom Whiteresulted as follows: Haws, Republican and Amer- about 30 feet long, evidently intended for the busiican, is chosen Comptroller, he having \$2,000 to ness for which it has doubtless been employed It 18,000 for Purser, the Tammany Candidate, and was built last winter by the prisoners, Robinson and Miller-ship carpenters by trade-and in the She is a beautiful model, well calculated for speed, and to ride a heavy sea. She is decked over in a very substantial manner, and in case of a storm, can be rendered snug and tight.

> A quantity of wool sacks, stolen from a Detroit house, as well as a large amount of clothing, was | Telegraph, at Cleveland, Thursday night, related ound on board, as well as a large bunch of keys, roughly cast and of various sizes, evidently cast by them for the purpose of being fitted to different locks, as their extended business might require; and a number of padlocks evidently taken from freight cars. One of them was marked "N Y.C." (New York Central) and another similar lock was wrenched apart as by a burglar's chisel. A cooper's drawing knife was found in the cabin, used' doubtless, to obliterate names on boxes or barrelwhich they might steal. The hold of the schooner is filled partly with gravel and partly with pig iron for ballast. Among other articles found in the cabin was a bundle of letters from Maria Keyes, the Queen of the Cleveland River Pirates, which | was shrewd and quick witted. Says the ploughtbeing on Lake Erie, if it extends no farther.

"MAKE WAY FOR TEHUANTEPEC."-The people of New Orleans are exulting over the prospects of the Tehnantepec route. The Bulletin of that city indulges in the following:-"The Tehuantepec route is beginning to excite the liveliest interest among all classes of our population. It is evidently becoming the all-engrossing topic of conversation The quick and successful passages of the Quaker City are silencing all representations. There is a dignity about that going away alone, cavils. putting to rest all doubts, and rousing the we call dying; that wrapping the mantle of imbers are killed. One party of hunters carried enthusiasm of even the most sluggish. Tehuanhome with them nine bucks, four bears and six tepec is a fixed fact, a great, expanding, magnifi- pale hand, the azure curtains that are drawn cent fact, and our citizens, one and all, may well around this cradle of a world; that venturing exult in it. Twelve days to California already! away from home for the first time in our lives, The passage from New York to San Francisco via this city and Tehuantepec will yet be made in speak of, and seeing foreign countries not laid that time, and at no remote period at that !- down on any maps we know about. Make a note of it, all you doubters, and see if There must be lovely lands somewhere star-

From the Louisville Journal

December. Time's golden orb sinks toward the horizonanother cycle is soon to be added to the fathomless immensity of eternity, and another year, which is but as a day with its Supreme Director is approaching its twilight, soon to set in darkness and soon to be succeeded by a bright and joyous morrow. Ineffably sad are the teachings house when we consider that the last of the months is fading away forever. It is the type of it can bring balm to the religious mind as it profigures the victory of the faith over the grave, the bursting of the cerements of earth, and a faroff happy future where we shall be for ever blessed. And it has in its storms and tempests soon to be succeeded by vernal gladness, its lesson to be impressed on mortal hearts. Let gloomy clouds of sorow come and tears fall like rain, the Sun of Hope will soon effulgent shine and bring joy back again all fresh and pure as are the dews before they were exhaled to feed the terrors of the storm. Mourner, take heed and be of comfort, for one life's drear waste, though tempesttossed and wrecked, there is at hand "a haven where we would be," a friendly light at hand and

land shead! And look again, through blinding mists of snow and howling winds! Tottering with age and infirmity; a huge icicle in his hand by way of staff; his flowing locks covered with sleet and monds; muffled in tattered furs and bearing on his head a fantastic crown of evergreens December approaches-the Lear of the year! He has given all to his children; to Spring its dower of floral beauty; to Summer its wealth of teeming fields; and to Autumnits full revenues of golden fruits. These, his ungrateful progeny have enjoyed in wasteful riot, and now the aged sirebereft of all, deserted by those to whom in his regal and paternal munificence he gave all and divided his royal kingdom—wanders in the tem-pest and the storm, bareheaded, contending with the fretful elements; wildly raving, tear, ig his white hair, and through the gloom fitfully recalling one tender form—the pious Cordelia, which, like the star of Bethlehem, glows brightly on the wintry sky and gives one radiant moment to the cheerless season-a beauteous vision foeting as time, for soon the icy cord is twined around its neck and the year lies dead on the breast of December-crushed, but every inch a king! We hear the last sad wail:

O thou wilt come no more! Never, never, never, never, never.

WHITEFIFLD'S PREACHING .- He was about the middle height, perhaps a little inclined to corpulency, though not otherwise than well proportioned, full faced, but at that time somewhat pale. He wore a large white wig and surplice. He was somewhat troubled with the asth ma; and though his voice was originally one of great melody, and capable of being modulated n any tone or force within the compass of human ability, I well remember that, at the time referred to be spoke with some degree of hoarseness. His next was John viv. 6,-"I am the Way, the Truth and the Life." In the course of his sermon he made remarks like the following. which, however, tame they may seem on paper, fell with wonderful power from his lips :- "Sup pose," said he, "any one of you were lost in a wilderness, and knew of no way to get out-how gratefully would you welcome the person who should come to s ow you the way! Well, you are all by nature lost in a wilderness-the wilderness of sin and death; and the blessed Jesus is so kind and merciful that He has come from Heaven to show you the way-ray, Hunself is the way. But there are those who tell us of some other way of getting to Heaven-and what do you think that can be! Oh it is a way of norks! They would construct out of their own doings a ladder by which to climb up to glory." He then struck the pulpit with tremendous force, and raised his voice and cried out-"Works car ry a man to Heaven! It were not more presumptuous than for a person to undertake to climb to the moon by a tope of sand!" Towards the close of his discourse, while he was entreating sinners to come to Christ,-the way to holiness, to happiness, and to Heaven, he brought to view the gracious and powerful advocacy of the Saviour, and in that connection told the following story- "In the time of the Old Roman Republic," he said, "there was a man who had done worthily for his country, and in the wars in which he had served, and lost both his hands, though the stumps of his arm still remained -He was greatly esteemed and beloved in the community in which he hved. A brother of his was under trial for some defence, before a Count Martial, and there was-every prospect that he would be condemned. The unfortunate man being apprized of his brother's perilous condition, made his way into the Court, stretched up the stumps of his arms, but said nothing. The Court aware of the relation he sustained to the man they were trying, almost immediately pronounced upon him a sentence of acquittal. Christ," added he, "has no need to say anything in the Court of Heaven-it is enough for him to lift up his wounded hands, and show his pierced side-these will constitute an availing plea in the poor sinner's behalf, without his actually saying anything." The effect of the story, with these gesture and expression of countenance that accompanied it, was perfectly electrical; nothing

that can be but on paper can convey a remote The meeting-house in which I heard him preach was the same in which Mr. Moody, of whose fame you have doubtless heard, had preached for many years; and I recollect his ma king allusion to Mr. M. in his sermon to this effect; "The first time I preached here," said he, "Father Moody would not sit with me in the desk-he said he was not worthy, and took his chair and sat down in the broad aisle, saying that he would sit there and judge of my doctrine .-Afterwards he was pleased to say-"If ever I felt the power of God on my soul, I have this day.' Now he is singing new anthems in the Kingdom

of Heaven. Mr. Whitefield, with all his gifts and excellencies, was not without his defects of both body and mind. I distinctly remember for instance, that he was squint-eyed. And I believe too, that he had his full share of self complacency. It was currently reported, in those days, that Mr. Edwards, who during Whitefield's earlier visits to field at first resented the reproof as impertinent and uncalled for, yet, he afterwards with a is the case. Two men have been arrested on a Christian spirit apologized for what he had said. field used sometimes to visit, once ventured to remind him of some things in the former part of his course that he thought inconsistent with cleaical propriety; and the reply was, "Young White; field said that he did many things that old Whiteyacht race which occurred at Cleveland, during the field is ashamed of " But whatever may have past fall, the Prairie Flourer came out third best been his defects, probably there are few of Christ's ministers who will have so many jewels as he in their crown of glory.

ANYCOOFF OF PROF. MORSF. - Lieut Maury; during the delivery of his lecture on the Atlantic the following anecdote of Prof. Morse, while engaged in perfecting his first telegraph line between Baltimore and Washington. The report is from the Herald:

Mr Morse's first idea was to lay this wire under ground, and accordingly he built a heavy plow to make the furrow. Mr. M. as he proceeded, encountèred insupérable difficulties relative to the insulation of the wires. He found he must abandon the underground plan and put the wires on poles. But what excuse should be given for the stoppage of his present work until he could set the poles and string the wires? Without some excuse he feared an entire withdrawal of confidence and of the Congressional appropriation. He told his dilemma to his ploughnian, who man: "Dr. you see that stump right in our path?" "Yes!" "Well, Doctor if this plow, drawn by this strong team, comes in contact with that stump, it is a used up plow, and the work must stop until the plow is repaired." ahead," said Dr. Morse. The team did go ahead, and the plow was used up on the stump, and the work of laying the wire under ground had to stop until the plow could be mended-and the plow is not repaired yet.

mortality about us; that putting aside with a for we are not dead; there is nothing dead to

we do not prove true prophets. Make way for ward, for none ever return that go thither, and Tehuantepee!"

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HEAVY BEAVER OVERCOATS, just received at WOODWARD & YOUNG S, Wall, Meyer, & Co. e Drug Store.

UST received 100 Gadons of the only Genuine KEROSENS OIL, warranted not to smake, and entirely free from odor, for sale by
II B REED & Co. Coal Oil vs. Gas! N.B. We have the sole agency for the sale of this Oil in the city, and all other Oils told under that came are a Humbug! H. B. R. & Co. The most brilliant and the least Expensive Light!

EROSENE or COAL Oil — The very finest quality can always behad at WALL MEYER & Cos. A Larg Stock of Coal Oil LAMPS, at reduced Prices. Call at WALL, MEYER, & Co's.

UBRICATING OIL for Machinery—something inew and superior to any heretofore used—can WALL, MEYER, & Co's.

OL for SEWING MACHINES, better than any in the city. WALL, MEYER & Co.

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WOULD take this method of informing his of friends, and all those in need of his prof-s-sional services, that he has just fitted up a NEW

Oppo tie tie Times Office, where he may be found at all finites ready to execute

Graining, Glazing, Gilding,

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In a style that cannot be surpassed wes. of In regard to his limitation of Wood, he refers to the Indiana State Bank, Watson Wail's and Mrs. C. itten

of this place that he is prepar d to fi tish their parlors

Florence White

Also BRONZING Columns, Picture Frames, and Images of all kinds.

All work warranted, and entisfection given or n December 10, 1858

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A Tale of Social and Domestic Lifetin Sweken. BY FREDRIKA BREMER.

The Neighborn," "Nina," "The H-Eamily," &c , &c TRANSLATED BY MARY HOWITT. Complete in one large volume, nearly bound in cloth, or two volumee, paper cover, for One Dolla:

"They teach patience, off chon and endurance, in "small a manner as to improve and gray fy every mind 2 "Phis story is quite qual to her best, and proceeds with a mild a district delinearion to the denouement. We especially recomment it as a story which is will do any one good to read. This edition is authorized by Mins Bremer, and it contains a delication tion by herself to the memory of her triend, the late A J D wning."

Road what the editor of the Saturday Evening Post "THE FOUR SISTERS, by I redrica Bremer, is one of the e novels, by this genial author, which have so p'easinity repried the doors of Swerdish homes. warmed our hearts in their cheerful fire-ide glow.

and made us familiar with the lights and shadows
of Swedish life. P rhaps in this work the shadows
predominate, or at least appear strongly, for the subject of the story is a woman's life and a woman's
late, in a country where, as Mrs. Browning puts it,
there is a

. Because men made the livs. Miss Bremer's adhesion to what is known in this chantry as 'Woman's Rights,' is well known, and this nevel may be considered her illustration and defence of her views on that subject. A part from rich homor, clever character painting, and delicious descriptions of town life and country life, and indoor and outdoor scenery in S veeden. The translation has been made by Mary Howitt, who seems born to do two things remarkably well-write admirable sories of her own, and admirably translate the stories

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Read what the Daily Times says (fit:
"Miss Bremer possesses, beyond any other living writer of her class, the power of realizing to the imagination every individual she introduces. The

sent to any person, to any part of the Uniced States, free of pestage, on their remitting the price of the edition they may wish, to the publishers, in a letter.

Address all orders to

T. B PE ERSON & BROTHERS,

pose for sale by public auction, at the court house door in sail county, between the hours of one and tour o'clock P M of the 4th day of December, 1858, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following premises, viz: The west forty [40] feet of lot numbered governty nine [79] on the original plat of the town of Fort Wayne, Ind And on failure to real z: therefrom the full amount of the judzments, interest thereon and costs, I wil at the same time and by public auction, as aforesaid expose to sale all the right, title, interest and estate. in fee, which Xavier Gathman had and held, on the 7th day of October, 1857, or which he may since have acquired, of, in, and to said premises.

Taken as the property of said Guthman, to satisfy saie executions in favor of Joseph Heidenrich and

November 6, 1818 WM FLENING, Shift A C De ember 27th, 1853 WM. FLEMING, Sheriff A.C. [5 00]

Excibed premises, viz:
The north ha'f of the north east quarter of the north

west quarter of section ten (10), the fractional south west quarter of the south west quarter and the south bast quarter of the south west quarter of section eight-

January 3rd, 1859.

WM. FLEMING, Shift A. C.

Notice to Heirs of Petilio i to Sell Reil Estate. S'ate of Indiana, ? Allen County .

State of Indiana, Before S. H. BLOOMBUFF, J. P. ATTACHMENT. And rew W. Robertson vs. Patrick Kelly.

AllenCounty, as. NOTICE is given defendant of the pendency of the above entitled suit, and that proceed lings in attachment have oeen commenced therein, and that said cause will be heard before said Justice, at his office in the city of Fort Wayne, county of Allen and State of Indiana, on the 27th day of December, 1858, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day; and it said defendant fail to appear at said time and place, this cause will be heard in his absence.
S. H. BLOOMHUFF, J. P.

"Endorsed by Eminent Physicians."

&c., & . &c, 18

DR. BRUNON'S BITTERS

Also, as a prophylactic against

rand Ague, cholera, Summer Complaints, &c

s remedy has a very pleasant taste, and will

a en as readily by children as by adults. The cred are invited to TRY 1T.

Pint Bottles-Price 50 Cents.

Sent for a circular giving full particulars.

K. CRUDGER, Sole Agent.

So'd by Druggists and Dealers everywhere.

BROWN'S

Corner of Pearl and Harrison Streets,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

CHOICE TEAS, black and green; Coffees of all kinds, at JOHN BROWN'S.

CHEESE-W. R, English, and Hamburgh, for sale at Jour Brown's.

SYRUPS, Molasses and Sugars, a choice article o all kines, at John Brown's.

TOODENWARE and So newere in any quantity at B own's Provision Store,

20 Bbls Old Cider VINEGAR, the genuine stude, John Brown's.

OYSTERS, Baltimore Pearl Oysters received weekly, in half and whole cane, at the Prevision Store of JOHN BROWN S.

PICKLES of all kinds, Fish, Sardines, &c.

B. W. OAKLEY

IS now receiving and will keep constantly on hand the largest and best selected stock of

Building Hardware,

Cargenters' Tools.

fland and Rip Saws, Mortice, Framing and Firmer Chissels, Turners' Chissels and Guges, with all the numberless little fixtures too numerous to men-

BLACKSMITHS TOOLS, Anvils, Vices, Bellows

Sure "Plates, &c. COOPERS' TOLS, Heading, Hollowing, Back-

a very superior assortment containing all the new styles and latest improvements in Suddlery ware.

IRON AND STEEL

a large stock of American, English, German, and Swedes Iron and Steel; best Russia Nail Rod, with

a full assortment of NAILS and SPIKES, which

are warranted good, or no sale.
We cannot stop to enumerate the half, but request

CASH SYSTEM

No. 79, Columbia St.

Thankful for the vist favors, and hoping for more come, 1 R:m.i., Yours, B.W. OAKLEY,

BEST Eastern Curringo Springs, for sale by B W. OAKLEY.

ROPE & CORDAGE, for sale by B. W. OAKLEY.

SHEET LEAD and Lead Pipe, for sale by B. W OAKLEY.

ORSE BLANKETS, for sale by
B. W. OAKLEY.

MILL, X-Cut, and Circular SAWS, for sale by B. W. OAKLEY

WIRE CL') PH, Wire Sieves, and Streens. for sale by BW. OAKLEY.

BORING MACHINES, for sale by B. W. OAKLEY.

OPPER and Iron Pumps, for sale by B W. OAKLEY.

A Superior article of Carriage and Plow Bolts, for B. W. OAKLEY.

A Fine variety of Bird Cagas, for sale by B W. OAKLEY.

A Good assortment of Wire and Steel Ret Traps, for sale by B W. OAKLEY

Nails, for sale by

Fort Wayne, Nov. 30th, 1858.

Stores. Consisting in part of all kinds of

Wkinds, at

DIARRHŒA, HEARTBURN, JAUNDICE, BLOOD DISEASES

742 Broadway, New Y.rk.

JOHN BROWNS

December no 1858.

DEBILITY.
BILIOUSNESS,
LIVER COMPLAINT,

To those who are not honest, and do not intend to pay, I have to say, that if they will hate to look at their names on my books and French and English Merinoes, Plaids, Alpaceas, Light! Light! Light! More Light!!!

Fort Wayne, Nov. 26th, 1858.

BANK OF THE STATE OF INDIANA Branch at Fort Wayne, Nov. 221, 1858 Tile regular amount meeting of the Stockholders of this Brench Bank, will be held at the Bank ing House, on Tuesday the 4 h day of January next, between the hours of 10 o'clock a p., and 3 o'clock p. m., for the election of Five Directors, on the part of said Stockholders, to serve for the year ensuing. By order of the Burth of Directors, C. D BOND, Cashier.

TheSt.JoeTannery [Formerly H C GREY & Co]

III S Tannery is again in operation under the Firm of E Weisser & Co, who will pay the highest market price for any quantity of

W. H. BROOKS, Sr. R AlsiNS -new crop, 50 boxes M. R. and Layers, for sale by the lb or box at JOHN BKOWN S. Fort Wayne, Ind.

AVING purchased the entire a ock of Groceries Provisions, etc., of Louis T. Bourie, 1 an pre-pared to sell to all my friends, en 1 patrons of the old stand, at far prices for CASH, everything in my line. and wil and a wor to keep up a good assortment of every thing that is palatable, and sait all tastes. I have on hand nearly everything in the way of

Provisions, Fruits, Fish, Pickles, Nuts, &c. &c.

My terms are SMAUL PROFIES, QUICK SALES, AND READY Pay, so come along with your cash. Grods soll at my house delivere ! FRED of ex.

ers, if you want money for it, or anything else.

Don't forget the place, No 5 P men'x Brock, for-Don't forget the place, 130 Bourse merly occapied by Drake & Bourse W. H. BROOKS SR Fort Wayne, Nov 21th, 1353,

Administrator's Sale.

HARDWARE ever offered in Firt Wayne, and having adopted the CASH SYTEM will sell at the lowest rates. His stock embraces all that is usually kept in Hardware

ownship 31, north of range 13 cast, containing 160 acres, appraised at 1 28) d l irthirds the appraised value, for one-hird cash in hand, one third it six months, and one third in twelve months; the deforted payments to be secured by notes and moregoge, as prescribed by law.

1E: Et DE KAY, Acta'r. No^{v 2}0th 1858

Sheriff's Sale.

expose for sale by public auction, at the Court II just door in Allen County, ladiana, between the hours stave, and Hoop Kuives, Howels, Crows, Truss Hoops, &c.

Saddlery Hardware,

Saddlery Hardware,

Good in Aften County, Individual of the 21 h day of the 22 h day of December, 1858, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following described premises, viz: The east held of the North west quarter of the North east the North-west quarter. Carriage Trimmings

of all kinds. Patent and Examelled Leathers and Enamelled Cloths of great variety and quality. A superior article of RUBBER CLOTil for Carriage Tops, equal to Leather. Heat Lings, Damasks.

said real estate.

Nov. 26, 1838 [\$3 00]

Sheriff's Sale. our old patrons and the public to call and examinator themselves. We have adopted the

property.
Ordered to be sold by a decree of said Court to satisfy said execution in favor of Aaron Bloch, and against John F. Coombes and Elizi Coombes.

WM FLEMING, Shift A. C. Oct. 23 1858

The above sale is postponed until the 16 h day of December, 1858, by order of the plaintiff

WM FLEMING, Shift A C.

Which he has bought for Cas's, and is thereby en abled to sell much below usual prices They will all be found of the best and most valuable fabrics all be found of the best and most valuable fabrics, and fir better than are usually brought to this market. His site's "of DRY GOODS includes a rich and fashionable assortment of Woellen Plaids. Merinois, Cashmeres, Mohairs, and other Dress Goods: Brondcloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Pilot Cloths, Sheep's Gray, Sattirets, Linseys, Jennsele. BURDEN'S Patent Horse Shoes, and best Horse Nails, for sale by B. W. OAKLEY. Blankers, Flannels of all colors, with a full stock of S.aple Godt a d Fancy Articles, which he war on S. apic Groot a la rance Articles, which he war rants to be of the best quality. SIIAWLS—2 large steek of all varieties—chean Woollen Yarn, Wool Shoes, Jackets, Comforters. Mitts, and all kinds of Worsted Goods.

GROCERIES. A full steck of all kinds and best quali ies

them put upon him, unless he can certainly detect them put upon him, unless he can certainly detect them. The undersigned will, for the small sum of TWO DOLLARS, sent to him by mail, in return transmit to the person so sending, a Complete Set of Instructions for the SURE Detection of Counterfeit Bank Notes. Any person possessing these instructions need never fear having a counterfeit bill asset upon him and it is attractions for the surface sending and the surface and the surface sending as sending as surface sendi

FALL STOCK. H. R. Schwegman Has now opened his Fall and Winter Stock of **NEW GOODS**

End invites his old friends and the public to give him a call, as he 'eels convinced he can satisfy the wants of all, both in the extra quality of his Goods

Great Bargains

NEW YORK CASH STORE

Heavy Brown Sneetings, Fine Brown and Bleathed Muslims, Brown and bleached Canton Flannels, Wool Fannels all colors,

PRINTS. GINGE AMS, DI PAGES. De Laines, Ploin and Fancy, Robes and

pangy druss codds, English and Crench Merinoes, Wool de Luine ... and Cashmeres. BROSE CLOTHS.

Black and Fincy DRESS SILKS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, a fu'l assortment, Ruches, l'lowers.

Bunnet S.lks and Sutin:, S raw Braids, &c.

Cassimeres, Vestings, Satinetts, SHIRTS, TWEEDS/JEANS, Gloves and Hosiery,

EMP CARPEP, a 403d art'c'e, for 25 cents per yd., just received at ORFF'S So WE more of that good Callet, 16 yds for on dollar, and fast colors. Call soon at ORI F s

GROCERIES.

Coffie, Sugar, Syrup, Molasses, Teas, and other Proceries, and any quantity of other Goods-no time o enumerate-which we will sell at LES3 prices han can be bought for at any other place. EXPLANATION.

We will give unusual inducements in Prices. We wish to close out our entire stock, as our artnership expires with this year, and we wish to hange the nature of our business the coming season S C. EVANS & CO. Fort Wayne, Sept. 25th, 1658.

WHITE Iroz Sione Tea Cups and Saucers at 3, a Sat. Common Write and Painted do., at 23 set, at ORFF'S.

Latest Fall Fashions!

AT THE WOOSIER HAT STORE 82 Columbia Street. NACATRIEB has received a new supply of

Silk, Fur and Wool Hats of the new Fal styles He invies on inspection as he feels con gentities thats will be found better and cheape han a ty others in market. He sells exclusively for Cash, and being codnect ed with a manufacturing establishment, is enabled to supply his customers at the smallest possible advance on wholesale price. A full supply of Cloth, Plush, and other varieties

CAPS, particularly Cheap Call and examine the Goods and Prices, and 10 all be certa n to buy, and thereby save money.

Carpets! Carpets! Carpets! Crockery! Crockery! Unparalleled in Amount,

Unrivalled in Assortment, Unsurpassed in Bargains, In fect the Largest Stock

In Northern Indiana. Call and you'shall have Goods At your own Prices. But bring your cash, as the low prices we make

will not warrant us to trust.
C ORFF. REMOVAL

N. B FREEMAN & Co. have removed their S och of Goods to 78 Columbia st., (Graham and Rutledge old stand), Where they are opening a NEW STOCK of the latest styl s, at greatly reduced prices. All are invited to call and examine our goods before pur

Fort Wayne, October 28 1858 BLACK, BLUE, BROWN, & GREEN BROAD ORFF'S SATTINETTS, Jeans, Cassameres, Tweeds, Linseys & Full Cloths, at ORFFS 4-4 5-4, 6-4, and 8-4 OIL CLOTHS, at OR! FS.

BI. ANKE IS.—White and Colored, from \$2 CO to \$12 00 a pair, may be found at Sept 8 h, 1853 W. T. ABBO IT S.

MANTEL ORNAMENTS — China Gilt, the cheepest and most beautiful stricle in town for sale by H. R. SCHWEGMAN.

BOSTICK & BOLMAN

Have just received at their store, A gineral assoriment f Housefurnishishing Goods No. 95 Columbia st., Fort Wayne, and candid persons, as an immediate cure for at very low tries at ORFFS Their ectire New Fall and Winter stock of Ready-made Clothing,

FURNISHIG GOODS, HATS AND CAPS, CAFSIMERES AND VESTINGS, Consisting of every article in that line From a Three Dollar Over coat to the finest Beaver The same in UnderCoats, Vests and Pants; Also the coicest stock of

BUCCO BUCLIA Ever brought to the West, all of which they wil sell by the yard, or

Make to Measure on the most reasonable terms, FCR CASH! And warran's all to fi', and made to the latest

fushions, received every month from New York HATS, CAPS, AND TRUNKS, And a general assortment of Gents'FurnishingGoods BOSTICK & BOLMAN. Fort Wayne, Oct 29 h, 1858.

Fall Fashions AT THIEME'S CLOTHING EMPORIUM.



J. G. THIEME & BROTHER invite attention to their stock of Fall and Winter Goods

just received. The assortment includes French English and Cerman Broadcloths, English and French Cussimeres adapted for full suits, fine Velvel, Plush consider the most fastidious taste.

One grand fecture, distinguishing the New York Waver'ey and E terary Circle, above all others, will be the publication or the incomparable Romances, of Sir Walter Scott;

Is published every Saturday, by

B BAKER & CO.,

121 Nassau st., N. Y. 15 Brattle st., Boston.

8m21

are thereby enabled to recommend that str.e by address to the One Price System—no deviation in prices.

Comber 15th, 1855 We now do an exclu-iv. Cash business, and

30,000 DOLLARS FALL AWINTER CLOTHING GENTS' FURNISHING STORE.

Cheaper than ever.

Cathoun st., two doors south of P. Kiser, HAS just received his Fall Supply Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., Which he is prepared to make to measure, in the

oranca of our business.) Also Ready-made Clothing, Coats Overcoats, Pants, Vests, &c., of all qualities.



ing his customers at Wholesale or Retail with ae good work as can be made in any of the Eistern cities, and at as low rates for CASH. He thinks it unnecessary to say much, as his name and long experience in the business and the quality of work sold by him when in this trade here for years, will be the many factories.

Saddlery Hardware & Trimming always on hand and will be sold at a very a all prefit. SAML C SHOAFF. Sept. 16 h, 1558.

statute in such case made and provided, the undersigned will offer for sale at public anction, at the court house door in the city of Fort Wayne, on Minimo, the sixth day of December next, between the hours of ten o'clock a. m and tour o'clock p m, the following described tree of land, to-witnumber twen'y nine, north of range ni mber thirleth Indiana, co itaining forty of land, more or fess, or much thereol as may be necessary to pay the mount then due and costs; which said tract of land was mortgaged to the state of Indapa for the use of the school fund bell nging to congressional township east, by Riley Hance and Mary Hanc ; and default

Auditor's office Allea Co, Ind . Nov. 13, 2 8. The sale of the above described premises is is poned until Monday, the 27th day of Dec mber, at the same p ace and time of day,

1F. L. FURSTE, County Auditor.

Auditor's Office, Allen Co., Ind., Dec. 1, 753

O J. WOOD & CO , Proprietors \$312 Broadway, N. Y., (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establish ment) and 114 Mirket Street, St. Louis, Mo. And sold by ail good Druggists. y-is-33



The sale of the above described premises is postponed until Monday, the 27th day of December, 1858, at the same place and hours of the day # F. L. FURSTE, County Auditor.
Auditor's Office Allen Co., Ind., Dec. 1, 58. hose who Think and Reason.

No ire is hereby given, that in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the undersigned will offer for sale at public auction, at the Monday, the 6 h day of December next, between the hous of ten o'clook a m and four o'clock p. m., the following cescribed tract of land, to-wit— The east half of the so the east quarter of section number twenty three in township number twenty. nine, north of range number thirteen east, situate inthe county of Allen and state of Indiana, containing eighty acres of land, more or less, which said tract of land was mortgaged to the state of Indiana for the use of the school fund bell nging to congressional town-hip number thirty-one, north of range number twelve east, by Joseph Small; and default having been made in the payment of interest thereon, by reason of which the whole amount of said mortgage has become due and payable, amounting with the interest, at said date, to the sum of ninety-nine dollars and eighty-nine cents.
F. L. FURSTE, County Auditor,
Auditor's Office, Allen Co., Ind., Nov. 15, 58.

Sale of Selfool Land. Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the undersigned Auditor and Treasurer of the County of Alelen, State of Lidiana, will offer for sale by public, nuction, at the court house door in the city of Feet Wayne on Monday, the 12 h day of December near

terest for one year in advage; on the balance due school fund and all costs f sale; and any amount that may be off red exceeding the total amount do must be cash in hand; and the ballance due the school Fund in ten years from sale with interest payable in alvance

Sale of School Land.

nual interest on the original purchase money for said described land, still due and owing the school fund of said township of Milan.

Terms of sale—one four h of the purchase money. due the school fund, all arrears of interest, and interest for one year in advance on the balance due the school fund, and all costs of sale and any amount that may be offered exceeding the total amount due entest be cash in hand, an the balance due the school-fund in ten years from sale, with interest payable in

F. L. FURSTE, County Anditor, ALEX. WILEY, County Treasurer, Auditor's Office, Allen Co., Ind., Nov. 15, 158. Sale of School Land.

Newspaper**hachive**®

Notice AS I have to pay my debts I must call on those who are indebted to me to come and pay their accounts-which those who are honest will endeavor to do. You have had my goods, and I MUST HAVE MY PAY.

it will enable me to cheat others into honesty. Yours, a sufferer by the credit system. JOHN HAMILTON. CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATTINETTS, Jeans, Woollen and Cotton Flannels, Blankets. BONNETS, Ribbons and Trimmings of all kinds. Queensware, Glassware, Stoneware, Hardware,

Bark and Hides delivered at the Tannery.

C WEISSER & Co.

Found!

LAST night, on Wayne S reet, between Ewing & Griffi h, a Ladies FUR VICIORINE The owner can have it by proving property and paying Inquire at this office. Nov. 20th.

Grocery & Provision Store. CHOICE TURKISH FIGS, Prunes; Frait Dates, Cetrons, Coconnuts, Peanuts shelled and un-DRIEE Blackberries, Peaches and Apples, for sale by JOHN BROWN

pense to any part of the city. The Highest Market Price Paid for most all kinds of Country Produce, such as Butter, Eggs, Lard, &: Bing along your Truck, Farm-

FILLE undersigned, as Administrator of the estate of Thomas T D. Kov, decessed, will effer for sale at public auction, at the Court House door in the city of Fert Wayne, on the 27 h day of D. cember. to wit: The south west quarter of the north east quarter of section fourteent 1) in township therty (30) north of range fourteen (11) east, containing 19 acres,

The said lands will be sold at not less than two-

By virtue of an Execution to me directed by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Allen County, I have levied upon and wil quarter and the Irrectional South-wes quarter of the North west quarter, all of section in even (19] in

Lovied upon as the proporty of Bornard Burve, at the suits of S.mpson Dove J. & R. W. Towley, and

BY virtue of an execution to me directed by the Clerk of the Court of Common Plens of Allen County, I have seved upon and wilt expose for sale by public auction at the Court House door in Allen County, Indiana, between the hours of on and four o'clock P.M of the 20 h day of November. 1858, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of a part of Out-Lot No three [3] he Hanga's addition to the town of Fort Wayne, cem. Hanna's addition to the town of Fort Wayne, cem in our business, believing it the best for all. Small Profits and Ready Pay, is OUR MOTTO.

We again say, call and examine our stock. We believe we can convince most people that our goods parallel with Francis street one hunnred and fity

are of a superior quality and very cheap; so call at [150] feet; thence eastwardly on a line parallel with Lawis street sixty [60] icc; thence southwardly on a line parallel with Francis street to the place of beginning; all in Allen County, Indiana And on failure to realize there from the full amoun where we are always happy to show our goods. A And on failure to realize therefrom the full amount word to our old customers who are indebted. Please of the judgment, interest thereon, and costs I will

C. A. GREY

Fall and Winter Goods,

Queensware. Iron Stone Ware, Biue Ware, Common Tea Sets, Piates, Dishes, Bowls, Pitchers, Glassware,&c. Call and examine the qualities and prices, and you will find it your interest to buy. October 14 h, 1859

Drawers, Cravats, Umbre.128, etc., in great variety-all of which will be sold for each ceat and tashourble assortment of MILLINERY Bonnets and Fancy Goods, To which she invites the attention of Ladies, as she designs selling at the very lowest rates. Bonnets made up, and all kinds of Millinery Work promptly attented to

Bonnets Altered, Cleaned and Pressed. For Her SHOW ROOMS will be open for inspecion on TUESDAY, Octo er 12 h,

October 2, 18; 8 NA LS-Wheeting Nails, of the best quality.
HEDEKIN & SON. Bonne's,
Bonnet Frames,

THE GREAT BEAUTIFIEB So long unsuccessfully sought, will be the means of securing to him all his old and will be the means of securing to him all his old and secures of new Customers, who shall not go away dissatisfied. His arrangements for getting Collage. FOUND AT LAST! SHAWLS, CLOAKS, CAPES, ETC.

> all eraptions; mixes the hair soft, healty and glossy, and will piesery it to eny imiginable age; removes, as if by migic, all blotches, &c., from the face, and couse all new raigia and nervous head the. See circular and the fol-Doren, N. H., Feb. 2, 1857. PROF O. J. WOOD & Co.-Gents: Within a few days PROF O. J. WOOD & Co.—Gents: While a few days we have received so many orders and calls for Prof. C. J. Would's Har Restorative, that to day we were compelled to send to Boston for a quantity (the 6 corea you forwarded all bring sold), while we might ender a quantity from you. Freey buttle reclaims sold seems to have produced three or four new customers, and the approbation and patronage it receives from the west stocatailed and worths sittens of our viewers. Soll sensing matthet is an

Send us as soon as unit be one gross of \$1 size and one ozen \$1 size, and believe us yours very respectfully, (Signod) DANIELLATHROP & Co Hicko y Grove St Charles Co., Mo , Nov. 19, 18 6. PROF O J, WOOD-Dear Sir, Sone time list summer we were induced in use some of your Hair Restorative, and its effects were so wonderful, we feel it our duty to you and the afflicted to report it.

Our little son's head for some time had been perfectly sovered with sore, and some called it scald head. The nair almost entirely came off in consequence, when a friend, nair aimsit chines; came or inconsequence, as no as seen a frequence, seeing his sufferings, advised us to use your Restorative; we did so with hitle hope of success, but, to our surprise, and that if all our friends, i very few applications a moved the disease entirely, and a new and luxuriant cop of huir soon started out, and we can now say that our bay has as soonstarted out, and we can now say that our dry has as healthy a scalp, and as luxuriant a crop of hir, as any other child. We can therefore, and do hereby recommend your Restorative as a perfect remidy for all discass of the scalp and hair. We see your respectfully.

GEORGE W. HIGGINBOTHAM.

SARAIL A. HIGGINBOTHAM.

citizens of our vicinity, fully convince us that it is A MOST VALUABLE PREPARATION.

Gardiner, Maine. Jane 22, 1853. PROY, O J WOOD-Dear Sir. I have used two bottles of Professor Wood's Hair Restorative, and can truly say it is the greatest discovery of the age for restoring and changing the Hair. Before using it I was a man of sevenity hay hair has now attended its original color. You can recommend it to the world without the I was fedr, as my case Ay has accommend it to the worst seed on mend it to the worst kind, and one of the worst kind, Yours, Respectfully, DANIEL N. MURPHY.

DR ROBACK'S



The intelligent in this country are always rendy to test the merits of a pominent discovery or in vention, and if satisfied of its excellence, to adopt. approve, nd recommend it. It is to this thinking reasoning class, who always look before they leap, and whose honest and rational judgment gives tone to public opinion that Dr Roback's Blood Public and Pulls owe their immense success. When this GREAT AMBASSADOR OF HEALTH First announced that his Scandinsvian Remedies were infullible in Dispensia, Liver Complaint, Nervous Discases. Sexual Weakness, Strolula, Premature old age, Fever and Ague, Rheumstiem, Neuralgia, Fits, Hemorrhoids or Piles, Weak Stomach. Coic, Diarrhea, etc., he stated the manner in which hey operated. Their actual effects were compared by sagacious men, with the distinguished Physician's statements, and it was found that every stage of the ogress of cure, was precisely as he had discribed The result was that the n led of the country be came interested, and that persons of thehighest stand-

ing in every city and town in the Uni n, patronized the reparations, and admitted the claims of the illustrious Swede, to be the Yirst Medical Discoverer THE BLOOD PURIFIER AND PILLS are now universally recommended by well informed INDIGESTION,

Nadsca, Headach LIVER COMPLAINT. sendice, Pain in the right side, Loss of appetite Sleeples ness, Nightmare, GENERAL DEBILITY, Nervous Tremors, Fainting Fits, Epilepsy, Menta Irritation, Dessondency, Wasting of the Flesh, SCROFULA.

Sire Leg. Ulcers on the ody, Pimples on the face, General Eruptions, Buls, Mercurial Sores, Glandular Swellings, Secondary Symptoms, NEURALGIA, Rheumatism, Lumbago, S. ill Johns. Pararysis, Vitus' Dance, Nervous Twichings, FEMALE COMPLAINTS. 8 xual Weakness, Barrenness, Disease of the Wemb, Veakness of the Back, Lans and Limbs. AUTOGRAPH LETTERS.

Or distinguished men in every profession, warmly recommending the pre arations may be seen at Dr Reback's Office.

In the SIANDINAVIAN VEGETABLE
BLOOD PILLS are unued the three great medicin
al properties which Physicians have but ered tried in vain to combine in one preparation. They relieve the bowels, purify the bi e and the blood, and invig orate the constitution at one and the same tine. To his fact all who try them will subscribe The absence it minerals, and of eve y stupelying drug, renders them harmless, even to the most delicate female, or the feeblest c'uld. No one can doubt their superiority after one single trial—they are not only better, but, in fact, cheaper then any other Pills, for it takes less number of them to produce a best r effect. Price of the Stanpianvian Blood Purifier, \$1 per to the or \$5 per hall d zon; Scandmavian Boot Pills, 25 cents per box, or five for \$1, 93 Read Dr Roback's Special Notices and Certificates, oublished in a conspicuos part of this paper rom imp to time. D. Roback's Medical Almanac and Family adviser containing a great amount of interesting and valuable Medical information can be had gratis of any of his agents throughout the country Ca Liste, Warren Cc., O., March 8,1858

Dr C. W. Roback-Dear Sir; For the benefit o suffering humanity, permit me to say that I have tound your Scindinavian Bood Partier and Blood Pills a sure cire for Ir digestion and Liver Complaint I have suffered from the above mentioned diseases. for five years and have tried a great many physicians but all to no purpose. I was edviced by a hi nd to try your Blood Purifi r and Polls and did so, I was ESTRAY.

TAKEN UP on the 5th November, 1858, by Din 10 sheehun of Monroe Township, Allen Conditions, one large red ow, supposed to be sixy earst list introcess the proposed to be sixy earst list with the presson possessing uses and the surface of the SURE Detection of Countries and the surface of the SURE Detection of Countries and the surface of the SURE Detection of Countries and the surface of the SURE Detection of Countries and the surface of the SURE Detection of of Countries and the Sure Surface and the Surface an

are thereby enabled to reduce our prices 5 per cent
This is the only Clothing Store that str. c by adhere
to the One Price System—no deviation in prices.
Comber 15th, 1855

Name

No. Estill. Dixon: W. Parker. Hunterble annually in advarch

F. L. Furste. County Auditor.

ALEX. WILEY, County Treptett,

Auditor's Office. Allen Co., Inc., Nov. 13, 53.

A RE now opening at Store No. 94, Columbia St. a general assortment of Furnishing Goods which are all new, comprising CLO THING of every grade made up in the most substantial and workmarilike manner, and of the latest syles: also a: Good Assortment of Cloths.

of every description; Gloves, History, Shirts. Col-

GREAT WESTERN MR; VOGEL also, effers at the some place a Saddle Harness, Collar & Trunk

MANUFACTORY.

cather and facilities for making collars wilk enable TOR IT RESTORES PERMANENTLY GRAY HAIR him to supply Siddlers and Country merchants from

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of the

The west half of the west hall of the south east quarter of section number twenty three, in township number thirty one, north of range number thir cen naving been made in the payment of interest therefor, by raison of which the whole amount of said morigage has become due and payable, amounting, it said date, to the sum of eighty dollars and fifty

Notice. Notice s hereby given, that in pursuance of the

ScandinavianVegetableRemedies und belonging to the county of Allen, designated said merigage has become due and payable, amount-ing with the interest, at said cate, to two hundred and lorty-tour dollars and mine cents.
I'. L. FURSTE, County Auditor,
Audi or's Office, Allen Ca., Ind., Nov. 19, 1858. 3war

postooned until Monday, the 27th day of Docember, 1858, at the same place and time of day.

P. L. FURSTE County Auditor.
Auditor's Office, Allen Co., Ind., Dcc. 1, 28.

Costiveness, diseases of the Kidneys, Cramps in the Stomach. Wind, Col c, Pain between the Shoulders, Wayne, on Monday, the 13 h day of Dacember next between the hours of 10 a at, and 4 p m, the following described tree of land, to wit—

The west half of the south-west quarter and the The west half of the south-west qua-ter and the outh east quarter of the south-western quarter, all in section sixteen, in township thirtytwo, north of range thi tern east. The same having been forfeited to the chool fund of C dar Ceck township, for the non-payment of the annual interest on the original purchase money for said described land, atill due and on the individual of the chool fund of said township in Cedar Creek. Creck.
Terms of sale—one fourth of the purchase money due the school fund, all arrears of interest, and in-

F. L. FURSTE, County Auditor, ALLX, WILEY, County Treasurer, Auditor's Office, Alkin Co., Ind., Nov. 15, 58.

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Allen County

NOTICE is hereby given that the adminis trator of the estate of LEVI SWARTZ, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the real estate of said decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debits; and that said petition will be heard the next term of the Court of Common Pleas of said County.

I. D. G. NELSON, Clerk.

Dec 10, 1858. (31 50)

Stockholder's electing.

Stockholder's electing.

Stockholder's electing.

Stockholder's electing.

Stockholder's electing.

Address GEO W. EATON.

Albany, New York.

Or Editors of Newspapers giving the above ad wertisement, with this notice, four insertions in their papers, and calling attention to the same editorially shall receive a copy of the "Instructions" free or charge on sending me a copy of their paper containing such advertisement and notice.

By order of the B and of Directors.

By CEO W. EATON.

Albany, New York.

Or Editors of Newspapers giving the above ad vertisement, with this notice, four insertions in their papers, and calling attention to the same editorially shall receive a copy of the "Instructions" free or charge on sending me a copy of their paper containing such advertisement and notice.

By order of the B and of Directors.

The Greatest Remedy Known

PAINT SHOP!

Over Lunceford's Harness Shop,

House, Sign, & Ornamental

Imitation of Wood, Stone, and Marble,

"He wold also state to the Ludies and Gentlemen

Which is of a pure snow white, and leaves a beautiful polish, far superior to anything used in this city

of it: — We are sure that every lover of a pure and a morthly literature will welcome this translation, by Mary Howit, of the last story of the gentland a minible Swendish Authoress. The professional field of the last story of the gentland of the last story of the las a misble Swedish A thoress The prity of the wraings of Mss Braner their sympathetic power, and the excellent miral which she cv.r incu'c ites, mender for novels welcome to the family, cure's —

-ino help for women werping out of sight,

No 306 Chesnut street, Philadelphia. Sheriff's Sale. BY virtue of Writs of Execution placed in my hands by the Court of Common Pleas of A ien County, Indiana, I have Lyried upon and will ex CABLE, Ox and Trace Chains, for sile by
B. W. OAKLEY.

Sheriff's Sale. BY virtue of an execution to me directed and BY virtue of an execution to me directed and delivered by the Clerk of the Jourt of Common Pleas of Allen County, Indiana, I have levied upon and will expose for sale by public auction, at the Court House door, insaid County, between the hours of one and four o'clock P. M. of the 4th day of December, 1853, the rents and profits for a term of years not exceeding seven, of the following described premises, viz:

MISS BREMER'S NEW WORK.

moral beauty nd womanly purity which steadily illuminate her narrative, must rec ive implicit admiration from all persons. We would advise all to buy and read this book." lopies of either eri ions of the above work will be

Religious Notice.

GROCERIES,

1858, batween the hours prescripted by law, the following real estate, situate in Allen County, Indiana, appraised at \$169.

Also, The north west quarter of section 13, in

To be, equal to Leather. Head Lian gs. Damasts. Laces, eq. of great variety. Brass and S.lver Hub Bands, Whin Sockets, &c.

BELTING,—Vulcan'z d Rubber and Machine Stretched L ather Belting, of all s zes, kept on hand. Alexious Moss.

Also, Rubber and Hemp PA KING.

WILLIAM ILEMING, Saff A. C.

call and settle; if you cannot pay, call and settle, to settle time and place, and by public auction we can close our Books. Times are hard, but yet a sa foresaid, expose to sale the fie simple of said good time to settle up and balance old matters property.

Good and Cheap Goods As received and offers for sale an usually large and excellent assortment of new

Religious Notice.

Religious Notice.

Religious Notice.

Religious Notice.

Religious Notice.

Religious Notice.

Notice (18) all of township thrity-one [31] of range fourteen [15] east; Allen County, Indiana.

And on failure to realize therefrom the full amount of the judgement, interest thereon and costs, I will at the same time and place, by public auction as aforesaid, expose to sale the fee simple of the said premises. Levied upon as the property of Wm H E kles at the suit of J. W & R W Townley.

The above property will be sold subject to liens prior to April 8, 1858, and without relief from valuation or appraisement laws.

WM FLEMING, Shff. A. C.

Nov 6, 1858.

Religious Notice.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that an election of Orgregation, of St Joseph Township, Allen County, Indiana, will be held at the house of Louis Kuckkuck, in said to the house of Louis Kuckk

COUNTRY MERCHANTS Are invited to call and examine my Goods, as I have an extensive and well assorted stock of all Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., which I will sell at Eistern Prices, adding trans-H R SCHWEGVAN.

and the lowness of his prices.

ought extremely

Oc. 22!, 18.8.

m irket price for Goods.

DRASS GOODS 8

A large and besutiful assortment.

SHAWLS - in great variety.

An extensive stock of

FAMILY GROCERIES,

Willow and Wooden Ware.

Carpets, Oil Cloths and Rugs,

A full and splendid assortment.

No necessity for further particulars. Every thing

eeded by onyers will be found here, and can be

Theap for Cash.

PRODUCE of all kinds taken at the highest

F. PRATT'S PATENT Double and SingleThreaded Elastic Stitch SEWING MACHINES! TIME Two Threaded Machine takes the same suited as some of the hundred dollars machines: its work will not rip though every third stitch be cut. The machines are extremely simple and much less liable to get out of order that the more complicated ligh priced ones. They use the thread from the original spool without rewinding. They sew on all kinds of labrics, either fine or coarse.

We in 112 all persons looking for a good Sewing. Michine to call at our sale rooms, and bring any sand of work with them, and test them to their saustacti ». Also, we have the best CARPET SWEEPER in

\$25 TO \$35!

418 Broidway, New York 922 Chesnut at , Philadelphia Pa. RESH LEMONS and fresh raisins just received S NOKED HALIBUT. a nice article, just arrived ORFF'S.

the market Price \$3.00
Sales Rooms 113 Washington St., Biston, Miss.

GROCERIES 100 secks Coffee, 25 bb's Syrup, 25 bbls Clarified Sagars, 50 bbls Brown Sugars, 50 halt chests Tes, 10 kegs Nai's-assurted

For sale at wholesale prices. H. R. SCW EGMAN.

HOOP SKIR IS.—We sall the best quality thorp skir is for \$2.75.
Sopt Str., 1858 W. T. ALBOT I.

FRESH SUPPLY.

200 boxes Glass

W. T. ALBOT I.

Hedekin & Son TAVE received a new and su'l supply of the Family Groceries.

of all kinds, which they werrant to be of superior

Pickles, Preserves, & Can Fruits,

of all kinds, put up expressly for family use, and which will be tound of the very finest quality.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

quality and wall sell cheap

Also, a choice lot of superior

Outber 16th, 1853,

PRICES and qualities September 21th, 1858.

Ladies Emporium! MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS.

CASH for this m ract, comprising in part, SHAWLS, BONNETS, Furs, Lace, Ribbons, Velvets, Flowers, Borders, Embroideries, Skeleton Skirts. Head Dresses, Corsets, and Diess Trimmings. Cloaks. And other articles too numerous to mention.

Mrs. S. would call the particular attention of the

ur hasing, and the smallness of her expenses, renders impossible that any other house can compete with her

Mrs. SULLEY

AS just returned from the east, with the largest stock of Goods, in her line, ever purchased for

If You Wai.t-A Dress, a Gat. a Hat. a Cap, a Boncet, a Hood,
A Shawl, a Vest, a Hint kerchief a Cravat,
orf Sicks, Stuckings, or Sheets, Quilts,
or a Looking Gass, a Washbasin, a Comb, a Brush,
a Tub, a Churn, a Bisket, Clothspins, Rolling Pins,
Sugar Buxes, or Bucket, Candles, or Tea, Sugar,
C.ff.e, Spice, Pepper, Gingeo, Nutmegs, Citrons,
Prunes, Soda, Saleratus,
or any thing taat cannot be found elsewhere, go to
C. ORFF

Double Blanket Saawis, from \$2.50 to \$10.00 Double and square Mourning Shawis Gents' and Boys' Shawis. 100 double and square Broche Shawls, the largest lot ever opened in this city, of all colors and prices at ABBO IT'S. THE GREAT WEEKLY PAPER

NEW YORK WAVERLEY,

Literary Home Circle.

Devoted to the Thrilling, the Beautiful, the

Instructive, and the Refined.

!! SIWAHR ! SIWAER

Square Woollen Shawls, from \$1 00 to \$5 00

The design of this paper is to fornish a literary companion for every Home Croe in the land—a weekly friend, bearing to each and all,—an instructive and entertaining "least of good things;" a choice bouquet of all that is rich and rare in Art and Literature, Original Stories, N wolctes, Romances, Poetry, amusing Aucedotes, Science, Domesiic and Foreign Naws. Wit and Sentiment. Neuttal in polities, free from sectarianism, yet bold and independent. Each edition of this elegant specimen of artistic skirl will contain eight superroyal quarty pages on line satin surface paper, and nI will be ELEGANTLY ILLUSIRATED by

irst arti-ts of the age. I s columns wi'l be filled by

American and European Authors,

he choicest productions of

give entire satisfaction te his customers, in quality, which we are prepared to make to order (Mr Young workmenship and cheapness—He is also making having had ten years experience in manufacturing, up and keeps for sale a full stock of leels confident he can give entire satisfaction in this

Hats and Caps "

His clothing is all home-made, add will be found imperior to any eastern stop work.

Gent's Famishing Goods, Shirts, Under-shirts, Drawers, Cravats, Umbre.las, etc., in great variety—all of which will be sold for each

TAIE undersigned having teen solic ted by many cit; izens an ol customers to open a first che actory of this kind has done so in his New Brick Store, cartly occupied by H.O. Grey's Leather Store, No. 119, Columbia St., where he intender carrying on the business in all its bratches on a larger scale.

original color, covers inductantly the build head re- his Collar Factory with a better article and at lower moves all dandruff, not ing and atterpoints, sould head and justes than any other house in the West

Notice.

statute in such case made and provided, the undersigned wil all reor sole by public auction, at the court house door in the city of Fort Wayne, on en Monday, the 6th day of December next, between the hours of 10 o'clock a m and 45 clock p. m., the ollowing described tract of land, to-wit:
The south half of the south-west quarter of secion number eighteen, in township number thirty. one, north of range number fourteen east, situate in the county of Alten and state of ladiana, containing eighty scres of land, more or iess, or so much thereof as may be recessory to pay the amount then due and costs; which said tract of land was mortgaged to the tare of I diana for the use of the school interest (for non-cayment of taxes), by James B M. Connelly and Caroline K. McConnelly; and deault having been made in the payment of interest thereon, by reason of which the whole amount of

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the signed Auditor and Treasurer of the County of Allen State of Indiana, will offer for sile at public auction, at the court house door in the City of Fort Wayne, on Monday, the 13 h day of D, cember next, between the hours of 10 a m, and 4, p m., the following described tract of land to wit—

The west half of the north west granter of section six een in township thirtyone, north of range four-teen east. The same having been forfeited to the town-hip of Milan, for the non payment of the an-

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of the strute in such case made and provided, the under-

For sale by Hush B. Reid & Co., Fr. Wayne; Nicholas Schuckwan & Co., N. w Haven; Peter must be either exceeding the total amount due, that may be efferted exceeding the total amount due, must be each in head; and the balance due the ville; D. W. Estill. Dixon; W. Parker. Hunter-ville; D. W. Estill. Dixon; W. Parker. Hunter-ville annually in advance.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

New Grocery & Iron Store! GOODS OPENING AT ORFF'S United States Mail Line! Corner of Columbia and B arr Sts. EDEKIN & SON have just opened in their new store, north or the Hadekin House, a largo and choice stock of the best of a new some FAMILY GROCERIES.

Rio, Laguard and Java Celle; Young Hyson, Gampowich, aid! Back Teas; Paivir 2id, Coffee and New York agar; Alclasses and syrup; Cavendish Fine Cut and Sanking Tobacco; Rice, Saleraine, common and fancy Sonp, Stateb. Condies, Costish, Macketel. Bed Cores and Popes, Confectionaries DL/K SILK & BL/K SILK VELVET D for Cloaks, at ORFF'S. Sugar Studs, Almonds, Faborts, &c.; Rustos, Currants, Curon, Spices, Figs. Sirdines Pickles, Lemon Syiup, &c. A'fu'l stock of WATHITE GOODS & EMBROIDERIES,
Sleeves, Collars, Builds, Flouncing, Sets,
Edgings and Insertings, at ORFF'S. MARE, Tube, Buckets, Cherns, Wushbourds, &c.

TRON, STEEL, & NAILS,

heavy stock of all kinds and best quality.
These goods have been personally selected in the

favorable terms, cin and ? Will be sold Low. cither at WEOLESALE or RETAIL. Those wanting a choice article are is vited to call and examine. Goeds delivered in any part of the city free of

SIXPENNY PRINTS -12 (0) yards of fast col-Soriet Prints to 61 cts a yard, for sale by Sept 8.6, 1888. W. T. ABBOTT

NURSERY! MIE proprieters of this old and well established Warsery beg leave to cal the attention of our friends and patrons to our superior collection o Strawberry plants which we offer at low rates, consisting in part of the following varieties; Barr's New Tine j 27 eta per di zba.

lusgious of ell fruits vin abundance.
We also offer let sele a large and excellent collec-

Fruit & Ornamental Trees and Plants, unusually low. Terms of eals cash or satisfactory relegence. LOOM S & FLE POHER, F. Wajne, Angles 26, 1839

Korcign& Domestic Liquors 93 Columbia strost, Fort Wayne, 48 .

Over Ecans & Co's Store, Cor. Ma'n & Calhown Sts.

HAVING purchased one business of Mr J. B. Wrote, the subject ber is ready to attend all calls in the Talloring business. Pasalons regularly received and strictly it howed. A share of public pat-

Clothe, Cassimerce, Pestings, and Trimmings. constantly on hands of the control D. MADER: windly:30 1858 (total) the control of the control o NEW CARPETING!

From 22w buel ATTHE ... Being a precical workman, and having a thorough Bosson Dry Good Store, knowledge, acquired by many years' experience, it 2300 do. Harrond every third connected with Pumps. By hand Water 1955 do. New York 25 Pieces of new style CARPEIS, from 32: to

horizana - 117 Wholesaie and Retail. --Bookseller & Stationer,

Calhoun St., Fort Wayne. School: Laie, Medical and Miscellancous Books; Writing, Wropping and Printing Popers; Fancy Arnoles, Ac. BOOK BINDING promptly executed.

VVE take this opportunity of saying to eur ensioners and the public, that we now have in store one of the largest and best assorted stock o DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES ever offered be us in this market had ed

our Goods at one time, to have New Goods arrive almost every day!

Wholesele or Retail, sa cheen as they can be afforded in this market. ... One Price, and no abatement. J. W. TOWNLEY & C.

EMPIRE MILLS ATT ST. MARY'S AQUEDUCT, THE THE ENGINEER PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF T

THE subscribers having taken the Stone Mills lately occupied by S. Eiself, are prepared to do n gineia M.I h g and Castom Basinuss. From de-livered in any part of the City tree a darge. Orders cap be left cither at the Mid or at Orth Store No. 3 Corn Meal. Buck wheat Flour, Shipstuffs, and an The highest Market Price paid for good sound

Wheat.
Feb 1, 1856

PRATE & Co. fraving bought the Warehouse and Mill larely occapied by Link& McCullech, are prepared to do a Commission & Forwarding Business and will promptly attend to all goods and produ, entrusted to them.
Superior FLOUR and CORN MEAL constantly The highest price paid for Grain a ...

-of the very best quality, and the choopest in the State. All mending and jelbing done at BR ANDRIFT' MIREE sizes of Ton Plate Stores, at BRANDSIFF S.

PRINTING INK. JUST received at HILL: BOOK STORE to received at HILL: BOOK STORE to received of Lightbody's celebrated News link in 231 x 301b and 60 b kegs

Calhoun street Dec 1856., was and of DRESS GOODS;

Nice Pinin D Laines for 13 per yard, D.Bigo " 1; "
New Syle DeLaines at 18 per yard, Extra quality DeLaines. 20c per yaid, - Robes A Quile, all prices,

Rich Pinids for 25 or 75c per yd Also, 1 000 pieces new style Prints and a great variety of Print: Prantels for winter dresses, this day B pt 8 ii. 18 8 member W. T. ABBOT T'S

WATTANDIES MERINO VESTS, LONG and Stort Serves, extra quality and viri-SILKS, SILKS, ... ANEW barrer or a handsome Fancy Sicks. A

ces and qualities, just received and dur sale in 180 p. School 1833. Sep : Sincilisis. or W. F. Abbott of the less and cheaper of the less of the l always be forment A BOOT: S; "that's so '- so say goods, Port Woyne, Sept. 14th, 1839.

For the Fall Trade. NICE COLD STRAW BONNETS C. OR : F'S. just opened at

PIECES PRINTS just opened, 120 pieces Gingham just received, ORFFS.

AT THE

BOSTON DRY GOOD STORE,

WE are now receiving the largest and bes

We have neither time not space to enumerate

September 8th, 18:8

Basket Making.

AUGUSTE DIERKES.

Baskets, Wagens, Cradles, &c.,

ade to order of any desired size and shape.

July 231-1858 [3] ad-

LAND FOR SALE.

FINITE subscriber offers for sale cheap 160 acres of

1. good Timbered land, in Section 3', Township 30, North of Range 15, twelve miles east of For

Wayne, on the Ruge Ro dlaying between the W

at the Engeln House, Cathonn Street, Fort Wayne DAN, EL KIS! LER, September 9th 1858

ROBERT OGDEN.

· Z Fort Wayne.

Terms moderate.

ALFRED HATTERSLEY,

Gas and Steam Fitter,

BRASS FOUNDER & FINISHER,

M nuficturer of all kinds of

Gas. Steam and Water Cocks.

Main Street, west of Calnoun, FORT WAYNE

Buildings Fitted up with Gas on short notice

The highest piece paid for OLD COPPER. BRASS and ZINC.

Has just received a large and splendid assortment of

Chandeliers, Brackets, Pendants,

Of the neatest and newest sixles, which he will furnish and put up CHEAP FOR CASH.

A general assortment of Od and Fluid LAMPS.

THE best assortment of Queen's Ware in Fort Wayne can be found at ABEOT'S and at low

QUEENS WARE WARE

Ex ra Fine Carpets;
Cotton and Wool Carpets,
Hemp Carpets,

...... y - 5"

Rig Careets !

4 4. 5 4, 6 4. & 8.4

eil cloth carpets.

S air . Corpets

Glass Shades, &c,

NEW CARPETS.

bester of a see Oil Cloth S air Carpet,

JOHN'J. GLENN,

Attorney-at-Law,

Office on Calhoun street, over Foellinger's Sho

J W. U. DERHILL. WM. R UNDERHILL.

UNDERBILL & CO.

(Successors to P · Ur derki'l.)

MARBLE MONUMENTS

Water Lime, Plaster Paris and Land Plaster.

The largest Establishment in the West.

Main st. two blocks west of Calhoun st.,

Fort Wayne,

And WARSAW, Ind.

Dr. W. D. STEWART

Residence with side of Berry street, two door

GLAS3, Sash, Nails, Prancs, Dress Fics, M. B. Roisins, Layer do., English Carrants Surlines &c., &c., to be had at BROWN S

10,000 Its. of SHEET IRON and Stove Pipe for sale at BRANDRIFF S.

DRIED APPIES - A very superior article, for sale at the new Grocery Store.

HEDEK'N & SON.

ton street, immediately over the Post Office.

May 21, 1857.

Fort Wayne and vicinity that he has returned

DEALERS IN

FORT WAYNE, Ind.

Superfine Cornets.

Curpet rods,

July 231 1858

W. T. ABEOT I,

被国际信息主领 BONNET RUCHES AND BONNET Ft.Wayne, Wolf Lake & Wawaka Ribbons, Piu nes and French Flowers, at C ORFF'S. STACE. LACK VELCET AND SILK TRIM-inings, just opened and lower than ever, at an ORFFS. MIE subscriber is new running a Line of Stages from Fort Wayne, via Heller's Conners. Cherubasco, Meriain, Wolf, Lake, Port Michell and Albion

Wawaka, on the Toledo & Goshen Airline trancom. Leave Fort Wayno Monday ai d Toursday, at 7AM Arrive at Wolf Lake same days, by 5 PM. Leave Walf Lake Wednesday & Shurday, at 7A M Arrive at Fort Wayno same days; by Leave Woli Like Taesday, Friday and Saturday, at Arrive at Wawaka same days, by Leave Wawa in Tuesday, Friday, and Saundare at Arrive at Wolf Like same days, by 4 PM

Livery Sable on MAIN STREET, north east of the State Bank, opposite Mitter's Granite Furniture

of all descriptions to hire on reasonable terms.

MATHHAS GLYNN. For: Wayne, Aug. 21, 1858. DURE LENGY JULYE Harrical with the es

HILL & ORBISON. Forwarding & Commission MURCHANTS FORT WAYNE, IA.

By State Authority. Choice First-Class Insurance.



Incorporated 1819 - Charter Perpetual.

ABSOLUTE AND UNIMPAIRED, 1 With a Surplus of \$506,387.88.

basi Valley and the Patsburg. Fort Wayne & Chic age Rulroads For particulars inquire of Hangele and the presuge of THEATY-EIGHT YEARS success and experience. Assets, January 1, 1858. Cash in hand and deposites in Hartfer1

Mency due the Company, secured by muigage, Real Estate unincumbered, 47 653 42 - 55 177 18 Bilis Receivable, . Market Value. 102 Dinds 6, 7 and 10 per cent, interest 102 000 00 annually.
657 Shares-Raitroad Sock, 60 do. Commence RiverCo.Stock, 50 052 Stiff of Bins, Cash paid for Old Lead and Pewter 5 (00 00 1 800 00

50 do. Waterbury Bink 35 do. Provilence 1 (15 do, Jersey City "100 do. US Prist Co. N.Y. Appara us generally, and also in fixing Roots. 100 do. US PrietCo, N.Y. 10 000 co 150 do. NYL Land Trust Co. 22500 00 Ervethrougs, Spouts, &c , he respectfully solicits trial, and is prepared to guarantee that every job will give entire satisfaction to his employers.

Enwards of \$11,000,000 O. Losses have been paid by the Æ na Insurance Co. in the part 38 years. 1. 3

Fire and Inland Navigation. Risks accepted at terms consistent with solvency and fair prefi

The progress of this corporation have been stable and uninterrupted; brough sensons of financial sunshive and storm, or periods eventful in or exempt from sweeping on flagrations and maritime disaster Bring long estab ienco on a cash basis, the troubles of the credit system offect us in no material parti-

During "hard times" the scenity of reliable insurance is an imperative duty-the ability of property owners to sustain loss being then much Agencies in all the principal cities and towns throughout the State Policies issued without delay, by any of the duly authorized Agents of the Com-

Business attended to with dispatch and fidelitty. JOHN HOUGH, Agent,

Home Insurance Company OF! NEW, YORK.

Office No. & Wall Street. Cash Capital 2-11- - 15- 15600.000 00 Surplus, over - - - 250.000 00 Carpet Tacks,
Carpet Binding.
Also RUGS and MATTS, a large line of all of the above just received at 75 Columbia Screet the above first Schulber Sc

Amount of Liabilities - . . . 41,110 00 THIS Company continues to Issure Buildings Merchandise, Saips in Port and their Cargoes, Household Farniture and Personal Property generally, against Lies or Damage by Fire, on lavorable terms Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

JAMES HUMPHREY'S STEAM Free and Lime Stone Works.

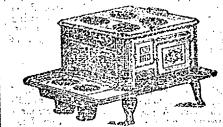
y ... gg (FORT WAYNE, IND. STONE COAL F. W BUSHMAN

INFORMS Bracksmiths and others that he keeps constantly on hand, at his Coal Yard on the Canal Bank, wast of the City Mills, a large supply of STONE COAL of various qualities. He has now in his Yard 2 000 hashels best YoughtenyCost and 1 000 bushels Ocio Coai which he offers for sale on the lowest terms
He also makes and keep- on hand

and other FARMING IMPLEMENTS, which h warrants to be good and well-made, and will set C. W NETT FHORST. TO THE BORST

MANIFACTURERS OF Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware Stoves, Hollow Ware, &c.

Shop and Store Room in Edsall's Buildings, one door north of H B Read's Drug Store. E keep contantly on hand a perfect assort Cook, Parlor, & Box Stoves



rom the justly calculated Foundries of Troy N Y. ablacing ail of the larger iner wements; and, als cany of the most approved Patterns of Oilo an Pensylvania Stoy's We would therefore solici rensylvania stov's we would therefore solicity so of our frients who want any thing in our line give us a cold. We go only warrant our stov's, but also our TIN WARE, to give entire satisfaction, as we employ more but experienced Workmen. ring, such as

PORT WAYNE STEAM BOILER WORKS, N. McLACHLAN & Co., Reoperators, Fort Wayne, Ind. " THE above extensive establishment having just gone into operation is prepared to do all kinds of BOILER WORK, such as

High and Low Pressure Boilers. of all sizes and descriptions, ARD TANKS, SMOKE STACKS, WATER

in a thorough and expeditious manner. From the twenty years experience of N.McLachlan in the above business, the last three of which were with Messrs Coopers and Clark, Mount Vernon, we feel confident that we can make it the interest of hose wishing any thing in our line, to give us a call. Old boilers bought and sold on the most favorable

Repairs promptly attended to.

PRINTING PAPER. III. & JaC.188 keep on hand the following sizes of Printing paper of superior quality? 22x3?, 22x31, 24x31 21x36 25x33, 26x40. fort Wayne, May 8th, 1857 -

BEST PREMIUM. - We have 5 sizes of these Sloves; they are truly what their name is diente. For sale nowhere but at BRANDRIFF'S. TECNEY SOAP -- A large lot of this popular soat also an endless variety of Toilat, staps, *t

Apothecaries Hall.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY Of the Age. Mr. KENNEDY, or Roxbury, has discovered in

one of our common Pasture Weeds, a remedy that Every Eligadol Temmor

The worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple. He has tried it in over eleven bundred esses and never faited (xcept in two cases (both thunder kumo.) He has now in his possession over one hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty unles of Boston TWO bottles are warranted to care a hursing sore north.
One to three bottles will care the worst kind of

pimples on the face. Two or three bottles will clear the system of biles Two bottles are warranted to cure the wors canker in the mouth or stomach. Three or five bottles are warranted to cure th One or two battles are warranted to cure al humorin the eyes. Two boulds are warranted to cure running of the

cars and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure certup and running alcers.

O is bottle will core scaly emptions of the kin. Two or time bottles are warranted to care the wort kind of ringworm, -Two or three bottles are valranted to care the most desperate case of rheumation. Three to four bottles are warranted to cure su

Fi-cito eight bottles will cure the worst case Ole tablespoonful per day will prevent chills and Abenefit is always experienced from the first bot le, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

ROXBURY, MASS,

Dear Madam.—The reputer of the Medical Dissociety in curing all kinds o humors, is so well reabuished by the unanimous votes of all whe have ever used it that Lucoil not say anything on the subjeet, as the most skilful physicians and the most care of Draggists in the country, are unanimous in its

chich you are unfortunated so liable. That most the parchaser, xeniciating discase to an affectionate mother, E.q ure NURSING SORE MOUTH. is emed as it by a miracle; your own temper is re

tored to its natural sweetness, and your babe from short and herful wass to colin and sweet slumbers and the Medical Discovery becomes a fountain of saing to your busyand and household. In the more advenced stages of . FIRE CANKER MEET

it extends to the stomach, causing DYSPEPSIA which is nothing but canker on the stomach; then to he intellenes and

KIDNEYS creating a sinking, gone feeling, and an indifference even to the cares of your family.

Your stomach is

Your Stomach is Unstituted claims not due. \$173 926 81 even to the cares of your family. RAW AND INFLAMED,

vour food distresses you, and you can only take cer min kinds, and even of that your system does no get helf the nourishment it contains as the acrimon. ous fl. id of the canker cars it up; then your complex non loses its bloom and becomes sallow or greenish and your best day is gone. For want of nouri-hueur voir system occumes losse and floby, and the flores of your body become relaxed. Then tollow a frainfol liseases which the Medical Discovery is particularly ADAPTED TO CURE;

Talpitation of the lieuri, pain in the side, weakness of the spine and small of the back, pain of the hip oint when you retire, irregularity of the bowols, and also, that most excruciating of diseases, the PILÉS,

How many thousands of poor women are suffering from this disease and pining away a miserable life, and their next door neighbor does not know the cau-I wish to impress on your mind that good old proverb, "An onnee of preventio, is better than a pound of cure." In the

- b - MEDICAL DISCOVERY you have both the preventative and the cure, with this reat and good quality, that it will never, under any circumstances, do yo how injury.

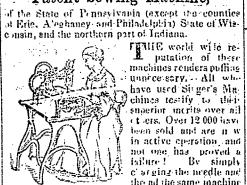
No change of dief ever necessary—cat the bes

ou can get and enough of it.
Diffections for Use — Adults, one table spoonfu per day; -Children ever ten years, dessert spoonful ;-Children from live to cight years, tea spoonful As no directions can be applicable to all constitu ions take sufficient to operate od the bowels twice

DONALD RENNEDY. Price \$1 00. Sold by Wall & Vieyer, H. B. Reed, Smith & Brackenridge

And Druggists generally. B. RANDALL,

PROPRIETOR OF I. M. SINGER'S Patent Sewing Machine,



et ers. Over 12 000 have been sold and are n w in active operation, and not one has proved a failure! By simply thread the same machin all execute per celly every variety of work, con-

or fine, on cloth or leather. From \$200 to \$500 year can be closed by an individual using this ma hine more than can be cleared by hand. Singer has also brought out a new FAMILY MACHINE,

nuchines use two threats, forming a lock stitch in find it to their advantage to call at least before buying the centre of the goods sewed, and making a perfect rack stitch on both sides of the cloth, which makes seam much stronger and harder to rip than hand ewing, and dose not use more than two thirds as anoh thread as the chain stitch machine. Taese machines are for sale by the undersigned, this effice on North Fith Street, opposite Good's Hotel, Rending Pennsylvania:
Also by T. E. EYANSON, Traveling Agent in Indiana. Silk, Needles, Oil, and Taread for sale T. E. EYANZON, B. RANDALL.

COMPARET, HUBBELL&Co., Forwarding & Commission Merchants, Salara Control F. R.P. WAYNE, IND. 6 E receive, Store, and Forward Goods by the WE receive, Store, and Forward Goods by the Piusburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, and Blacksmiths and Coopers, fully up to the times in the Toledo. Wabash & Westein Ruilroads, and by the Wabash & Eric Canal, and deal in all kinds of Saddlers' Hardware & Chismiths' Trimmings, PRODUCE,

Salt, Fish Nails, Pork, Beef, Flour, - Glass, Coal, Sec. car has as for We are also A cents for Fairbank's Celebrated Scales " (ber - 2) "and"

OUPONT'S GUN POWDER For Sporting and Brasting purposes. And for Peacock & Son's Steel Plow. Our Warehouse is well located on the Conal B teir at the east end of Cala a Lie street, at the termina-& Chicago Railroad. Fort Wayne, April 4, 1867.

TILL & JACOB's having opened rooms for the sale of Piano Pertes and other Musical Instru-ments, keep on hand a full assortment of Piano Fortes & Melodeons,

of various styles and qualities, from the mos-celebrated M matropories in the United States. SHEET MUSIC-A large collection kept of and. New Music constantly received. A fine assortment of Guitars, Violins, Flutes, &c. Also Violic and Guitar Strings. Intact, almostevery

thing in the music line. Feb. 6, 1856. EAGLE DRUG STORE. G. C. NILL, PROPRIETOR,

Corner of Calhoun and Main Streets. CONSTANTLY ON HAND a fine assertment DRUGS, MEDICINES,

PAINTS, OHS, VARNISHES, 17 GLASSWARE, WINDOW GLASS

BRUSHES of all kinds.

FERFUMERY, SOAPS,
AND FANCY ARTICLES. Tobacco, Cigars and Snuffs PATENT MEDICINES. Pure Wing & Brandies. CUSTOMERS AND PHYSE, IANS wittalways find at his es antisoment trest and unadulterated Medicines, which will be sold on liberal terins,

AND FUTIY,

Finest Picture Gallery in the West WALL, MEYER, & CO

DAGUERREOTIPE. Ambrotype, Zallotype,

Over Evans' Store corner of Calhoun and Main sts. · AMBROTYPÉS, 25 CTS.

A. McCONALD as greturated from the Assertant of Marer als v.'e. aght late this city, carcially selected by meelf and will self at the lowest figures it is P. S. The principal Operators in the Union are condoming the Am' retypes as not being darable, and I am of that opinion mystiff I baye it erecorand I am of that opinion myse'f: I baye concluded to commoner the DAGUERREOTYPES and persons wishing for either of these pictures can ave them executed in the finest sty e at my new Rooms over Evans & Co.'s Dry Goods Store, For

Great Speculation WILL SELL, on ex ramely 10 sonub's terms my 11R 1 1.AS5

FLOURING MILL, HREE RUN OF STONES, sinusted in the hear i the city of Huntington, county of Algorington adiana. Payments to suit the purchasir. And person desirous of engaging in said business will fine In presenting the Mod'e IDiservery to your notice. It is their interest to enhance the present exportant to it with a full knowledge (first curative powers, in try of investing money, as I am arxious to dispose theying all, and curing most of those diseases to of the above property, and will make the terms sur-

> leather & Findings FRY & CHEESMAN. ELL and long known in this city have open of no. in correction with their Tuniors

> On Columbia st , Fort Wayne, In the raim farmerly occupied by R W. Paylor &Ce west of Calnoun, where they keep a full assortine a Leather, such as

BRIDLE LEATH R. All of which they will sell to the trade, or by h tail, and at prices which will be or advantage to the Their ficilities for making Leather are as goo

50,000 HIDES WANTED, For which the bighest cash prices will be paid Call and examine our sizes.
Fort Wayne, Oct. 33, 1857.

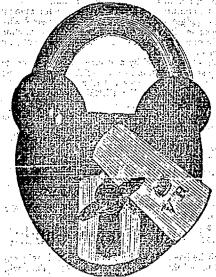
Stewart's Large Oven, Air-Tight, SUMMER AND WINTER

COMBINING economy of ductional time, perfect distribution of ducking and Biking, with great duration of the bility and convenience. This is warranted to be specifically. The Best and most complete Cooking Store now made, and by a populiar arrangement for reflectors, the heat may be all retained in the stove. saving is thus effected, and the comfort of those using the stove secured. Housekeepers are invited to call, and examine this triumph of modern invention.

For sale by

A. B.BRANDEIFF. July 21 1857. Sign of the Golden St.ve

HARDWARE



 \mathbf{OLIVER} P.: \mathbf{MORGAN} with Specessor to II. Durne, to No 81 Columbia street, Fort Woyne, Ind OFFERS a large a sortment of STOVES which righly ornamented, which for heavity and expedition quality and variety is equal to any in this too far surpasses all other Family Machines. These market, at greatly reduced prices. Porchasers will

> BRAWBERE, AND STEEL, OF ALL SIZES, Axtes Eliptic Springs, mvils, lellores, Vices .

> FARMER'S GOODS.

uch as Chains of all kinds, Shorels, Sp des, Scoops Forks, Grubbing Hoes, Picks, &c. &c. Building Materials including Nails, Sash and Glass, of all sizes.
DOOR TRIMMINGS-Locks, Lateles, Butts, Screws, &c. MECHANICS TOOLS for Carpenters and Joiners

of a greater variety than is usually found orks. &c. SOLAN " FLUID LAWPS. ogether with HOUSE FURNISM . GOODS

to the of every kind at . variety. He is prepared to execute ony order for the man Tin, Sheet Iron, ad Copper Work. To Merchants by efforts an assorting of CIN WARE, warranted in quality; in Lower Prices the

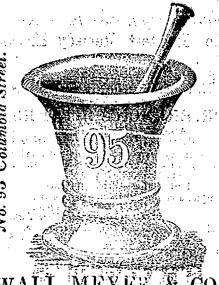
H. WILLIAMS, WILLIAMS&HUESTIS.

GROCERIES. Fruit, Glass, Ivails, Woodenware, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Lard. &c.,

No. 85 Columbia street, ver FORT WAYNE, IND. MERCHANTS supplied with Grocerles of all kinds, on as tavorable terms, all things considered as can be purchased in ony market All orders filled with dispatch, B

Jan, 17, 1857. A Large stock of LARD OIL. SPERM OIL, and BURNING FLUID.

Also, Iceland Moss Paste, a delicious remedy fo Coughs and Colds; Gon Drops Jointe Paste, set Spruce Gum, at WALL, MEYER & Co.'s



Drugs. Medicines, Chemicals. PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, DYESTUFFS ? Patent Medicines, Surgical Instrumente Glasswere . Window Glass, Brushes, of all kinds

A RE constantly rescising fresh implies of a which received the Prize Mald at the Crystal Palace Exhibition. Country Merchants and Physicians are respectfully avited to cult and examine our stock. All Drug in! Medicines will be warranted pure and unadel terated, having been selected with care from some of

the best Eastern Houses. A Superior selection of MEDICINAL WINES and Liquors, just received by Feb- 27. WALL, MEYER & Co.

FOR SALE. I OFFER for sale on liberal terms of payment :

LOT'S It and 12 in block 24. Ewing's Addition (mp late residence), price \$3,000. Also the middle 20 feet (adjoining Mr.F. Nirdlinger's) of lot 540, Hanna's addition Price \$1,000: \$2 Acres of Land, 14 mile from town, adjoining James Einbey's farm on the south, and Simon Educative term on the west; 40 acres are well clear-and lenged. Price \$1000. 0 Acres of Land near the Pique Road, 21 miles from Fort Wayne. 8 acres cleared, the balance well timbered. Price \$2 000 The above property is rapidly rising in value, and presents a rare opportunity for invisament to person desiring property in and near Fort Wayne. Out Lots in New Haven, and over 7,000 acres vaidable timbered and farming lands, on and near

Fort Wayne Railroads, in the castern part of After JOSEPH K. EDGLETOK. Fort Wayne, March 28, 1856.

the Lake Erie, Wabash & St. Louis, and Tiffin &

LAJEST NEWS! Reported expressly for Carler & Weimer, by the Telegraph Line The Rumor. END OF THE WAR IN PALESTINE!

Jerusalem Bombarded and Taken By the French and Germans!

Wholesale Liquor Dealers, 63 Columbia St , Fert Wayne, Ind AVE just received the largest and best selection assortment of

the following articles, which they are the following attices, which they are ready to sell at lower figures than any house in the State. any house in the State. Brandics— 1 Cinimpagne Brandy. 2 French do.

4 Carawba do 5 Domestic do. 6 Cherry do. Gin-Schiedam Shnapps

Curavao, to the est optical Idria can i da a Absinthe. Brandy Fruits

Ryc Wniskey. Monongahla. Bourbon. Charif Rbind Charles Muscat Sherry, Catawba,

AGENT's for the sale of Hestetier's celebrated tomach Butters, and also for Greene's Aromatic p. Also a lorge assortment of linearted and domestic CI PARS SARDINES, &c., &c.; .

Stoves! Stoves! E have contracted for \$12000 worth of \$TOVE to be delivered this tabliand manufactured from Hanging Rock metal, known to all to be the is st metal in the world for stoves, made of superior weight, and warranted not to break by fire, bought at low figures, and cour customers shall reap the

top cocding stoves-the best stove sold in any market; it outsiries all competition wherever introduced. I nave sold handigds in this marker, and the sale is every day increasing. No family should be without one. We warrant this store one year, and if, the store is not what we represent it to be, the money will be refunded. For sale at the signs of the Golden tove, by A. D. BRANDRIFF... September 224; 1885

three kinds of this e Stoves it BRANDRIFF'S. THE CASTLE PARLOR and the Gem are both beautiful Stoves, ier sale by BRANDRIFF.

oreaks We will warrantit one year. Can be ha OUIO Box Stove-3 sizes of this Stove, at BRANDRIFF'S.

takes 30 inches wood, which suits the jarmers. Thi

Stove has long been their favorite is heavy and never

3ronton Premium Cook ≈tove.? VOU will find six sizes on this excellent Stove ~of heavy plate; at BRANDRIFF'S.

ufactured for this market, out of Hand: 16 and the enly one made of the kind exclusively of the material in the United States; it has too fire chembers is a quick baker, and is the tell kind of ouse warmer. We have a large quantity and car ford them low, cansidering the great weight and od quality, by UNION Box Stove-3 sizes new rattern, for sate BRANDRIFF'S.

500 Lbs. BRASS KETTLES for sale at BRANDRIFF'S. 500 Lbs. SAD IRON for sale at BRANDRIFF'S.

EVEN sizes Fluted Doxes Stoves; very chear and BYANDERF Indiana Six Hole Premium Cook Stove. YOU will find two sizes of this stoke, of heavy plate, and a good naker of bentiful design, at

t is destined to sheet with rapic sales in this city t is everything the tis inter and good. The sight for tis sufficient We have the exclusive sales of its pole is lower than BRANDHFS. KANSAS PARLORS. 3 special this new and beautiful Parlos Stove got up this season, and will carry off the palm. For sale at BRANDRIPP'S.

Oyez! Oyez!! Oyez!! ATTENTION

IRESH DRUGS, MADICINES.

Chemicals, &c. HUGH B. REED & CO.

TAVING just returned from the principal Eastern Cities, with pack to turned inside out, are receiving by Rottroad and Canal The largest, the apest, and most magnificent stock of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Wines, Liquors, Paints, Oils, Dyes,

Druggists Fancy Goods, As well as Ten Thousand other ARTICLES necesas well as I cult indicated other Analy into moke a complete assorting a dever offered in the State, incircling many NEW and RALE PHARMACEUT CAL PREPARATIONS, as A CHEMICAL FOOD. The progression on the

Compound Syrup of the Super Pho phates .-Used with the most grativing success in many diseases horetofore of the word will intertwenty such as Caries. Rickets in Children, Nervous Debilie. QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY-a most beautiful and valuable preparation, and a very palatable medicine; another triumph of science TRICE'S PURE GLYCERINE-on universal solvent, and a valuable contribution to medical An extensive assortment from the best Manufac-

Surgical Instruments, Physician's Pocket Instruments, Physician's Pocket Cases, Dental Instruments,

FRENCH. ENGLISH, and GERMAN 9 Varusses, 1 of all kinds and the very best qualities !. Pure Wines & Erandies Marsu & Co's New Patent Radical Cure Truss,

> Hutchinson's Superior Trusses. Fitch's Celebrated Suporters. The Association of the Associati Heynen's Suporters.

And all the other kieds worth wexning. We have one of the best selected stocks of WINES LEQUORS

TWENTY-FIVE VARIETIES of the choicest and best Briefs, direct from the

In the Wos's connecting of least of

A large stock with many newfanalifies from the Manhattanville Print and Odor Works of the disinguished and pop Inc Mayer of New York; Daniel F Tioman, among which we have the pleasure of calling special attention to our Control of Control Paints Ready for Use.

sell cheaper than ever sout before in this market. A All the various American and French Zino Paints, Dry, in Oil, and Varilish, over at 1 2 LINSEED OIL,

A great convenience and desideration which wa will

Turpentine, Japan, Patent Dryer, The state of the s COPAL AND DAMAR WARNISHES; - From the different and best manufactories.

A large and extensive lot of . .

Paint Brushes, Varnish Brushes, and White Wash Brushes. Glue, Glass, Pully, Sand Paper. Druggists' Glass Ware KERCSENE LUBBIGATING O'L. designed especially for Machinery, and far Superior to Sperm. Kerosene Illuminating Oil.

The cheanest and most agreeable Artificial Ligh known, Utili cum daice. Also CARBON OIL almost equal to K rosene in I superior to every thing else. KEROSENE and CARBON OIL LAMPS ... every variety and style. They are not be able to

tesa de vor. W. H. A. L.E., L. A. RoD; es votares AND BANKS, OILS!

SPERM, ELEPHANIT,

OIGARS or surrenters Habs nna - National Guard - Nectar. o s Solace Tobacco, Fig. Tobacco, Snuff. Artists' Materials!

Nitrate of Silver in Crystals, Hypo Saiphate of Soda, Cyanuret of Poinssa, Concentrated Sulphuric Ether, Bromide and Leide of Cadmium, Caloride of Gold. Fine Ostrich Fly Brushes and Parlor Dusters. Committee of the CHEMICAL SOAP for Washing Linen,

A new and superior article; chaup, labor and money saving - warranted to please. HAIR DYES of all kinds. Pro! Woon's & Mrs. Alden's HAIR RESTORERS. All the Paters and nobular.

FAMILY MEDICINES me at of the Day. The Liquorice Drops, Gum Drops, of every variety and the best quality: DE PAU'S. PRISTON'S and MERRELL's celebrared. FLAVORING EXTRACTS " fer Cultivary purpasses." LEMON, VANILLA STRAW EERRY, NECTAR, PINE APPLE, PEACH, ETC. ETC.

The finest, most sele: and slegant stock of ver-PERFUMERY, Toiler Arricles, Gems of Arr.

ISS_ME-QUICK Health of from Fragrant Turing KIESME QUIE LY and all i's com sounds. Imitations Probabiled Patent applied for. "I LUBINS and other EXTRACTS. Tea Rose, New Mewn Hay, West End, Upper Ten,
Jockey Cinb, Magnetia, Sweet Clover, &c. 18
FRANGIPANNI, An Oriental production from the
Royal Laboratory of Flowers French, English and German Perfume Gems,

Perfumeries of the most delicate fragrance.

TOILET WATERS. Genuine EAU LUSTRALE, popular throughout POWDER PUFFS, Cosmetics, Pomades, and all the FANCY TOILET SOAPS HAIR BRUSHES of the fine qualities. TOOTH and NAIL BRUSHES!

Cifronella, Musk, Rose, Geranium, and Millefleur

Shell, Buffalo, and India Rubber Dressing Combeof the highest finish and latest sivies, and is LADIES TRAVELLING SACKS, PORTE-MÖNALES, WALLETS, 4 of the most elegant, patterns—beauties that cannot lail to please (when well filled)

To the Medical Profession and Country Dealers, We'ex and a general invitation of the and examine

air night and expensive stock, assured that we can ur mil' and them you so true has quarity cheaper had they can be purchased edgeschere in the West. We even off rate distincts—may require Physician of the \$50, purchased in Chicago Creonari, Toledo r Covernal, and reduce it is a per cent.
Grateful for the past lib rit patronage, it will be in aim to scipity of our enstancers on give them HUGH B. REED & Oo, Whenesole and Retail Dinggiets,

Newspaper ARCHIVE®

heat, markets, with a view of having such articles to ROWN & BLEACHED COTTON. they doubt confidently, rice in nead to their cestemers, and having been lought for each, on the mest 6 4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 9 4, and 10-4 wide, at ORFF S OOL PLAIDS AND MERINOS from 29 cts. to 8; per yard, at ORFFS E OOPS! HOOPS!! HOOPS!!!

NEW FALL GOODS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL VV . Sock of DRY GOODS, now opened in this city, just purchased in the cast of the Manufactures Agents, and at the CREAT AUCTION SALES under the most tavorable circumstances, which we now effer at Whole-ale or Revail at prices tha will ast hish the parchasers. one hundreth part of our Stock, selfice it to say, we keep every article generally tound in a First Class Dry Goeds Sore, and we intend to self our Goods

Large Enly Scallet SWalker & Ecoting of the Section at prices that will dely all competition.
Also: C.rosts, F.cor Coths, Queen's Ware, and Morganizating Groceries Parchasers are invited to call and cx amine for themselves. Hooker, a new and valuable variety, 50 cts pr doz Langworthie's Profile, and M. Evoy's Surettor Excellent sure, at \$1.25 per 100. These should now be planted to insure a postual crop in x' year. Every owner of a simuli or large plat of ground may, by a Riceons, Flowers, and I DUNNETS.—Trimmed and untrimined. Also Rimone, Flowers, and Ruches at the Bosrov Day Goebs Store. little care, and a tention raise S raw corries - the most

T. PALK. AMPORTER AND WHOLISALE DEALER IN

DAVIEL MADER, Fashionable Talior and Draper,

ronage solicited. to merit which no pains will be spared. Good his and the lest of workman ship war-In A roof ssorthern of six as we will be

In time and also Till the HILL

Pianos, Meleccons, Gaires, and other MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. MARCARD. CARD. CARD.

Our facilities for buying in the Eastern Market aro unsurp said by any other house in the State-One of our termination NAS W. TOWNLEY, devete eis whole time ! (the purchase of Goods in the New York; Besion and Philadelphia Market, which enables he, instead of purchasing and receiving all

We have, this Spring, received over seven hundied packages of goods, and mere are on the way.
Our assertment will be found complete in each department, and we mivite the intention of Mer hants 3-ply carpets, in town or country, Firmers Mechanics, and the public superfine in general, to give us a call, and we assure them our sim will be to give them Goods in our line, at

S. 1103

Steam Elevators. Corner of Pearl street and Maiden Lane Head-Stones, Mantels Cabinet Siabs, &c. FORT WAYNE. ST.

OULD respic fully announce to the citizenro Port Way 18th, 1855. to and permanently located in Fort Wayne, when he will continue te practice of Medicine an Surgery TIN and Japaned Ware - A complete assertment west of the 21 Pro-byterian Courch

Ho! for the N. York Wholesale & Retail HAT AND CAP CASH STORE J. G. TALBOTT, of Urbana, O. HAS opened a splendil stock of HATS and CAPS in Shouff's building, opposite Townley's Store, on Columbia Street, which he la determined to sell cheaper than ever before offered in the engreet Bring council York City be define all competition in New York City be define all competition in his line either Wandesdie et Retail. His Sock will coasist of

> Hungarian and Wide-Awake Hats. Gentlemen's, Boy & Children's HATS AND CAPS

the most feshionable Goods to Eistern and Western

Fine Silk. assimere. Fell, Young America.

LIVERY STABLE. In connection with the above he also keeps Horses and Carriages pressed pages of Fresh Lunous. For sale at Apothecaries Hall.

Apothecaries Hall.

ANGLISH BREAKFAST and time Ostong Teas.

I tor sale at 61 Columbia steet.

J U WINSLOW.

Cash Capital \$1,000,000.

Plumber and Sinzier Banks, Cash in transit and Agents' hands, Main Street, between Cass and Harrison, FUMFS, Buths, Water Closets, and Wash Stands, Fixed she Repaired on the shortest profes and most reasonable terms.

> \$1 506 387 88 Total Lasiertis LOSSES EQUITABLY ADJUSTED & PROMPTLY PAID.

199 660 ± 0 500 662 59

E-pecial attention given to Insurrance of Dwellings and Contents for terms of 1:05 years.

JOAN HOUGH, at Agent, Fort Wayne, Ind September 21, 1858 1,13

On the Canal, near the Rockhill House.

Flows, Wagons, Cultivators,

NETTLEHORST & CO

P S. If you want anything in the way of Job

Photographic Fooms,

McCONALD is greturace from the Bist with

E.quicof F S AVALINE, Fort Wayne, of A. M COMSPOCK Hantington.

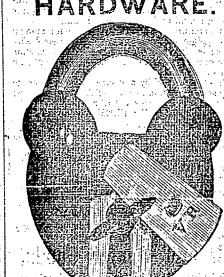
ed up, in connection with their Tunery, n Leather Store

KIP SKIN.

HEAVY UPPER;
EASTERN of all kinds,
SHOEMAKER'S FINDINGS, HARNESS LEATHER ALL KINDS OF LININGS ETC., ETC., ETC.

as any in the city, and hence, they can sell chear N. B - They buy Hides and Polis.

COORAN GESEOVE and the room keept cool and pleasant. A grea



He is now receiving a large variety of AMERICAN & FOREIGN BARTRON and other heavy goods, which in variety will com pare with any stock in this vicinity.

TABLE & POCKET CUTLERY. Platee and B. frannis Casiors, Ten and Table Spooner. Britannia Ten Setts Cortain Committee and Band-

Tin Plate and Timers' Goods always on hand. Doc. 19, 1856.

Carier & Wehmer.

3 Cognise do of Rasteau de Sezarre, Pinet Castillon, and Otard Dupuy.

Maraschino. Anisette.

Ginger, Rum-Jamaica. Santa Cruz. Batavia.

ornefit COMETS. - We have six sizes of the Comet flat

DARLOR COOKING STOVES .- You will find BUCKETE STATE.—We have five sizes of t Slove, warranted good; also, the Hoesier Stat

LEVATED OVEN .- This Stove we per man

IN Plate, Copper Bottom, and Wire, for sale at BRANDRIFF'S THE JOSVA -This is a new Stove, just our, ac-

June 5, 1858 FOR . WAINS

all the fedica. The second second second NEWSPAPERANCHIVE®

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER II, 1858

THOMAS TIGAR,

.-Corner of Pearl and Calbana Therd Story, apposite P. Kiser.

TEHMS:

rate for subsequent insertions.

I liberal sile wance made to these who advertise by
the year.

JOU PARMMENG

Executed with mentages, accuracy and dispatch, and on the most reasonable terms.

General Insurance Agency,

FORT WATER, FAST.
Ellia Vire & Mar Insurance Co.,
Hart ad. Connection.—Carinal \$550 000
BERCHANTS FIREAMARINE INS. Co.
Full-delatin. Demography and —Carinal \$100 000. withdelights. Pennsylvania—Cautet \$100 for \$TAR FIRE & MARINE INS. Co. Oxformingto, N.Y.—Capted \$130,000, the above Companies have all the could a and have complied with all the could have a

17MIN (100001), 1c.
Fort Wayne, Oct. 70 (85), 17.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

O. M. WILSON, APTORNEY-AT-LAW AND XOLACY PUBLIC.

Thanks paid for non-residents. Collections and and all and are continued to Resident Per man. Estate astrophed to promptly. AGUN. for the Pearin Insurance Company, Capital \$500,000.

Proceedings over Fullinger's Shas Stere, Phoenis Block, Cathenn Steret.

TOROTT & JONES, Actoracys and Country salars as Low, will steam to all legal business entranted to their care, and will give ejecutal after time to the collecting and ecenting of debts through

r of Coarl and Calinger or

THOMAS MEEGAN, NOTARY PUBLIC, Can lexical the Avisitos's braica,

Fort Wayne, Ind ARTH CLAR guestien given in the sale a purchasion Real Estate, and in the creatable da Mangagea, Bonds, we, and all offi-ments

BENJAMIN SAUNDERS,

MEDICAL NOTICES.

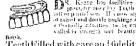
HOMOGOPATHY

G. W. BO W LINT, BORGARA H. F. CHIPTSHOPE office on Collann street, Epipere de Parine Space, FORT WAYNE, IND

Dr. C. S. Smith. Odice on Colored arrett, over their Blok 및 Fort-Varing July 7th.

Drs. MAWSON & HALLIWELL.

Surgeon Dentists,



Teeth Filled with care an Indelity. Of

I have lately examined Teath for rather more shells of really successfully find by the Known winth had been replement by Positished large experience more than three years praying.

CHAN E. STURGIS M. D.

We have let I on ortunities of examining a Is an unmerter of till and partial gets of tooth made by J. Kan, p. and we, understandly promote them, in axaptation to the abouth, heart's of naturalances of expression, strongth, and partiy of material, to be expaided only by the best work much in easiers effect.

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S A. FREEMAN, M. D. JOHN'S TRWIN, M. D.

Herein employed H. K. of the extraord of some grant of the grant of the sound of the end of the end

National Burns on the by P. PIERS

VORDERMARK & Co.'s

New Brick Store, At the Old Stand in Fort Wayne, This Windows and Retail

BOOT AND SHOE

AND LEATUER STORE LTy Retail Room

or W. 1 fill also smalle styles of the Widow to Form Kid, and Finder Support to the priorie Signal Bases

Merchants & Shoe Dealers care to sometred as low as any cone may be Electer dorling. If there as I on direct direct from the Man are torons in Electer. Voltages, where the I delegant their stocks and when my own

that to the E. decound better stock is maisled of Sole Leather, Upper, Calf Skins, Kip Euns, Linings, Bindings, Lasts, Pegs and Findings.

Cash paid for Hides & Skins JA VES B. ROBINSON For Wiver, 1-pl. May 15, 18, 8.

GOOD NEVVS:

and Groceries and Dry Goods.

Cane. come, and see? James out 1920

Drug Store Removed!

The absorber in Carley Ball, to

DRUGS,

h Englesh and AmericanChel Paints, Oils, Glass, Acals, Dy. Woods, ee

BRANDIES AND WINGS

FREIGHT NOTICE

C. ORFF,

SEWING MACHINE

SUGAR.

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5. - Bank Bouch Enddings,

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Arkanes the months are did to block to the MEW CHOTTSTON \$7043. However, to control below:

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Provide of Gueded and College,
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Having availed outselves of Dr. Kanpp's Professional survives, and some model of his work, we conditally concur in the above statements.

C. SHIMPER, M. D.

H. WILLIAM F. H. H. M. D.

H. BERTSCHE, S. D.

W. D. BERGONS, M. D.

K. BERGONS, M. D.

E. S. LEGGENS, M. D

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TALL THE STATE AND THE STATE OF THE STATE OF

New and Direct Route
The Indiana Secutors
Toledo to St. Louis,
Springfeld, Norths, Practice, and all values the signature of America, is undertaking to

Toledo & Wabash Railway.

No change of Cars or Baggage between Taledo and St. Louis.

Stallmond Company

Philadelphia & Pittsburgh to Chicago,

1853. **OUT WAYNE 1853 STEAM IRON WORKS.

On every six and stricts, for Saw and Grist Mide, Spriss and West Sunses,

Super a Ware bused.
Railroad Cars, Car Wheels,
AW AND GREST MILL GEARING.
Lasting Machines, Store, Potash & Sugar
Kettles, Phors. Phor. Statis, Sec.

By PHILO RUNSEY,
Corner of Broadway and Main Streets,
FORT WAXNE, IND.

J. W. TOWNLEY & Co., Dry Goods and Groceries,

C. rner of Columbia and Callionia streams, FORT WAYNE, IN¹⁹

First WAYNLIS AND JOINERS.

FI

I wish father would come frome? The voice that said this had a troubled tone, on the free that holded up was said. Your father will be very angry? said an emit

WHOLE No 1330

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1858. To show the light in which the re-

Mossie Roukos & Landon, 155 Randolphi for all, misements in the Sentinel,

Christmas Eve Festiva!

invite their friends and the public generally to a Festival in Coloriek's Hall, on the evening of Friday. December 21th.

Admittance 10 cents.

The Young Ladies of Trinity Church, P.E.) will give a SUPPER at Color ckie Hall Thursday evening, December 30th, 1888, to which they respectfully invite the efficers. The object in view is the purchase of a Elerary and other recessaries for the Church Sanday School Admittance 10 cents. Supper 25 cents

endance of point to. Guill this important matter nory. There was great do willing to submit to. Guill this important matter nory. There was great do wallowed, it is probable the elections will no,

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the persons to with Washington on this fields or any task with them on all eccasions! They also with the most dignifed manner.

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The idea that because a small mighidy more the field of the reason of the most dignifed manner.

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Fort Eclapse Sentinel, without seeming to be able to comprehend what which their course is calculated to throw

without further stultifying themselves by Columbia yesterday morning. The brakeman

as samply me opinion on more mission property, and his later, nowithstanding the excited opinion some of their entertain of themselves, are further an entertain of themselves, are further and their properties. It is making these temates to hear from him. If this nearly properties, and that the properties are the most of the further and their properties in first robust and their properties the further and their properties in first robust and their subscites the further and their properties in first robust and their properties the further and their properties in first robust and their subscites to the dimerant the interior further and their properties in the further and the further and their properties in the further and t

H Bunnows; Tren fer Agent, N. Y .- CHAS I

The net carnings of this Company for the

\$19.232 67

850,000 00

In stock of the State, in State Bank In leans to Stockhold-

Wise concludes.

4.—The concution got through tailed at 4 o'clock in the morning transitisted was intense, the crowd dill the close. The cambidates from Mesus Letcher. Hopking, Ed.—Mail Express, at 1120 A.M. mith, of Ureca Bird. Foreight with Passenger Car, at 7.15 A.M. Mail Express, at 1120 A.M. mith, of Ureca Bird. Foreight bought with Passenger Car, at 2.00 A.M.

Four Days Later from Enrope—Arrival of the City of Washington
ST, Jones N. F. Dec S.
The steparship City of Washington, with dates from Liverpool to the 24th alt, four days later than precious advices, was intercepted of Cape Rose yesterday afternace, and the following advices obtaining

742,806 43 Savery agitation can be carried too far, even in Vermont, and is a healthy eign of the times.

T22,506 43

Vermont, and is a healthy eigh of the times.

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Mag Gause — The remains of an immensus of the second second were found in a swamp near Defance.

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Fort Wayne Railroad Time Table. Depot at Fort Wayne :-

Freight with Passenger Cor, at 200 A.M.
Püttburgh, Fort Wayne, & Chicago Trains
Going West:
Mail Passenger, 8.40 P.M.

Cincionati Express, 3-37 P M Express Passenger, 5.27 A.M.

Freight 9.25 P.M.

Going En t:
Mail Passenger, 11.50 A.M. Cincinnati Express, 1.00 A Express Passenger, 2.00 A M. Freight, 5.14 A.M.

MOREHEADS

CATHARCTIC THAT ARE PILLS.



Among the discovers this Pill has cured with aston-tohing reporting we may useful.

Conferences, Billiams and markets, Resemblian, Conferences, Billiams of markets, and current of the Basels and pain arising therefrom Excitency. Learned Appeting all Tensors and Customore Basels, and pain arising therefrom Excitency. Learned Appeting and Customore Basels and pain arising therefrom Excitency. Learned Appeting and Customore Basels and Customore Base

A CARD TO THE LADIES. Dr. Duponco's Golden Periodical Pills FOR FEMALES.

DR. CĤEESEMANS' PILLS.

Properties. Efficed by Russys W. Greensto, D.D., with Notices of his Life by J. R. Lewett, and N. P.

COMMERCIAL.

Fort Wayne, Saturday, Dec. 11.
No change in Wheat this week. Red 90;
White 1 00. Flour 5 a 5 50.
Pork ranges from \$3 for the poorest to 5 50. Corn 6ā a — ; linckwheat 3ā ; Oats, 50 a — ; Barley 60a70: Rve 60a70 Beaus 75a1 00 Potators

the normalistic study that Docom Hayes knows:

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Working Men's Institute.

Fr. Wayne Sentinel, EMTRA.

Ft. Wayre, December 9, 1868.

Filter entire, spile means and those of Representative I.
When we employ the condition of the country
at the presentation with what it was now year one.

repositive to our monthly make the press disservous or its authors. Hast the people of the bersitory related cheditace to the laws causel by
their forgistative, at would at the present amount
have constitued a large modificant population of twdestroors and enterprising criticacy, who have been
founded and enterprising criticacy, who have been
founded for the state of the present amount
for of civil surfactual ongo-stack relations.

Have the resistance to rightful cathority and
the presetering attempts to entablish a resolution which cannot the propose of Kinesse to contion which cannot be proposed to the convention.

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the cutor required by the est for me animasous. Names. Had this hose previously the rule, the country would have escripted all the critica and inferiments in which it has been exposed by the Michael of the property of the critical states of the property of the property

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and observers agree thous threatening their kiemi-ia relations. That has probably prevented the full developer art of those beeings of mutual insend-ship between the people of the two countries, so natural in themselves and so conductive to their

obserace. The continent hamilary of Mexico is considered with our own southern boundary from considering the own of the continent of the conti

repeatedly urged thereto, have unable to effort externed to repeate the required the accessor of these contrages of these contrages of these contrages of the contrage of the part of the

treaty; yet the imposition of the contribution up-or foreigners was considered an origin and op-persiste measure. Inside, internal histories in-other parts of the republic were at the same time-leving similar exactions upon our circle, on, and intercepting their commercies. They had been an

THE DIFFERENCES WITH PARAGELY AND THE EXPON-TION AGAINST THAT STATE. On the 2d of June Law, Congress passed a joint revolution authorizing the President "adopt such incomers and has such force us, in his judgment

se enactments, I have ap-

leavand for indiread tran after our magnificent in our fraitment, extending its burnful to are justice, the sum of rational extending the burnful to are justice, the same consequence has resulted in similar courses to ununy other branches of interminations. It is self-redirect that where to use no ability to purchase manufactured area, thate cannot not so ability to purchase manufactured area, thate cannot not so do an area of the consequently of coasts to be produced.

In government was despecially a government each limited powers as that of the United Key, could have prevenued the late revolvious, whole commercial toold seemed for years to expect the commercial tool of the produced the confidence of the

is of the revolsion are now slowly

commercial and manufacturing circepties, and into constructions of oillands and other works of multic and private importenents, prosperity flagging with legals with interpolation to manufacturing the specialties of industrial to the land. It is vain, however, to disguise the fact from convertees, that a pseculative findation in our currency, without a sur industrial modern formation and incompetition with our own, must over produce directions results to our domester manufactures. No tarm, short of absolute probabilities, can prevent these evil consequences. Prospecta Construction of the solution states for refer to our financial condition. The name cause which have problemed pocularly district for the control for the control of the properties of the control for the control of the product of the control of the properties of the control of the product of the products of open products the issue of June 14, 1838, a loca of \$20,000,000,000,000 to be applied to the payment of open products and the products of the products of open products and the products of the products of open products and the products of the products of open products and the products of the products of open products and the products of the products of open products and the products of the products of open products and the products of the products of open products and the products of the produ

specific duties would afford to the American monotocurrent the incidental advantage to which he is fairly cutilited under a revenue tariff. The present specime is self-und agency to the he present specime is self-under a revenue tariff. The present specime is self-under a revenue tariff. The present specimes proportors, the duties specime specime he least requires their add. On the contrary when prices fall, and he is surgefile apparent after their area distributed in the same proportors, greatly to his higher.

Neither would there be danger that a higher rate of duty than that intended by Congress, could be levied in the form of specific duties. It mode be easy to accreting the arrange value of any important active for a series of years and a created per contain, to substitute in terminal the contains a created per contain, to substitute in its place at a created per contain, to substitute in its place and the injured. It is true, he might have to pay a little more duty on a given active in one years but if so, he would pay a little less in another, and amount to the same thing. If near the injured species of years here would countrebal-ance cash other, and amount to the same things for as it interest is encoured. This inconvenience would be rifiting, when contrasted with the additional security thus afforded against francis upon the revenue, m which every consumers is directly interests.

in their better judgment, will give such weight as they may justly deserve.

for their better jodgment, but give sach weight a thay may being determ.

ECCURES AND ATENSES OF THE OUTERSHIPS.

The report of the Secretary of the Tree-savy will explain to dotal the operations of that the harmonic of the department of the government. The recipits into the Tree-savy from all sources doing the fixed year coding such June, 1955, from the fixed to the Contract of the Armonic Order of Armonic Order of Order of Armonic Order of Order of Armonic Order of Order of

notes, the Secretary of the Treasury recommunities such a retriaion of the present term for will be such a retriaion of the present term for will be such a retriaion of the present term for will be the common to the control of the

so them all the aid in my power in pureoing the carigation. transmit betwith the reports under to me by Secretarian War, of the Navy, of the later and of the Pestmaster General. They seek into valuable information and important recomputations, to which I lavite the attention of Con-

The negotia the normalize and that The augmentate control in the report of the Secretary of the Interior, especially those in regard to the dispetition of the pupils domain, the pension and bonny had extens, the policy to ward the Indians, and the amendment of our parent laws, are worthy of the acrious consideration of Congress.

The Post Office Department occupies a position that the present condition of the other departments. For many years it was the policy of the Congress, and the present condition of the consuments to render this a self-ensionaling department, and if this cannot now be accomplished in the present condition of the country, we ought to make as near approach to it as may be practicable.

the present of the proposal to it as may be practicable from that as mar approach to it as may be practicable. Promiser General is placed by most imbursely that into either the cathling hard. He exhibited to sarry that it was not either that the cathling hard. The profit on the cathling hard the cathling hard the results of the cathling hard the cathling hard the first reliable to the cathling hard the first reliable to the cathling hard the first reliable to the cathling hard the cat

Lites merter... Deute jeile gegein je majofa üprije eiep ja Beres wur merter...

to the increased expresse of transporting the mails.

1652 the sum paid for this service was but a fraction at
\$1250 000. Since that year it has summit increase.

Mr. Ottero, of New Mexico, introduced a bill to grant lands to New Mexico, Kausas and Mismri for Railroads therein. Mr Narnheisel, of Utah, offered a recolution,

which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to enquire into the expedien-cy of refunding to Utah the expenses in ered by said Territory in suppressing Indian estilities in 1353; elso, instructing the same consisted to inquire into the expediency of constructing a military road from Bridger's pass

constructing a military road, from Bridgor's pass o Salt Lake City.

Mr. Stepheus, of Washington Territory, offer of a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to enquire to the expediency of constructing a wagon road from Fort Arbackle to Scatla Pugel's Sound. Machington Territory, and the survey of the Upper Missouri and Columbia Rivers for Military

New York City Election.
New York, Dr. 8.—The election has passed off without discurbance of moutant. The vorticity is light and much split up. It is impossible to tell you who are chosen. The repair is that Inwes, the Republican, American and People's landidate for Comptroller, is elected by at least 500 majority. Purser, the Tammuny Candidata. is said to run behind Russell, the Anti-Tammany

andidate in almost every Ward.

New York, Dec. 7.—The returns in show the election of Hawes, the Republican, Ameican and People's nominee for Comptroller, by a decided

Accident at the Ferry,
v Yong, December 7.—An accident occurs
the New York side of the Brooklyn South
this afternoon. The ferry-boat Atlantic

Jecoming to your favorable regard the joint of the property of the control of the

Tolede and Wabash Railway.

We have ever claimed that the Toledo and Wahash Kuitroad considered in reference not only to its non-position, but with a view also to the Diracted Columboa.

Mr. Gein mored to take up the Pacific Ridl
Road bille; but Mr. Pource objecting, that the
motion was not in order, Mr. Gwin motified the
stighteen exerctions of non-render as fertile as
Senste that be would call it up at an early
any "land beneath the sun"—is blessed with a
briebless consists of former than any other

Av. Seward gave notice of a motion for a person to the videos of General Profler P Smith and Mr. Seward gave a similar notice in behalf of Mrs. Myra Clack Gaines.

Several uninteresting politions were presented and the Senate adjourned till Thursday.

Horax—The Hones cook up the resolution requesting the Prosident to take such steps as up to in his judgement best calentated to effect the speedy abrogation of the Clayton Bolover Prof. F. Smith on the table—negatived—90 against 92.

The resolution was then referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on the table—negatived—90 against 92.

The resolution was then referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Ritchio, of Pa., mored to bey the resolution conduction was then referred to the committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

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Mr. Ritchio, of Pa., mored to bey the resolution was those referred to the state—negatived—90 against 92.

The resolution was then referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state, committee of the Whole on the state, composed of gents from various acctions, bad come to no conclusion, being divided in sentiment, and hence stone does not no conclusion, being divided in sentiment, and hence stone divided their cured to state the mathematic from various acctions, bad come to no conclusion, being divided in sentiment, and hence stone divided their cured to state the state of the profit of the productions of the profit of the pro

needs the state of the second hal. This is but an extension of the moin line of road weatward, and thought not of great length is of the highest importance for two reasons. The first of there is, that it will tap the Mestashopi about one humbred, and fifty nulles above St. Lowing, thus bringing in closer preasinity the producing regions which now send their surplus to St. Lowing, with the Labe region. But the greatest consideration in this extendion, is that it is a find in the great line which is to penetrate the most distant regions of the for West, and find a balling blee until it brings up at the base of the Rocky mountains or perhaps finds its terminal on the great Profile coast. The line completed to Hamilad, it will connect with the Hamilad and St. Joseph Salirond, (S. unite of which are

New York City Election.

Yew York, Dec. S.—Our election resteries
control as follows: Hawe, Republican and American ican, is chosen Comptroller, he having 32,000 to 18,000 for Perser, the Tananany Candidate, and 11,000 for Russell, anti-Tammany Democrat. and elected, fire are Republicans, and four Tun-many men. Charies Bruninghauser, Republican and Isaac Townsend, Democrat, are chosen Alm

facerosa of Forulation.
To cross of the United States is taken every years, ander the analyses of the Federal forment. We are now approaching the time of next census (in 1840) 80 nearly, that the population of the looked upon as the

second thousand votes are polled in each Betrice.

In the Middle Western States, so to speak, from sevences to trough-size thousand receiver exploit in each Congressional District.

In the extreme North Western States, from creaty-size to forty-sive thousand rotes have been polled in some of these Baidetts.

The next census of 1860 will very considerably increase the pollical power of the Next West. This increase will not enter into the next election, because the returns cannot be mode in time. Each State will have the precent number of electron, and in once the olection goes to the Bouse, the new Congress just elected will decide the question.

This rease tending of pollical power spidly to the West and gradually to the North, is the shoon by what is called the centre of the Union, determined not by surface, but by population.

This point in 1800 was about Washington.

shoon by what is caused one connection, the continuous continuous

Fres the Louisille Journal.

December:
Time's golden one sinks toward the horizon—
macher cycle is soon to be added to the fathomess immensity of ecernicy, and another year,
alice is but as a day with its Septeme Director,
messaching its twilight, soon to sat in darkmessaching its twilight, sand to sat in dark-

NOTICE.

Our Store will be closed on Chinistia and New Years, Dec. 25th and Jan. 1st. J. W. TOWNLEY & Co. Fort Wryne, Dec. 9th, 1808

County Orders Wanted! ON the Counties of Allen, Adams, Wells, Hun-ington, Essettuere, Whitley, Noble, Logrange Steuben and DeKath, by J. W. TOWNLEY & Co. Dec 11, 1858.

100 HEAVY BEAVER OVERCOATS, jon received at WOODWARD & YOUNG S, 5w24 Wall, Meyer, & Co. 2 Brig Store.

Coal Oil vs. Gas!

The most brilliant and the least Expensive Light!

KERO SENE or COAL Oil. -The very linest quality can always be hed at WALL MEYER, & Co's.

A Larg Stack of Goal Oil LAMPS, at reduces. Prices. Call at WALL, MEYER, & Cox.

UBBIGATING OILs for Machinery—comething new and superior to any herebolico toed—ca had at WALL, MEYER, & Cote. O'L for SEWING MACHINES, better than an WALL, MEYER & Co.

PAINT SHOP! O. L. STARKEY

WOULD take this method of informing in friends, and all those in need of his profit givent services, that he has just fitted up a NEV Over Lunceford's Harness Shop, Opporting the Times Office, where he may be found at all finites ready to execute

House, Sign, & Ornamental PAINTING,

Graining, Glazing, Gilding. Paper Hanging, &c.

Imitation of Weed, Stone, and Marble,

In a siyle that cannot be surpassed wes, of New York City. In regard to bis limit tion of Wood, he refers to the from State Bank, WatsonWad's and Mrs Clines

cen a residence.
"He would also acute to the Loulies and Gentlemen and gentlement to the part of the light their parlors and curren with

Florence White is of a pure snow white, and leaves a brauti ish, for superior to snything used in this city

Also BRONZING Columns, Picture Frames, and Images of all hinds.

A? work warrandd, and satisfaction given of par asked.

Uscomber 10, 1858 (21)

MISS BREMER'S NEW WORK.

The Four Sisters: Is now receiving and will keep constantly on hand the largest and first selected about 40 A Tale of Social and Domestic Lifegia Sweken.
BY FREDRIKA BREMER,

or engineed behind, "The Neighbors," "Nipa," "The Helion of "The Neighbors," "Nipa," "The Helion of "Nipa," "The Helion of "Nipa," "The Helion of "Nipa," "The Helion of "Nipa," "Nipa," "The Helion of "Nipa," "The Helion of "Nipa," "Nipa," "Nipa," "The Helion of "Nipa," "N

Read what the editor of the Sundry Disputel 40

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PETERSON & BROTHERS, 1966 Charput attent, Philadelphia

there.
WM FLEMING, Shift A C
November 5, 1818 | [52, 90] | 4w19

Sheriff's Sale.

Allea County

NOTICE is hereby given that the adminiTyrater on the estate of LAT SWARTZ.

Address Allea and the state of LAT SWARTZ.

Address Allea and the state of LAT SWARTZ.

The area of encounty from the control of the contro

BLOOMHEFF, J.P., \$1.65 3.444

Light! Light! Light! More Light !!! saled by
H. B. ESED & Co. N. H. We have the sale agency had in the circ, and all other Cul-

one are a Humbug ! Dec 1, 1858 "Endorsed by Eminent Physicians." The Greatest Remedy Known

DYSPER IA, DEBRUTY, IEMERUSA, DEBRUTY, IEMERUSA, DEBRUTY, IEMERUSA, IEMERUSA, LAVER COMPLANT, ELOOP DISPASES, MALOO DISPASE, MALOO DISP

DR. BRUNON'S BITTERS,

Also, as a poultylactic against and Ague, tholera, Samuer Completius, Sc. 5 remedy has a very leasant tests, and will be a seed as the seed as the seed as three and the seed as three in Seed as three distributed in TRY II.

Fint Buttles—Frice 50 Cents.
Sout for a circular civing like perturbates.
K. CRINGER, Solo Agent.
The bouldran. New Yes.

K. Uhlertenan, New Y.rk. 712 Bondway, New Y.rk. So'd by Droggista and Dealors everywhere, p6+19

FAMILY PROVISION & GROCERY STORE, of Pearl and Harrison Streets, FORT WAYNE, IND.

BROWN'S

P AISINS - new crop, 50 boxes M. R. and Layen for sale by the foor box at JOHN BROWN S. CHOICE TURKISH FIGS, Pranes, Prail Ban Entrens, Consumns, Penants shelled and it shelled, at JOHN BROWNS.

DRIES B scabernes, Peaches and Asples for sale by JORN BROWN.

CHOICE TEAS, black and green, Coffees of a local kinds, at 1001N BRJWN'S. CHEESE-W. R., English, and Hamburgh, glor rate at John Brown's.

TA'C ODENWARE and So newere in any quanti-20 Bbls Old Cider VINEG AR, the genoine a Jones Brow

plcKlES of all kinds, Fish, Sardinea, &a.

B. W. OAKLEY

HARDWARE ever other in Fort Wayne, and having adopted the GASH SYTEM will gell at the lowest race. His stark entennes all that is usually kept in Hardware Stores. Consisting an part of all kinds of

Building Hardware,

Cargenters' Tools.

BLACKSMI (HS TOOIS, Anvils, Vices, Bellows Sates, No. ERS: T 1015, Hand og, Hollowleg, Back-ce, and Hoop Knives, Howels, Crows, Tium

Saddlery Hardware, ry superior assortment containing all the ne-ce and latest improvements in Saddlery ware.

Carriage Trimmings

IRON AND STEEL

suck of American English, German, and from and Steel; best Bussia Noti Rad, with acottment of NABLS and SPIKES, which

No. 79, Columbia St.

here we are always happy to show our goo.

BEST Pastern Curingo Spicoca, for sale by B W. OAKLEY.

POPE & CORDAGE, for sole by B. W. OARLEY. CHEEF LEAD and Lead Page, for cale be B. W. OAKLEY.

CABLE, Ox and Trace Chains, for sale by B. W. OAKLEY. HORSE BLANKETS, ler sale by B. W. OARLEY.

Itali, X-Cut, and Greufar SAWS, for sale by B. W. OAKLEY

TRE CLOTH, Wire Sieves, and Screens. BUJDEN'S Patent Haras Shoos, and best H-Nails, for sile by B. W. OAKLEY

PORING MACHINES, in sale by B. W. OAKLEY.

COPPER and from Pumps, for sale by B. W. OARLEY

AS I have to pay my delts I must on those who are indebted to me to come pay their necentles—which these who homest will endeavor to do. You have

To those who are not houses, and do not in-tend to pay. I have to say, that if they will call they may have their bills receipted as I bate to look at their mines on my books and it will enable me to cheat others into housesty. Yours, a sufferer by the credit system. JOHN HAMILTON.

TheSt.JoeTannery

[Fernardy II C GREY & Co.]

[MI S Theorety in egain in operation unfor
From of I. Wesselli & C., who will per-Bark and Hides

delivered at the Tarmery.

O WEISSER & G.,

0 = 92 Found!

night, un Wayee Steet, between offin, a Ladies FUR VICLOSIN

W. H. BROOKS, Sr. Grocery & Provision Store. Fort Wayne, Ind.

TAVING purchased the entire 2 ack of Greentist Provisions, etc., of Local T. Barrie, 1 am pro-

GROCERIES,

Provisions, Fruits, Fish, Pick-les, Nuts, Se. Se.

The Highest Market Price Paid

us, if you want money for 0, or anything else.

Don't forget the pitted, No 5 Posenta Bouck, for
nerly enoughed by Brake & Bourie.

W. H. BROOKS, Sa.

Fort Wayne, Nov. 2 sh, 1159, 23-y.

Administrator's Sale.

No^{v 2}0th 1356

Sheriff's Sale.

WILLIAM FLEMING, Saff A. C Nov. 26, 1878 [23,00] 4,822

Sheriff's Sale.

Good and Cheap Goods

C. A. G.P.E.Y.
As received and offers for sale an usual;
large upd excellent as someont of new Rall and Winter Goods,

Dy trittee of an execution to me directed and deletioned by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Alex Genomy, Indians, I have being the most please of Alex Genomy, Indians, I have being the Clerk of the Court Flower down, in said Courts, buttern of the Court Flower down, in said Courts, buttern of the Court Flower down, in said Courts, buttern of Freeze on exceeding secret, of the Indianting described promises, viz.

The north of 16 the north case quarter of the north weet quarter of the court of the court weet quarter of the court weet quarter of the court of the c

French and English Merimoss, Plaide Alpaceas, De Lainea Silks, Calicoes, AT THE

A large and bequited assertment.

SHAWLS — in great variety SHAWLS—in great variety.

COTHS, CASSIMERES, S VITINETTS. NEW YORK CASH STORE.

FAMILY GROCERIES.

NEW GOODS

DRESS GOODS :

meensware, Glassware, Stoneware, Haedwar Willow and Wooden Waze. Carpets, Oil Cloths and Rugs,

Cheap For Cash.
PRODUCE at all kinds taken at the highrates refer to Gods.
Ue. 221, 18-8.

COUNTAY MERCHANTS

Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., H. R. SOHWEGMAN.

SOME more of that good Caller, 14 yes for on dollar, and fast enforce. Call soon at ORFF's

\$25 TO \$35! 8. F. PRATT'S PATENT and SingleThreaded Elastic Stitch

SEWING MACHINES!

GROCERIES

For eale at wholesale prices.
H. R. SCWEGMAN.

FRESH SUPPLY. Hedekin & Son HAVE received a new and fall emply of the

Also, a Comes lot of supring Pickles, Preserves, 4 Can Fruits, 6 all kinds, put 19 expressly for family use, chick will be found of the very finest quality. UALL AND EXAMINE.

Oatber 16th, 1853,

Ladies Emporium! WILLINERY

AND FANCY GOODS. Ars. SILLEY SHAWLS,

Furs, Lace.

ko mimerous to mentio

If You Wast

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!!

September 6:h, 1569

THE GREAT WELELY PAPER

NEW YORK WAVERLEY,

Literary Home Circle. ted to the Thrilling, the Beautiful, the Instructive, and the Refined.

Wit and Sentiment.

II. EL SONVOSMON 30,000 DILARS

Worth of

Great Bargains

PHINTS GING! AME, DIDACES

PARCY DRESS GOODS,

Black and Force ORESS SILES.
DRESS TRIMMINGS a in assertment.

B munt Sika and Sasin . Sinw Breide, &c.

Cassimeres, Vestings, Satinetts, suirts, (weeds/leans, Gloves and Mosiery SHAWLS, CLOAKS, CAPES, ETC.

GROCERIES.

C. fire, Swart, Sprop, Molessez, Teas, and other forceties, and may quantity of other Goods—no time a enumerate, which we will sell at LESS prices han can be bought for at any other place. EXPLANATION.

We wish to close out out outro stock, as an attnership expires with this year, and we wish a hange the nature of our business the coming season Firt Wayne, Sept. 25th, 1chd.

Latest Fall Pashions! AT THE WOOSTER HAT STORE

82 Columbia Street.

Carpets! Carpets! Carpets! Crockery! Crockery! Unpuralleled in Amount, Unrivalled in Assertment,

Carronne in Assertment,
Unsurpassed in Bargains,
Infectiles

Largest Stocks.

Largest Indian.
Call and you'thall have Caels.
All your access Prices.

but bring you ench, as the low proces we make

ring your creds, as the low prices we make will not warrant as in trust.

O. ORFF.

REMOVAL. R FREEVAN & Co. have personed their Such of Goods to 78 Columbia st., (Graham and Rudedge old stand). they are opening a NEW STOCK of the cyles, at greatly reduced prices. Ad one is a cell and examine our goods before par

(steat styles, at greatly reduced pri-pited to call and examine our ga-chasing.

You Wayne, October 28, 1858 BLACK, BLUE, BROWN, & GREEN BROAD SATTINECTS, Jezus, Cassameros, Tweede Linseys & Full Cloths, at ORFFS

4-4 of 4, 6-4, and 5-4 OH, CLOTHS, at OR: FS.

MANTEL ORNAMENTS - China Gilt, i cheepest stid most beautiful switch in tow tor sale by 11. IL EGUWEO MAN. BOSTICK & BOLMAN

Ready-made Clothing, FURNISHIG GOODS, HATS AND CAPA. CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,

CASSIMENTS AND VESTINES, Consisting at every article in that lin: From aThreeDeitarOvercast to the finest Beaus The same in UnderCents, Vesta And Pants: Also the edicest stock of BUCCO HUZLE

Make to Measure FCR CASH! id warrag's sil to fit, and made to the la shipes, received every month from New Y. HATS, CAPS, AND TRUNKS,

DASTICE & BOLMAN.
Fort Wavne. Oct 20 h. 1805. Fall Fashions



ia Street, WAYNE,

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PALL &WINTER CLOTHING GERTS' FURNISHING STORE C. G. VOGEL

Cathoun st. two doors south of P. Kiser, HAS year recived his Fall Supply Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., Which we is mureared or medical states.

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Bonnets and Fancy Goods, which the invited the attention of Indian as she cones that at the very lowest races. Bonnets the up, and all ands of Millinery Work promptly

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Nervous Tremots, Fainting Fits. Endlepsy. M Irritation, Dissandency. Washing of the Flesh, SCROFULA.

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